IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Present.

His Excellency the Hon.ble Spotswood Governor of Virginia
The Hon.ble Harrison & Ballard Esqrs of his Majesty's Council of Virginia
The Hon.ble Robinson & Blunder Esqrs of the House of Burgesses of Virginia
The Rt Hon.ble Schuyler Peter Schuyler
The Hon.ble Hugh Hughes
and Evans Commissioners
Peter Collins
Wallis Turnerton of the Indian affairs

The further Propositions of the Governor & Virginia made to the Five Nations on the 10th Sept.r 1722 immediately after the Indians had ended their Answer to the Hon.ble Keith Esq.r and Governor of Pensylvania.

Tachmes and Warriors

Since the Bounds between Your Indians and ours are finally setled upon it is necessary now to declare the mutual Relations of Indians with the Government of Virginia, wherefore, and then are the Nottoways, Meherins, Nansemonds, Saponies, Tuteloes, Occaneechies, and the Conetah Indians whom you call the Sadirichronons that we comprehend under the name of the Saponies, Ochanuches, Stukenecks, Meherrikes, and Tetheres, all the four nations Indians are their friends & Allemans on the East side of the high ridge of Mountains, and between the two Great Rivers of Potomack and Roanoack which you call Kahonwecronton, and Tenneadunke, and on the other hand it is fit at this time, that you declare the names of those Nations whom you comprehend in their Peace and for whom you remain the Old Covenant Chain.

And to unite you & their Posterity, I lay down for them ten Nations, Indians, ten times I have already told you that we made a Law in Virginia to oblige the observance of that Article of the Boundaries, which you have ratify'd, and it might be well that I now particularize in them to you &.

That Indians of the aforesaid Nations belonging to Virginia or those whom you declare to be dependent on your Nations, shall hereafter transgress the said Boundaries without having the proper Pass Ports already mentioned, every such Indian is by that Law liable to be put to Death or Transported or sold for a Slave; and as the Government of Virginia will not demand satisfaction for whatever you shall do to any of those Indians whom you shall take on the North side of Potomack River, and on the West side of the high Ridge of Mountains, so your People must not look upon it as any breach of the Peace and Friendship which Virginia desires to preserve with the Five Nations if that Government shall Hang or Transport any of your Indians who shall hereafter be taken without a proper Pass Port on the South side of the said River, and on the East side of the said Ridge.

And I cannot but think that the interest of your People must approve of a Law that will oblige your foolish and ungovernable young Men to hearken better than they always have done to the sage Counsels of their Elders, and to observe more punctually a Treaty which their Sachims have thought fit to make for them, and in Token of your five Nations as well as our ten Nations of Indians being bound by this Law I give fifteen Guns, and that you and your Children may at all times to come, duly understand what is contained in it, I have brought it hither under the Seal of the Colony of Virginia and now Lodge it in the hands of this Government.

Further Propositions of the Governor of Virginia made to the 5 Nations of Indians on the 11th of Sept. 1722

Sachims and Warriors

Happiness to be a Method agreed upon by your 5 Nations to receive no Proposals, nor have any manner of Treaty with any of the English Provinces, than through the Government of New York to which you belong, & not for Virginia expects that you should observe the same Rule with respect to that Government, and that you should not at any time offer to Treat with the Indians belonging to that Colony but through the Government there, and if you should come to Virginia with an intent to Treat with our Indians in any other manner tho' you should have Passports from the Governor of New York you must expect it will be held void, and you will be Treated as if you came without it, and with this Proposition I give you a Belt.

You sent me last Year a Belt of Wampum, as a Testimony of your Province that you would seize and carry into Virginia some runaway Negroes belonging to that Colony whenever you did discover them and met them in Woods, now I make a general Proposition to you on Account of Runaways and Slaves belonging to Virginia, Viz. That if any more Negroe Slaves shall hereafter fall into your hands you shall straightway bring them to the Governors House on Potomack River, and I do in behalf of that Colony engage that you shall there receive immediately upon the Delivery of every such Runaway one good Gun one two Blankets & the value thereof, and in token of this Proposition and Engagement I lay down Wampum one Belt.

Present

You sent this year to demand of Virginia four Indian Boys to be delivered up to you for four of your Messengers which you alledged our Indians had seized, whereupon I must tell you that, that Government has absolutely rejected your demand, and is so strong and powerfull not to be awed by the Threats of the 5 Nations into any Complyance and I am here ready to satisfy not only our Indians against this Charge, but also to Answer for the Colony of Virginia, and give all due Satisfaction if you can make it appear that our People have ever broke the Covenant Chain with any of the 5 Nations.

And to put you in mind of what I say on this head, I lay down 5 Bundles of Beads On the other hand I came here to accuse the People of the 5 Nations of diverse Cruelties, Robberies, and repeated breaches of their Treaties, but since you have declared your desire that all past Offences should be forgiven and forgot, and have now on your part readily passed over an injury received from a Christian in Pennsylvania, and more especially seeing you have so fully conform'd to my Propositions of the Boundaries, which if duly observed must effectually prevent all future Disorders and Injuries to Virginia; I shall at this Juncture forbear all particular Charges against you, except only that I must say you have very greatly wrong'd that Person Capt Robert Hicks when you killed his Negroe with about 70 of his Horse & plundered him of a considerable Cargoe of Goods, that to shew the 5 Nations have any sense of Justice they cannot but make him some amends and reparation of his Losses.

Present. And in Token of Virginia now burying all Revenge and Enmity for your past Misdeeds, I lay down a Belt

Above six hundred Miles have we from Virginia come hither to Treat with you, nine days after the appointed time of our Meeting did we wait before I could have an Opportunity of speaking with you, and nine days longer before you Answerd my first Proposition concerning a Treaty at Albany occasions so much trouble and Expence you must not expect that the Government of Virginia will again agree to the renewing it after this manner in your Place, wherefore let not your young Warriors be possessd with the foolish expectation of provoking (by their Incursions) a Governor of Virginia to come hither again to perswade you to renew this Treaty, for be assured that the People there are henceforth to compell an Observance thereof, and I hope your firm Intentions are to behave Towards Virginia, as justice may for ever acknowledge the five Nations to be our Friends & Allies

And in Testimony of our understanding this present Treaty to be made upon the footing of what I have already declared in my foregoing Propositions, I shall be ready to receive your Answer lay down such a memorable token, as that not only your Sachems and Warriors but also your Women and Children bear some remembrance of this Treaty.

A true Copy examined, per Phillip Livingston
Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Present

His Excellency W. Burnet Esq.
Capt. General and Governor in Chief &c.
The Honble Col. Alexander Spotswood
Governor of Virginia
The Honble Sr. William Keith
Governor of Pensylvania
Rip. Van Dam
John Barbarie
Cadwallader Colden
Esqrs. of His Majestys Council
Peter Schuyler
Gerardus Beekman
Johannes Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Esqrs. Commissioners of the Indian Affairs
Evert Banker
Phillipe Livingston
Jan Collins
Johannes Vlecker

Further Propositions of His Excellency

W. Burnet Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New York &c. to the 5 Nations of Indians Viz. the Mayquas, Oneydes, Onandages, Cayouges and Senecas at Albany 13 day of September 1722

Brethren The Hearty Concurrence with which you have receive what I lately proposed to you in the behalf of this Province as well as the Propositions made to you by the Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania has given us all ye entire satisfaction that we now appear together in the Name of all the British Colonies to shew you that as we are all Subjects of the great and good King George, so we have all one Heart and one Mind, and that we are all justly concernd in every thing that relates to ye welfare Safety and Happiness of

This Brotherly Love it is, that is the peculiar distinguishing Mark by which we know us to be Christians, and by many Experiments from You of the same Nature I am inclined to hope you will deserve that honourable Name if you Act up to your Promises.

But since you have acknowledged that there is a God who will Judge us according to our Actions, remember he will punish us severely if we do any one thing and do the contrary, and that not only in another Life, but in this we may expect that they that break their faith will have the Frowns of Heaven upon them and they that keep it shall prosper and flourish, and now since all Stains are entirely wiped off from the Covenant Chain in which we have resolved to be sincere for the time to come which is the only way to keep it bright and clean; in conjunction with these Governors I do solemnly renew it in the Name of all his Majestys Provinces in North America: give a Belt.

Brethren since you tell me that you are determined to cleave close to all the English, I doubt not of your being thoroughly incensed against the Eastern Indians who have lately attack'd Your Brethren under the Government of Boston, and contrary to all their repeated Solemn Treaties and Engagements, and

their frequent Submissions to that Government, have lately destroyd several Settlements by taking their Scalps, burning their Houses, killing their Cattle and cruelly Murdering several of the Inhabitants, which Inhumanity were grown so intolerable that the Governor has been oblig'd to Declare War against them as Traitors and Rebells.

The Governor of Boston did some time ago acquaint me with the Injuries they had receivd from these Indians and then sent Commissioners with a noble Present, which is still in their Town, to inform you of it, and desire you to interpose your good Advice with these Indians in order to prevent a War, but as there was then no War declared, it was hoped that it would not come to that height as to require your Interposing, and it was thought necessary that I should meet you first myself and know your Intentions before any Steps of that kind should be made to you, and now that I find by Conference with some of you that you have no engagement with these Indians, and that you resent the Outrage done to your Brethren the Christians as you ought to do, and since a War is now actually declard I think it necessary that without waiting for Commissioners from Boston or any other delay, you send a few Deputies from the 5 Nations to those Eastern Indians to let them know that you have heard with Indignation how perfidiously they have treated your Brethren the English, and that you require them forthwith to be a Cessation of Arms of the Government of Boston in order to Treat of a Peace which will be the only way for them to avoid the Anger and Resentment of the 5 Nations who cannot look on unconcerned when their Brethren the English receive such Barbarous treatment, and because there is now War between them I have thought it the nearest Way for you to go by the Way of Boston with a Christian to accompany you and I shall receive a Letter from me to the Governor of Boston and have a Passport to them when the Peace thither; the Governr of Boston will then send a Party to conduct you safely to the Eastern Indians, in which manner you will be secure from any ill-accident either through Malice or Mistake throughout your whole Journey, and I do engage for that Government that they will give a handsome Reward to the Messengers besides a Noble Present to the 5 Nations when their Service is effected, gave a Belt.

Brethren We have made a new Law severer than that which was made last year to put an effectual Stop to the Trade from Canada for if any Indian can discover such Goods coming to Canada he may seize and bring them to the Commissioners, and if he can inform who is the Owner of them, that owner may by this last Law be obliged to discover the Truth himself, and then the Indian will be entitled to receive £100 besides the Goods, so that there is sufficient Encouragement for you to stop that Trade yourselves as far as relates to Indian Goods, which is all that is Prejudicial to you in the Canada Trade.

I have for your further Encouragement and to carry on the Trade with the far Nations through your Country, dispatchd Major Abraham Schuyler your old Friend to reside in the Seneca Country, whom I dont doubt you will embrace as a Brother and receive him in all your Councils, especially when any French come among you that he may be ready to detect any false Reports which they would endeavour to infuse into your People.

I do not now insist on your telling me particularly who have been in Canada contrary to your Promises last year, but I am willing to draw a Cover over your past Faults if every sort, but if for the future any of your People go to Canada, I will not look on those Offenders any more as Brethren and I forbid them positively to come

hither for I hate to see any such double hearted Persons, and I expect that they never have any Share of my Presents, but if they will be Frenchmen let them go and be French Men entirely for they will but deceive and Corrupt the good Brethren of the 5 Nations by living with them, and now before I part with you I must observe the ill consequence of bringing such Numbers of your young People hither whom you acknowledge you cannot Govern and who do great Injury to the Inhabitants, which has occasioned Quarrells and Mischief and obliged me to order some Soldiers to watch round their Town, to hinder any Injury from being committed by the Indians on the Inhabitants, or by the Inhabitants on the Indians and that nothing like these disorders may happen for the future I do positively command you not to bring above 100 Persons in all including Sachems, Warriors, Young Men & Women when I send for you to meet at this Place, I shall then be able to provide plentifully for you with Provisions and such young People may be come to come along with you for whose good Behaviour you may answer, and upon this I gave a Belt. (Presents.)

This has been a great and Solemn Meeting and these Words will never be forgot, and that the Covenant Chain will now endure as long as the Rocks and Mountains to which it is fastned.

I now lay down my Present that you may have no further occasion to keep your young Men, them I will not permit to stay any longer here since they were Guilty of such Violent Practices last Night, I hereby Command them to begin their March directly out of Town that no further Disorders may happen, and I expect that you will send some of your Men with them leaving a sufficient Number to answer me.

A true Copy, Examind

per. Phillips. Livingston.

Secretary for Indian Affairs

Present.

His Excellency Wm. Burnet Esqr Capt. General & Governor in Chief &c
The Honble Coll. Alex. Spotswood Governor of Virginia
The Honble Sr. Wm. Keith Bart. Governor of Pensylvania
Resp. Van Dam
John Barbarie
L. Colden
} Esqrs of His Majesty's Council of New York.
P. Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Johannes Cuyler
Revd. Mr. Barclay
Cord Bancker
John Collins
Johannes Hooker
Phillip Livingston
} Esqrs Commissioners for the Indian Affairs.

Interpreted by Jan. Claus into Dutch & Mess. Into English by Rl. Livingston.

The second Answer of the five Nations of Indians viz.t

The Mohaquas, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges and Senecas.

To His Excellency

W. Burnet Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersey & Territories thereon depending in America. & Vice-Admiral of the same in Albany 15 Sept. 1722.

Brother Corlaer

You have made Severals to us Yesterday which we will now Answer as well as we are able, you told us that this Was been a great & Solemn Meeting which we own, having been mace with Your Excellency and the Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania, and we acknowledge that if these Treaties now concluded be well observe by both Parties it will be a great happyness to our Children and our Children's Children, as for our parts we are resolve to keep and maintain whatever has been now concluded and stipulated between us all, and shall impaint it on our Posterity to be by them kept inviolable for ever.

Brother Corlaer We will answer the principal heads of your Propositions made to us Yesterday, you renewd the Covenant Chain in conjunction with the two other Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania in the behalf of all the English Colonies of North America, all which we do in the like Manner in the behalf of the five Nations, and do resolve to keep & maintain

the same for ever, and if there be any Spots or Stains therein, or any dust come upon it we do now wipe off the same, and brighten it that it may be clear and lasting to all future Ages.

Brother Corlaer When first the Christians came to this Country our Ancestors fastned the Ship that brought them behind a great Mountain with a Chain in order to secure the same which Mohsitan lyes behind the Seneca Country so that one end of the Chain being fastned there and the other end at the Ship, if any body would Steal away or Molest their Ship the Chain will Jingle and make alarm and so alarm all the 5 Nations, who are bound to defend their Ship, and this is the foundation and original of the Covenant among the 5 Nations which our Ancestors made, which was to preserve their Ship from any harm give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer You acquainted us Yesterday how Villamoville and Baybarents the Eastern Indeans had fallin upon and Murthered Englishmen of New England, and Murdered the People for which we are much concerned and sorrowful and according as you have required in your Propositions we have sended upon and Messengers each Nation to go to Canada and to be conducted to the Governor and acquaint them Indians with what Indignation we have heard of their bad Treatment of our Brethren and Countrymen of the English of New England and since we have no a Belt to give in Confirmation of that Belt you gave us upon this occasion, we intend to make use of that Belt you gave us Yesterday, to the Eastern Indians that we communicate to them our Resentment, and we expect that you and our Brethren of New England receive such Satisfaction Treatment.

Brother Corlaer You told us Yesterday that we were not to go to the French of Canada or have any Correspondence with them, but that we that would go thither they might stay there for all together, and not to return to become and corrupt the 5 Nations, but we remember it has been recommended to us formerly to have Peace and Amity with all People, even the Far Indians that are in Friendship with the French, and to draw them to come and Trade within this Government, and according we have followed that advice and the French being in Alliance with the English and in Peace we hope it will not be of any ill consequence if at any time some of our People went thither to retain that good understanding that is amongst us, so long as none go thither to behave their Country nor their Allies, since it is common, and the practice every where, when Nations are in Peace with one Another to go and visit each other, for if we should wholly refrain from going thither, would it not be of bad consequence to us some time or other, therefore we hope it will not be ill taken if sometimes some of our People should go thither.

Brother Corlaer As to the Proposals Yesterday relating to the severe Law Prohibiting the sending Indian Goods to Canada, and what encouragement is given to any Person whatever who should discover the same, in answer to which we say that we will not concern ourselves any ways in that Affair, we are a peaceable People, and inclined to Peace, and if we should intermeddle in any such Matter we should but create ourselves a great many Ennemies, and therefore desire to be excused.

As to the Proposition relating to our People's coming in such great Numbers here when any publicke Affairs are to be transacted we own it is of bad consequence as we find by experience, by Mischief done by our unconsidering young Men both in Town and Country and therefore we accept very kindly and approve of what you propose of sending no more in the whole than 60 or 70 Persons or such a number as ye Messenger shall acquaint us with that when he comes to call down the Nations to treat here at Albany. Thereupon gave a Belt of Wampum.

Lastly say Brother Corlaer We have told you at large the first Settlement of the Christians here, and how at first we traded here, and afterwards made the Covenant Chain and how cheap we had Goods at first, and how much dearer we pay for the same sort of Goods now, and moreover that the Powder is not only dear but bad that we cannot kill the Pidgy with it which is the Christians damage as well as ours, We have heard that our great King George is a very good Man, and our Friend and under that which is Good but are afraid our Brethren the Christians that live here do abuse us when they Trade with us, so that there may be some Brotherly course taken to prevent it.

His Excellency the Governor made them a short Answer Viz^t.

Brethren I have recommended to answer some things that you have said to me, tho' the most part is what I like very well

The reason why I have advised you against buying with the French is because they always Cheat you and take Advantage in the time of Peace in order to weaken you by advising you to War against the English Indians, that when a War breaks out you may be an easy Prey to them.

As the Islanders are Traders that furnish you with Goods, and if they give you too little the Government cannot help that, but you know that the French are still Traders upon you and sell Goods much dearer, and if you don't stop the Path to Canada as I advised you, it is your own fault that Goods are not much Cheaper for I shall take care to hope that there will be more Goods to be sold to you and at more reasonable Rates.

I must likewise tell that those who go to Canada do not come further, or receive any part of my Presents to you for the future.

Present

His Excellency Alex^r Spotswood Esqr Governor of Virginia

Col^o Nathaniel Harrison Esqr of His Majesty's Council of Virginia

Col^o William Robinson Esqr a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia

Interpreted by Mr Chaen of the Mannahatas into Dutch to Mr Livingston.

Propositions

made to ye Six Nations of Indians Viz^t the Mayquas Cayugas, Onondagas, Sayenga & Senecas, By His Excellency Alex^r Spotswood Esqr Governor of His Majesty's Dominion of Virginia in Albany 29 Augt 1722.

Sachims & Warriors of the 6 Nations.

You often say that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown Rusty, I have ringed of late years that some Commissioners from that Colony should be sent to this Place to brighten the same.

1325

Pensilvania. 1722.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug.st 8.th 1722.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Gov.r

Anthony Palmer — Robert Assheton

Thomas Masters — William Assheton

Isaac Norris having acquainted the Board at the last Meeting of Council that he had received a Bill from some Members of Assembly Drawn by Order of y.e House & Signed by the Speaker for One hundred Pounds curr.t Money to be forthwith paid to him the said Isaac Norris by the Provincials Treasurer in order to be laid out in Presents for the Indians at Albany.

It is the Opinion of this Board that such Presents will be on this occasion more commodiously purchased at New York. And it is Ordered that the said Isaac Norris do apply the Said Sum of £100 for the purchasing of such Presents at York for the Indians at Albany as the Gov.r and Members of Council who attend him in his Journey shall think fit to agree upon & Direct.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Sept.r 21.st 1722.

Present

Richard Hill — Isaac Norris

Samuel Preston — Anthony Palmer

Robert Assheton — Thomas Masters

Will.m Assheton

James Logan Secretary.

Richard Hill & Isaac Norris two of the Members of this Board who by appointment of the Gov.r Council & Assembly accompanyd the Govern.r to Albany having returned home last night, they now laid before the Board, Copies of the Gov.rs Speech to the Indians of the five Nations at Albany the 7.th instant, & the said Indians Answer thereto on the 10.th both which were Read, and Ordered to be Entered on the Minutes of this Board, being as follows.

The Gov.rs Speech was in the following words, interpreted by James le Tort, and an Indian from Susquehannah called Capt.n Smith.

Brethren

I have traveled a great way to see You, and to hold some Discourse with You. The people of Pennsilvania have allways been friends to the five Nations: They have punctually kept all their former Treaties with You. They expect that You do not forget them, & therefore I am come to brighten the Chain between us. You sent me word that you desired to see me & I have obtained leave of my Brother, the Gov.r of New York, to renew at

this

this place our former Treaties with You; & I am glad he is present with us, to hear & observe all that is spoken.

Some of your Ancient Men can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania by Wm Penn: He was a good Man & had a great Affection for all the Indians: He entered into Leagues of Friendship with them; and treated them as his Brethren; And he gave it in Charge to his Govr. whom he left in his place and to all his people, that they should continue to do the same.

Divers Great Men from the five Nations have on several occasions, visited us at Philad.a & Conestogoe: We were allways glad to see them, and treated them kindly like Brethren, They made firm Leagues of Friendship with us & frequently renewed & strengthen'd them. We became as one People, & hope always to continue so; And as often as the five Nations renewed their Leagues with our great & good Friends the Govrs of New York, it still united them the more nearly to us as being Subjects of one & the same Great King.

Last Summer the Wise & good Man Ghesaont, with some others of y.r people, came in the name of all the five Nations, to visit us at Conestogoe. We received them with joy, & opened our hearts to each other. He rejoyced to see us & our Indians live in so much love together: We there brightned the Chain that it might be Clear strong & lasting as the Sun & Stars. But when we heard that Ghesaont died in Virginia, we were very sorry: Yet I hope the five Nations received my Words of Love & Friendship to their Sachems, and to all their People; with the Golden Medal & the Presents then delivered.

It was then Stipulated & agreed between us, That we should all be as one People; That the five Nations should not do an Injury to any of us more than to themselves; & that We should not do an injury to any of the five Nations more than to our own people: or if any person did such injury, they should be punished for it in the same manner as if done to an Englishman.

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out, which gave us great grief: Last Winter, we heard, that one of the five Nations had lost his life by means of some of our People.

The very next day after the News came to me at Philad.a I sent two of my Council to Conestogoe, to enquire into the matter, and bring me the Truth. They found that the Quarrel arose about Rum, between a Brother of the five Nations, who hunted near Pahomoack, and two of our Traders.

The Indian was angry & went hastily & took his Gun to kill the Englishmen; they in defence of themselves, Seized the Indian, & in struggling gave him some Blows, and left him. We heard that our Indian Friend & Brother died y.e next day.

The Men who did this were brought to Philad.a and put in Prison; and they will be tryed according to our Laws, in the same manner as if they had killed an Englishman. And to prevent such mischief for the future, We have made a severe Law against selling of Rum to the Indians.

Tho this misfortune gave us great Grief, yet we are perswaded that the Chief Sachems of the five Nations are so wise as to know that such accidents may happen, without

any

Pensilvania 1722.

any ill Design, amongst the nearest Brethren. And by this they will see how strictly We keep our Leagues & Treaties, in punishing those who shall dare to offend & injure them or any of their people.

I made haste to send a Message to the five Nations by Sakhsechoo to express our Sorrow, & I received their kind Answer. By the Return of the same Messenger. You received our Message like true Brethren, desiring us to wipe away our tears, and invited Me to come & see You. immediately I sent Sakhsechoo back with this Answer, That I would meet You at Albany with my good Friends, the Govrs of New York & Virginia; and. I sent some tokens to your Sachims which I hope they received, with a Mourning Gold Ring off my own finger to Sakaunkaieta.

Sakhsechoo returned speedily, and said, You would be glad to see me at Albany — He also told me. You desired, John Cartlidge might be released out of Prison, by injury done to your Kinsman might be forgot. But Sakhsechoo brought no Belt nor any other Token to confirm his Words; & therefore I have brought him along with me, that You may know & tell me if he spoke Truth.

Brethren.

You see I am come here with four of my Council to visit You. I have left my Family & People, and have travell a great Way to take You by the hand, to join Hearts, and to rejoice in seeing each others faces: for all Clouds & Darkness must be done away. that the flame of Love & Affection may burn clear in our Breasts.

I have brought these Goods with me to bind my Words viz five pieces of Stroud for Cloathing, two Casks of Powder and five hundred wt of Lead to encourage your hunting that You may grow Rich & Strong. And I desire You may receive them as a Pledge of our firm Resolutions to live in perpetual peace, & under the strongest ties of Friendship with the five Nations: that You will ever remember us as your Brethren; and not suffer your young Men, when they travel, to hurt any of our inhabitants, no more than they would their own, or to kill their Cattle & Stock: and that this Visit & the Covenant Chain which is hereby brightned may be recorded in everlasting remembrance to be sent down to your & our Children, and to our Childrens Children, to last as long as the Mountains & Rivers, and the Sun & Moon shall endure.

I also give You these two pieces of Blankets, to wipe away and to dry up the Blood that has been spilt, and to cover it so as it may never be seen or heard of any more.

I live at a great distance from the Brethren, and perhaps may never see so many of your grave ancient Men together again; I will therefore like a true Brother leave with You my best advice, for the happiness and welfare of all y[r] people: & as oft as you look upon these two Belts, remember. [Two Belts laid down] that this one signifies the strength which a wise Nation acquires & secures to its people by peaceable Counsels; and encreasing the number of its Friends: And this other Belt represents to You a Bold, firm, true heart, that abhors Falsehood, but is ever faithfull to its Friends, & punctually observes whatsoever it promises.

Pensilvania 1722.

The Answer, made by the Indians of the five Nations viz the Maquas Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges, & Sinnekaes to the Propositions made by the Honble Sir William Keith Bar^t Govr of Pensilvania &c in Albany the 10th Day of Septr Anno 1722.

Present.

The Honble Sir William Keith Bar^t Govr of Pensilvania &c

Richard Hill, Col: John French, Isaac Norris, And^w Hamilton } Esqrs Members of ye Council of Pensilvania.

Col: Peter Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh, John: Cuyler, Hend Hanse, Evert Banker, Philip Livingston, Joh: Bleecker, John Collins } Esq^rs Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

Interpreted by Laurence Claes into Dutch, & rendred into English by Robert Livingston; Tanachahia being Speaker.

Brother Onas; [Which signifies a Pen in the Language of the five Nations, by which name they call the Gov^rs of Pensilvania since it was first Settled by William Penn]

You told us in your proposition some days ago, that You was come a great way to see us of the five Nations; We thank You for your good will to us, & are very glad to see You here in good health: And we hope a good understanding and Agreement will be made & concluded between us.

You told us also, that You are come to renew the Covenant Chain that has been made between us so long ago, even at the first Settling the Province of Pensilvania, and to brighten the Chain, and to remove and do away any Spot of Rust that may be grown upon it since our last meeting & Conference at Conestogoe.

Brother Onas;

You have told us that at that time You brightned the Covenant Chain between us, that it might be Clear and Lasting as the Sun and Stars in Heaven: for which We thank You. And we being now all present, do, in the most Solemn and publick manner, renew the Covenant and brighten the Chain made between us, that the Lustre thereof may never be obscured by any Clouds or Darkness; but may Shine as clear and Last as long as the Sun in the Firmament.

Brother Onas;

You have likeways told us, how that William Penn, who was a good Man, did at his first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania, make Leagues of Friendship with the Indians, & treated them like Brethren; and that like the same Good man he left it in Charge to all his Governours who should succeed him

him, and to all the people of Pensilvania, that they should allways keep the Covenant & Treaties he had made with the five Nations, and treat them with Love and Kindness. We acknowledge that his Governours and People have allways kept the same honestly and truly to this day: So We on our parts allways have kept & for ever shall keep, firm Peace & ffriendship, with a good heart, to all the people of Pensilvania. We thankfully receive & approve of all the Articles in your Proposition to us, and acknowledge them to be good and full of Love: We receive & approve of the same with our whole hearts, because we are not only made one people by the Covenant Chain, but we also are people united in one head, One Body & One heart by the strongest ties of Love & friendship.

Brother Onas.

You desire there may be a perpetual Peace & friendship between You and the five Nations, and between your Children and our Children, and that the same may be kept as long as the Mountains & Rivers indure. All which We like well, and on our part desire, that the Covenant and Union made with a clean & true heart, between You and us may last as long as the Sun and Moon shall continue to give Light. And We will deliver this in Charge to our Children that it may be kept in Remembrance with their Children, and Childrens Children to the latest Ages. And we desire that the Peace and Tranquillity that is now established between us, may be as clear as the Sun shining in its Lustre, without any Cloud or Darkness, and that the same may continue for ever.

Brother Onas,

We have well considered all that you have spoken, and like it well, because it is only the renewing of former Leagues and Treaties made between the Government of Pensilvania & us of the five Nations; which we allways believed we were obliged to keep. And as to the accident of one of our friends being killed by some of your People, which has happened by misfortune and against your will. We say, that we are all in Peace, We think it hard the persons who killed our friend & Brother should suffer: And we do in the name of all the five Nations, forgive the Offence, & desire you will likewise forgive it, and that the Men who did it may be released from Prison, and set at Liberty to go whither they please. And we shall esteem that as a mark of Regard and ffriendship for the five Nations, and as a further confirmation of this Treaty.

Brother Onas.

We say farther, we are glad to hear the former Treaties we had made with William Penn repeated to us again, and renewed by You; And we esteem and love You, as if you were William Penn himself. We are glad You have wiped & cleared the Blood of our dead friend & brother; and we desire the same may be forgot, so as it may never be more mentioned or remembred.

It is needless for us to answer every particular of your proposition, because We acknowledge the whole to be good & acceptable to us; especially your good advices, which We will always remember: And in testimony thereof, and as a full confirmation of our Agreem.t, Consent & Approbation, of all that you have proposed, & we have here said & promised, We lay down a few Beaver, Bear, & dressed Deer skins: & so concluded.

Then

Then the Govr expresses his Satisfaction with their Answer; and gave them thanks for their good will & Love to him and the people of Pensilvania.

The Indians then desired to know of the Governour, if the Men who were in prison, for killing their friend and Brother, were Discharged? to which the Govr answered, that they were let out upon Bail. They then desired, that the Men might be discharg'd To which the Govr answered, that as soon as he returned to Philadelphia, he would give such Orders in that affair, as should fully answer the Request of the five Nations in order to confirm the friendship, that is so happily renewed & established by this Treaty.

A true Copy, examined by
Philip Livingston Sec: for Indian Affairs.

The Chiefs of the Indians express'd a great affection for the Govr & the people of Pensilvania. And it appeared that Satcheechse had faithfully discharged his Trust in both the Messages sent by him.

When our Interpreters were coming away the Chiefs informed them, that they had something further to say to the Govr; upon which they were detained. The next day the 14th of Septr the Govr received at his Chamber the Ten Chiefs of the five Nations, being two from each; together with two others, said to be of the Tuscarroras: And by the interpretation of Lawrence Claese publick Interpreter for the Indians, in the presence of Philip Livingston Secretary for indian affairs at Albany both whom our Govr desired to be present they spoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

We here now freely surrender to you all those Lands about Conestogoe, which the five Nations have Claimed: And it is our desire that the same may be settled with Christians; in token whereof We give this String of Wampum: Brother Onas, according to the best of our understanding, we have renewed at this time with you all former treaties between your people and us; We therefore expect, that if any of our people come to Trade at Philadelphia, you will order that they be received like Brethren, and have the Goods as cheap as possible. So we wish you all prosperity and a good journey home.

Now we are going to depart from one another. We your brethren, the Sachems of the five Nations, desire that You would give us some Provisions, to help us on our journey. On which they gave two small Cundles of Beaver and dress'd Skins.

Sr William Keiths Answer.

Brethren,

You know very well, that the Lands about Conestogoe upon the River Susquahannah, belong to your old friend & kind Brother William Penn; nevertheless I do here, in his name, kindly accept of the offer & surrender which You have now made to Me, because it will put an End to all other Claims & Disputes if any should be made hereafter ——— Brethren —

Brethren

I understand as You do, that We have at this time renewed all former Treaties between the five Nations & Pensilvania; and considering how well You are provided with Goods at Albany, I think Philadelphia will be far out of your way to Trade: but as often as any of your People come to us in Love and Friendship, they shall be treated like Brethren.

I am not able to provide for You here as if I were at Home; but I will order some Bread to be got for your particular use: And I heartily wish You well home to your own Families.

And the said Gentlemen informing the Board that it would be agreeable to the Governours inclinations that the said Papers were published which he had desired them to signify to this Board, to whom he leaves it to consider of the use & Service thereof; It is therefore Ordered that for the Satisfaction of the Inhabitants of this Province, the said Speech & Answer be forthwith published in Print, with a proper Introduction thereto, to be prepared by & communicated to this Board for their Approbation before the same is delivered to the Printer.

The Secretary communicated to the Board a Letter he had received from the Gov[r] of this Province dated at Albany the instant informing him that Col[o] Spotswood Gov[r] of Virginia then with him at Albany had resolved in his Return homewards to Hold a Treaty with our Indians at Conestogoe, whether our Gov[r] designed to accompany him, and therefore desires the Secretary to give Notice by James Le Tort and Smith the Canawese Indian to the Chiefs of the four Nations of Indians settled upon Sasquahannah River viz[t] the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians the Shoapaneses, the Canawese & the Delawares, to be ready to meet Col[o] Spotswood & him at Conestogoe in the beginning of October.

But James Lelort & Smith the Indian not being returned from Albany, as the Gov[r] expected, the said Direction of the Gov[r] is at present impracticable. And further this Board is of Opinion, that they cannot concur in directing our Indians to meet the Gov[r] of Virginia at Conestogoe untill this Government is acquainted with the End & Design of the said Meeting.

At a Council 8[br]. 3[d]. 1722

Speakers hand on the Provincial Treasurer for £130, allowed for the Expense of the Govrs. Journey to Albany, and the Gentlemen of the Coupcil that are to accompany him thither.

Isaac Norris also acquainted the Board, that the Assembly had made choice of him for buying the Presents to be given to the Indians at Albany, and had given him an order on the Treasury for £100 for that use.

The Govr. recommended the Care of the Governmt. to the Gentlemen of this Board that are to continue in the Colony during his Absence, and desired that in case any extraordinary emergency should happen while he was abroad (which he hoped there would not) they would give him Notice of it by an Express. Then Council wished them good Journey & safe Return, and then broke up.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Augst. 8th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.

Anthony Palmer,	Robert Assheton,
Thomas Masters,	William Assheton,

Isaac Norris having acquainted the Board at the last meeting of Council, that he had received a Bill from some members of Assembly, Drawn by order of ye House & Sign'd by the Speaker, for One Hundred Pounds Curt. Money, to be forthwith paid to him the said Isaac Norris, by the Provincial Treasurer, in order to be laid out in Presents for the Indians at Albany.

It is the opinion of this Board, that such presents will be on this occasion more commodiously purchased at New York, and it is ordered, that the said Isaac Norris do apply the said sum of £100 for the purchasing of such Presents at York for the Indians at Albany, as the Govr. and members of Council who attend him in his Journey shall think fit to agree upon & Direct.

At a Council at Philadia., Septr. 21st, 1722.

PRESENT:

Richard Hill,	Isaac Norris,
Samuel Preston,	Anthony Palmer,
Robert Assheton,	Thomas Masters,
Willm. Assheton,	James Logan, Secretary.

Richard Hill & Isaac Norris, two of the members of this Board, who by appointment of the Govr., Council & Assembly, accompanied the Governr. to Albany, having returned home last night, they now laid before the Board Copies of the Govrs. Speech, to the Indians of the ffive Nations at Albany, the 7th instant, wt. the said Indians Answer thereto on the 10th, both which were Read, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes of this Board, being as follows.

The Govs. Speech was in the following words, interpreted by

James Le Tort, and an Indian for Sasquehannah, called Captain Smith.

Brethren:

I have travelled a great way to see you and to hold some Discourse with you. The People of Pennsilvania have always been friends to the ffive Nations; They have punctually kept all their former Treaties with you; They expect that you do not forget them, & therefore I am come to brighten the Chain between us. You sent me word that you desired to see me, & I have obtained leave of my Brother, the Govr. of New York, to renew at this place our former Treaties with you, & I am glad he is present with us to hear & observe all that is spoken.

Some of your Ancient Men can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pennsilvania by Wm. Penn. He was a good man, & had a great Affection for all the Indians. He entered into Leagues of ffriendship with them and treated them as his Brethren, and he gave it in Charge to his Govrs., whom he left in his place, and to all his people, that they should continue to do the same.

Divers Great men from the ffive Nations have on several occasions visited us at Philada. & Conestogoe. We were always glad to see them and treated them kindly like Brethren. They made firm Leagues of ffriendship with us & frequently renewed & strengthen'd them. We became as one People & hope always to continue so, and as often as the ffive Nations renewed their Leagues with our great & good ffriends the Govrs. of New York, it still united them the more nearly to us as being subjects of one & the same Great King.

Last Summer the Wise & Good Man Ghesaont, with some others of yr. people, came in the name of all the ffive Nations to visit us at Conestogoe. We received them with joy & opened our hearts to each other. He rejoyced to see us & our Indians live in so much love together, we then brightened the Chain that it might be dear, strong & lasting as the Sun & Stars. But when we heard that Ghesaont died in Virginia we were very sorry, Yet I hope the ffive Nations received my Words of Love & ffriendship to their Sachims, and to all their people, with the Golden Medal & the Presents then delivered.

It was then stipulated & agreed between us, That we should all be as one People; That the ffive Nations should not do an injury to any of us more than to themselves, & that we should not do an injury to any of the ffive Nations more than to our own people, or if any person did such injury, they should be punished for it in the same manner as if done to an Englishman.

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out, which gave us great grief last Winter; We heard, that one of the ffive Nations had lost his life by means of some of our People.

The very next day after the News came to me at Philada. I sent two of my Council to Conestogoe, to enquire into the matter and bring me the Truth. They found that the Quarrel arose about Rum

between a Brother of the ffive Nations, who hunted near Patowmeck, and two of our Traders. The Indian was angry, & went hastily & took his Gun to Kill the Englishman; they in defence of themselves Seized the Indian, & in struggling gave him some Blows and left him. We heard that our Indian ffriend & Brother died ye next day.

The men who did this were brought to Philada. and put in Prison, and they will be tried according to our Laws, in the same manner as if they had Killed an Englishman; And to prevent such mischief for the future, we have made a severe Law against selling of Rum to the Indians. Tho' this misfortune gave us great Grief, yet we are perswaded that the Chief Sachims of the ffive Nations are so wise as to know that such accidents may happen, without any ill design amongst the nearest Brethren. And by this they will see how strictly we keep our Leagues & Treaties, in punishing those who shall dare to offend & injure them or any of their People.

I made haste to send a message to the ffive Nations by Satcheechoe to express our sorrow, & I received their kind answer by the Return of the same messenger. You received our message like true Brethren, desiring us to wipe away our tears and invited me to come & see you, immediately I sent Satcheechoe back with this Answer, That I would meet you at Albany with my good ffriends the Govrs. of New York & Virginia, and I sent some tokens to your Sachims which I hope they received, with a Mourning Gold Ring off my own finger to Sakaunkauta.

Satcheechoe returned speedily and said you would be glad to see me at Albany. He also told me you desired John Cartlidge might be released out of Prison, & ye injury done to your Kinsman might be forgot; But Satcheechoe brought no Belt nor any other Token to confirm his Words, & therefore I have brought him along with me, that you may know & tell me if he spoke Truth.

Brethren: You see I am come here with four of my Council to visit you. I have left my ffamily & People, and have travelled a great way to take you by the hand to joyn Hearts, and to rejoice in seeing each others faces, for all clouds & Darknes must be done away, that the flame of Love & affection may burn clear in our Breasts.

I have brought these Goods with me to bind my Words, viz: five pieces of Strouds for Cloathing, five Casks of Powder and five hundred wt. of Lead, to encourage your hunting, that you may grow Rich & Strong; And I desire you may receive them as a Pledge of our firm Resolutions to live in perpetual peace & under the strongest ties of ffriendship with the five Nations; that you will ever remember us as your Brethren, and not suffer your young men, when they travel, to hurt any of our inhabitants no more than they would their own, or to kill their Cattle & Stock; And that this visit & the Covenant Chain which is hereby brightened may be recorded in everlasting remembrance to be sent down to your & our children, and to our children's children, to last as Long as the Mountains & Rivers, and the Sun & Moon shall endure.

I also give you those two pieces of Blankets to wipe away and dry up the Blood that has been spilt, and to cover it so as it may never be seen or heard of any more.

I live at a great distance from the Brethren, and perhaps may never see so many of your grave ancient men together again; I will therefore like a true Brother, leave with you my best advice for the happiness and welfare of all yr. people, & as oft as you look upon these two Belts, remember (Two Belts laid down) that this one signifies the strength which a wise Nation acquires & secures to its people by peaceable Councils, and increasing the number of its ffriends; and this other Belt represents to you a Bold, ffirm true heart that abhors falschood, but is ever faithfull to its ffriends & punctually observes whatsoever it promises.

The Answer made by the Indians of the ffive Nations, viz: the Maquase, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges & Sinnekas, to the Propositions made by the Honble William Keith, Bart., Govr of Pensilvania, &c. in Albany the 10th day of Septr., Anno, 1722.

PRESENT.

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart Govr. of Pensilvania, &c,

Richard Hill,	Col. John French,	Esqrs., members of ye Council of Pensilvania.
Isaac Norris,	Andw. Hamilton,	

Col. Peter Schuyler,	Evert Banker,	Esq'rs., Commissioners of the Indian Affairs.
Peter Van Brugh,	Philip Livingston,	
Joha. Cuyler,	Joh. Bleecher,	
Hend Hanse,	John Collins,	

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into Dutch, & rendered into English by Robert Livington, Tanachaha being Speaker.

Brother Onas:

(Which signifies a Pen in the Language of the ffive Nations, by which name they call the Govrs. of Pensilvania since it was first settled by William Penn.)

You told us in your proposition, some days ago, that you was come a great way to see us of the ffive Nations. We thank you for your good will to us, & are very glad to see you here in good health, and we hope a good understanding and Agreement will be made & concluded between us.

You told us also, that you are come to renew the Covenant Chain that has been made between us so long ago, even at the first Settling the Province of Pensilvania, and to brighten the chain, and to remove and do away any spot of Rust that may be grown upon it since our last Meeting & Conference at Conestogoe.

Brother Onas: You have told us that at that time you brightened the Covenant Chain between us, that it might be clear and lasting as the Sun and Stars in Heaven, for which we thank you, and we being now all present, do in the most solemn and public manner, renew the Covenant and brighten the Chain made between us, that the

Lustre thereof may never be obscured by any Clouds or Darkness, but may shine as clear and last as long as the Sun in the Firmament.

Brother Onas: You have likewise told us how that William Penn, who was a good man, did at his first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania make Leagues of ffriendship with the Indians, & treated them like Brethren, and that like the same Good man he left it in Charge to all his Gouvernours who should succeed him, and to all the people of Pensilvania, that they should always keep the Covenant & Treaties he had made with the ffive Nations, and treat them with Love and Kindness. We acknowledge that his Governours and People have always Kept the same honestly and truly to this day. So we on our parts always have Kept & forever shall Keep firm, Peace & ffriendship, with a good heart to all the people of Pensilvania. We thankfully receive & approve of all the Articles in your Proposition to us, and acknowledge them to be good and full of Love. We receive & approve of the same with our whole hearts, because we are not only made one people by the Covenant Chain, but we also are people united in one head, one Body & one heart, by the strongest ties of Love & friendship.

Brother Onas: You desire there may be a perpetual Peace & ffriendship between you and the five Nations, and between your children and our children, and that the same may be Kept as long as the Mountains & Rivers endure; all which we like well, and on our part desire, that the Covenant and Union made with a clean & true heart, between you and us may last as long as the Sun and Moon shall continue to give Light, and we will deliver this in Charge to our Children, that it may be Kept in Remembrance with their Children and Childrens children to the latest ages; And we desire that the Peace and Tranquility that is now established between us may be as clear as the Sun shining in its Lustre, without any Cloud or Darkness, and that the same may continue forever.

Brother Onas: We have well considered all you have spoken, and like it well, because it is only the renewing of former Leagues and Treaties made between the Government of Pensilvania & us of the five Nations, which we allways believed we were obliged to keep; And as to the accident of one of our friends being Killed by some of your People, which has happen'd by misfortune and against your will, We say, that we are all in Peace, we think it hard the persons who killed our friend & Brother should suffer, and we do in the name of all the five Nations forgive the offence, & desire You will likewise forgive it, and that the men who did it may be released from Prison and set at Liberty, to go wither they please, and we shall Esteem that as a mark of Regard and ffriendship for the five Nations, and as a farther confirmation of this Treaty.

Brother Onas: We say farther, we are glad to hear the former Treaties we have made with William Penn repeated to us again, and renewed by you; and we esteem and love you as if you were William Penn himself. We are glad you have wiped & covered the Blood of our dead friend & Brother, and we desire the same

may be forgot, so as it may never be more mentioned or remembred.

It is needless for us to answer every particular of your proposition, because we acknowledge the whole to be good & acceptable to us, especially your good advice which we will always remember, and in testimony thereof, and as a full confirmation of our Agreemt., Consent & approbation of all that you have proposed, & we have here said & promised. We lay down a few Beaver, Bear & dress'd Deer Skins, & so concluded.

Then the Govr. expressed his Satisfaction with their Answer, and gave them thanks for their good will & love to him and the People of Pensilvania.

The Indians then desired to know of the Governour, if the men who were in prison for Killing their friend and Brother were Discharged? to which the Govr. answered, that they were let out upon Bail. They then desired that the men might be discharg'd, to which the Govr. answered, that as soon as he returned to Philadelphia he would give such orders in that affair as should fully answer the Request of the five Nations, in order to confirm the ffriendship that is so happily renewed & established by this Treaty.

A true Copy, examined by
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Secr. for Indian Affairs.

The Chiefs of the Indians express'd a great affection for the Govr. & the people of Pensilvania, and it appeared that Satcheechoe had faithfully discharged his Trust in both the Messages sent by him.

When our Interpreters were coming away the Chiefs informed them, that they had something further to say to the Govr. upon which they were detained.

The next day, the 14th of Septr., the Gov. received at his Chamber the Ten Chiefs of the five Nations, being two from each, together with two others said to be of the Tuscororoes, and by the interpretation of Lawrence Claese, public Interpreter for the Indians, in the presence of Philip Livingston, Secretary for indian affairs at Albany, both whom our Govr. desired to be present, they spoke as follows:

Brother Onas:

We here now freely surrender to you all those Lands about Conestogoe which the five Nations have claimed, and it is our desire that the same may be settled with Christians, in token whereof we give this String of Wampum.

Brother Onas: According to the best understanding we have renewed at this time with you all former treaties between Your people and us, we therefore expect, that if any of our people come to Trade at Philadelphia you will order that they be received like Brethren, and have the Goods as cheap as possible; So we wish you all prosperity and a good journey home.

Now we are going to depart from one another. We your brethren, the Sachims of the five Nations, desire that you would give us some

council with the Six Nations in Albany, 7-10 September. PENN.PROV. COUN.MIN., 3: 196-202.

Provisions to help us on our Journey, on which they gave two small bundles of Beaver and dress'd Skins.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH'S ANSWER.

Brethren. You know very well that the Lands about Conestogoe, upon the River Sasquahannah, belong to your old friend & kind Brother William Penn; nevertheless, I do here, in his name, kindly accept of the offer & surrender, which you have now made to me, because it will put an end to all other claims & Disputes if any should be made hereafter.

Brethren: I understand as you do, that we here at this time renewed all former Treaties between the five Nations & Pensilvania, and considering how well you are provided with Goods at Albany, I think Philadelphia will be far out of your way to Trade, but as often as any of your People come to us in Love and friendship, they shall be treated like Brethern.

I am not able to provide for you here as if I were at home, but I will order some Bread to be got for your particular use, and I heartily wish you well home to your own ffamilies.

And the said Gentlemen informing the Board, that it would be agreeable to the Governours inclinations that the said Papers were published, which he had desired them to signify to the Board, to whom he leaves it to consider of the use & service thereof. It is therefore ordered, that for the Satisfaction of the Inhabitants of this Province the said Speech & Answer be forthwith published in Print, with a proper Introduction thereto, to be prepared by —— ———, & communicated to this Board for their Approbation before the same is delivered to the Printer.

The Secretary communicated to Board a Letter he had received from the Govr. of this Province, dated at Albany the — instant, informing him that Colo. Spotswood, Govr. of Virginia, then with him at Albany, had resolved in his return homeward to Hold a Treaty with our Indians at Conestogoe, wither our Govr. designed to accompany him, and therefore desires the Secretary to give Notice by James Le Tort, and Smith the Ganawese Indians, to the Chiefs of the four Nations of Indians settled upon Sasquahannah River, viz: the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians, the Shanawese, the Ganawese & the Delawares, to be ready to meet Colo. Spotswood & him at Conestogoe in the beginning of October; But James Le Tort, and Smith the Indian, not being returned from Albany as the Govr. expected, the said direction of the Govrs. is at present impracticable. And further, this Board is of opinion, that they cannot concur in directing our Indians to meet the Govr. of Virginia at Conestogoe, untill this Government is acquainted with the End & Design of the said meeting.

[illegible] Statutes [illegible]
[illegible] Navigation [illegible]
[illegible] Acts of Parliament [illegible]
[illegible] Instructions and also those in
following Words Viz.ᵗ An Act passed
[illegible] and tenth Years of the Reign of
the K. Intituled An Act for raising
[illegible] exceeding Five millions upon a Fund for
[illegible] of Annuities after the rate of Eight per Cent
[illegible] annum and for settling the Trade to
An Act passed in the 11.th and 13.th of the
Reign Intituled An Act for the more effe
[illegible] Perjury. An Act passed in
[illegible] Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen
Intituled An Act for the preservation
[illegible] the Navigation growing in her Majesty's
[illegible] Plantations in the Mastachusets Bay
[illegible] Province of Main Rhode Island and Provi
Plantations the Narraganset Country New
[illegible] and Connecticut in New England and the
and Pensylvania in America for the Encouraging
[illegible] Act passed in the fourth year of our
Intituled An Act for the further preventing
Burglary and other Felonies and for the bet
Transportation of Felons and Explanation of an
[illegible] the Law upon Statutes relating to
[illegible] Act passed in the fifth year of our
[illegible] Act against Unlicensed Hawking Pedlary
and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds
[illegible] Irregularities. An Act passed in the same year of
Reign Intituled An Act for the better Encouragement
[illegible] Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from
Plantations and for the more effectual preventing
[illegible] Practices Subjects trading thither and for
[illegible] Act passed in the eighth year
[illegible] Intituled An Act for the further
[illegible] Majesty's Subjects from Service to the Sea
[illegible] Regulations and for Encouragement
and further securing the Lawful Trade thereto
[illegible] Act passed in the Tenth year
[illegible] Intituled An Act for the Encouragement
of Seamen.

[illegible] an Act for
[illegible] manufactures of the
[illegible] Duties to increase
[illegible] reserving the Duties upon the
Importation of Mace Cloves and Nutmegs
[illegible] Plantations into this Kingdom and
[illegible] in the same Year of your Reign for
[illegible] prevent the Clandestine running of Goods
[illegible] offenders thereby, and to prevent
[illegible] their quarantine, and to subject to
[illegible] the productions of the British Plantations
[illegible] regulations as other Enumerated Commodities
[illegible] productions are subject. And that the
[illegible] in the same year of our Reign Entitled
[illegible] for the more effectual Encouragement of
[illegible] of which Acts you will herewith receive
[illegible] And that if any of our Commanders &c
[illegible] for the time being shall be found Negligent or remiss
[illegible] your Duty in an affair of so great importance to
[illegible] Service and the welfare of
[illegible] Commanders &c shall not Receive that you or such Commander
[illegible] respectively for each Offence such Pecuniary Mulct or
[illegible] Censure as shall be Limited to the Power of
[illegible] Court Martial to Inflict as they shall Judge the Offence
[illegible] Deserves And Whereas Complaint has been made to us
[illegible] Several Merchants and others Subjects to Our Crown
[illegible] Trade to the Islands of Bermuda or Somers Islands
[illegible] Seizures of their Ships and Goods by Our Ships of War
[illegible] Commanders employed in the Service of the Customs
[illegible] Acts of Trade & Navigation And Whereas Doubts have
[illegible] Power of Our Said Commanders to Seize Ships
[illegible] Offences against the Said Acts of Trade & Navigation
[illegible] Ships or Vessels Belonging to Our Subjects in Our
[illegible] Plantations in America Our Will and Pleasure is
[illegible] Our Said Commanders do not Seize any Ship or Vessel
[illegible] Belonging to Our Subjects in Our Said Plantations
[illegible] Offences against the Said Acts of Trade & Navigation
[illegible] Ship or Vessel Shall be Condemned in Our Court of
[illegible] Admiralty in Our Said Plantations or Unless the

[illegible] or Boarding
[illegible] You are
[illegible]under in Chief Shall co
or Ships and Goods and
[illegible] and proceed against a
& But if such Ship or Ships, &
Goods & Negroes on Board and Entring and
but at Place for coming upon any of the Coast
[illegible] of our said Province of Newyork do belong
Ships and do break Bulk or sell Barter exchg
[illegible] Quantity of the said Goods or Merch. or
[illegible] thereof contrary to Law you are to take Care
[illegible] Ship or Ships with the Guns Tackle Apparel &
Furniture thereof, and all Goods and Merchandize
[illegible] thereupon and the Proceed and Effects of
same be immediately Seized and that Due Care
such Seizure made and Provided be had to Prosecute
with the greatest care Diligence and Expedition
But if any Ships belonging to the Subjects of any Foreign
State or Potentate coming on Board any Negroes or any
Goods or Merchandize shall be actually found & be come
Part of the Place in the Limits or Jurisdiction of any Fort or Place
Britannick State from whence they came, But by Stress
shall happen to be driven in by Necessity and be in no
Danger the same may be supplyed with what is absolut
necessary for her Relief, But you shall not have taken
receive nor permit or suffer any Person to have take
[illegible] and Negroes or other the said East India Company
[illegible] Payment or Satisfaction for such Relief. That all the
Officers of our Customs or other Officers employed in your
Our Governour or Commander in Chief for the time
[illegible] Merchandize or Effects
Goods & Negroes be carried Registered or remitted in
Discharge of his Duty therein We do hereby require you
to Encourage him from the Execution of his said Office
and pay to be by the first Opportunity sent an Account
of such Seizure. Whereof the Lords of our Treasury
Secretary of State and the Commissioners for Trade
Plantations that care may be taken that such

Officer

[illegible] journal and
[illegible] not further [illegible]
[illegible] your Governour or
[illegible] constantly from time to time
[illegible] opportunity that shall offer
[illegible] said Principal Secretary of
[illegible] Commissioners for Trade and Plantations
full and exact account of your proceed
ings all other Transactions and Occurrences
[illegible] the premises or any of them

X.

[illegible] Ordered that a Proclamation
[illegible] issue to make Publick so much of
[illegible] additional Instruction now Read as
[illegible] the Trade of this Province

[illegible] Whereas [illegible]
[illegible] Commissioners [illegible]
[illegible] Proclamation whereby it is Ordained that [illegible]
[illegible] Day of November
[illegible] Thousand seven hundred and Sixty
[illegible] Limits and Bounds between
[illegible] Indians and those who are or should be
[illegible] and that neither the Indians residing in the
[illegible] nor those belonging to that Colony shall ever
[illegible] said Limits without the Leave of their Re
Governour And Whereas he hath desired
assurance from the Government that no Steps
Steps to shall hence forward be [illegible]
[illegible] the Limits [illegible]
[illegible] without the Consent of the Government
[illegible]

[illegible] the Governour of this Island

[illegible] Nations at [illegible]
[illegible] the previous con[illegible]
[illegible] Province that this Gover[illegible]
with the Resolution of the
Council of Virginia to the like Effect
that a Passport ought not to be Granted
Persons of their obtaining at one time
Province or among the five Nations wi
previous consent of this Government.—

Ordered that the Receiver General of this
Committed to Joyn the Committee Appointed
mine the Abstract of all Grants in this Prov
fore the year 1709.—

The Petition of Christopher Dunn Setting
that by the running the Northwest Line of
Eastmost Land of Captain Johnsons his
Dwelling House Barn Orchard Garden and
is Improved as well as some of his Improve
ment is fallen within the said Line, Therefore
prays the Magazine Cellers Island for his said
House and Barn and what Land is so taken
within the said Seamed Land as the same
Exceeds not two Thousand Acres.—

Being Read—

Ordered that the Petition be Referred to the Gentlemen of
this Board or any five of them—

The Petition of Anne Hoogland Setting forth
that her Husband in his life time bought
two thousand Acres of Land out of that Tract
of Land Granted to Christopher Dunn and the
said Hawaganda and that by the running
North west Line of the Seamed Land of Captain
Evans the same is taken within the said Line

Therefore

[illegible] Acres of Land
[illegible] thereupon.
Being Read

Ordered to the Gentlemen
or any five of them.

The Report of the Gentlemen
Committee to whom was referred Mr. Byers
Account of Disbursements for repairing
Upton House.
Was Read.
Ordered that a Warrant pass
thereto.

The following Warrants after being
severally signed by his Excellency

To his Excellency for his Quarters Salary &c. 1[illegible]
To the Secretary
To Lewis Morris Esq. Chief Justice
To Robt. Hooker Esq. Second Judge
To Peter Fauconier Esq. Secretary
To Lewis Morris Junr. Esq. Clerk of the Council
To Francis Harrison Esq. Treasurer of the Province
To Joseph Lewis Clerk to the Assembly
To William Bradford Printer
To Isaac Sabrin Gauger of his Majts Customs
To the Clerk Land Waiter
To the Clerk Land & Tidewaiter
To Jno. Hall Land & Tidewaiter
To Jno. Haskell Door Keeper of the Council Chamber
To Thos. Brasier Door Keeper to the Assembly
To Andrew Lawrence Indian Interpreter
To Catalina Post for cleaning & washing the Assembly
Room & repairing the Windows of the same
To Thos. Bentley Esq. to be paid out of the Rent
Rent to be reserved by the Upton House

Lt

At a Council held at Philadelphia Oct.r 3.d 1722.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour.

Isaac Norris — Samuel Preston

Auth.y Palmer — Robert Assheton

Will.m Assheton

James Logan Secretary.

This being the first Meeting of the Council since the Gov.rs Return from Albany the Gov.r expressed his Satisfaction in seeing the Members of his Council together at this time. He acquainted them that finding upon his arrival at New York that Col.o Spotswood Gov.r of Virginia had by a Letter from Sandy Hook thought it proper to desire leave of Col.o Burnet Gov.r of New York to Treat with the Indians of the five Nations at Albany, and that Col.o Burnet regarded an application of the same kind on the part of this Governm.t: He had therefore thought it expedient to follow the example of Col.o Spotswood, and had accordingly applyed to the Gov.r of New York for his leave to Treat with the Indians of the five Nations at the same time with the Gov.r of Virginia, which he did by the following Letter now read at the Board.

Sr

New York Aug.st 13.th 1722.

The Province of Pensilvania being happily situated between his Majestys Governm.ts of Verg.a & New York, it has been my greatest Care to regulate the managem.t of the Indian Affairs in that Colony, so as to render the peaceable Disposition of the Inhabitants acceptable to the Indians and consistent with the concerted Measures and wise Conduct of the neighbouring Provinces.

So soon therefore as I understood that Col.o Spotswood the Gov.r of Virginia intended with your Approbation and Concurrence to hold a Treaty with your Indians of the five Nations at Albany, I called the Assembly of Pensilvania together, and it is by their Advice that I am now come, accompanied with some few Members of my Council, to intreat that with y.r Excellencys permission and in your presence, I may be allowed to renew, upon this occasion at Albany, the Leagues of friendship that have formerly been made between the Province of Pensilv.a and the five Nations.

The unhappy accident of an Indian being lately kill'd in the Woods by some of our Traders, and the renewing our former Instances with this Governm.t to prevent, if possible, the five Nations from going to War, and making a Path through our Settlements upon the River Susquahannah are the principal points on which I purpose at this time to speak to your Indians; And as I have not any thing to offer but what I have reason to believe will perfectly agree with y.r Excellency's Sentiments & those of y.r Council, I am encouraged to hope you will favourably receive this application from Sir

Yr most Obed.t humble Serv.t

W Keith

(R40)

Pennsilvania 1722 —

In Answer to which he received the Governour & Council of New Yorks Approbation of his intended Treaty with the Indians declared in the following Minutes of the Councils of that Province now laid before the Board. viz.

At a Council Held at Fort George in New York Augst 13th. 1722.

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esqr

Captain Waller
Colo. Beekman
Mr. Barberie
Mr. Harrison
Docr. C Ben

His Excellency communicated to this Board a Letter from the Governour of Virga. dated from on Board his Majesties Ship Enterprize at Sandy Hook the 9th instant as also a Letter from the Governour of Pensilvania Dated at New York this day signifying their coming hither to Settle a right Understanding, & to establish a lasting Peace between his Majties Subjects in their Governments & the five Nations of Indians belonging to this Province.

Upon which the Council desired his Excellency to assure the Governours of Virga. & Pensilva., that this Board shall think it a great Hon. & Happiness to Confer with them on the best Measures to be taken with the five Nations at this time to secure a General Peace between them & the Indians & their neighbouring Colonies; That they are highly satisfied with the just & hon. Intentions expressed in the Letters which his Excelly has communicated to them, & shall be very ready to concur in every thing that shall be for the Safety & Prosperity of the Common British Interest in America.

To which His Excelly agreed intirely & promised to acquaint the Govs. of Virginia & Pensilvania with the unanimous Sentiments of this Board

By his Excellency & Council
in Council.

Js: Bobin D. Cl. Con.

That pursuant to the Desire of the Govr. & Council of N. York, the Governour of Virginia & himself with Colo. French & Mr. Hamilton (Mr. Hill & Mr. Norris not being then arrived) did meet at an appointed Conference with Coll. Burnet & his Council, where our Govr. delivd himself to this purpose,

That the Points on which he now came to Treat with the five Nations were already communicated to His Excelly & the Council by his Letter of Yesterday; That the first viz the Death of an Indian, was an Accident that might have happened any where, & therefore it was only necessary for him to Satisfy the

Indians

Indians, that the Govt of Pensilvania was very Sorry for it, & had caused the Offenders to be put into the Hands of Justice; As to the other Point viz That some Measures be taken to prevent the five Nations from taking their Warlike Courses through Pensilvania to the Southward, it was the more necessary because the Conestogoe Indians were formerly a part of the five Nations called Mingues, and speak the same Language to this Day; That they actually pay Tribute now to the five Nations, and either from natural affection or Fear, are ever under their Influence & Power; But that he hoped the Virginia Act which had been read, would have a good Effect to obtain this End, by restraining all the Northern Indians from proceeding any more that way to the Southward. He observed with how much Prudence & Caution Mr Penn had formerly purchased all the Lands on Sasquahannah from the Five Nations by means of Colonel Dungan then Govr of New York; How many Treaties had been held with these Indians both at Philadelp & Conestogoe; That the Friendship between them had been inviolably preserved to this day, and he did not know that the Five Nations could be Charged with any material Breach thereof. As to the Indian Trade, Sir William said, He believed no person from Pensilvania had ever yet attempted to Force any Trade with the five Nations but on the contrary it appeared, that Province was altogether indifferent about it, since it was so earnestly desired that these Indians might forbear to Pass through their Settlements on Sasquehannah; Nevertheless it being a Subject that he did not understand, nor ever intended to be particularly concerned in, He desired to be excused from enlarging further upon it at this time, and the rather, because it was no part of his Business now with the Indians of the five Nations.

The Secretary informed the Governour that Richard Hill & Isaac Norris (two of the Members of Council, who had accompanied the Governour to Albany) had, in Obedience to the Govrs Order to them, Communicated to the Council next day after their arrival here, the Governours Negotiation with the Indians at Albany during the said Gentlemens Stay there; Whereupon the Governour said that he needed only take Notice to the Board of what further Conference he had had with the Indians after the said Gentlemens departure from Albany homewards: viz on the 14th of September; the same is inserted in the preceding Minutes of Septr 21st as it was taken from the printed Copy. NB

The Govr communicated to the Board a Letter he had this day received from Colonel Spotswood Governour of Virginia, now here, being in the following Words.

Sir —

Philadelphia Octr 2. 1722.

About two years ago I had the Honr of a Letter from You with two Belts of Wampum from the Indians of your Province, whereby they proposed a Peace with the Indians of Virginia, and that thereafter they should on both sides forbear all Courses to Molest one another. Upon receit thereof the

Chiefs

A42

Peinsilvania 1722

Chiefs of all our Indian Nations were assembled before Me in Council, where they solemnly engaged never after to Pass to the northward of Patowmack River, or Westward of the high Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia, without a Passport from the Governour of that Colony: provided the Indians belonging to the other British Colonies to the Northward of Virginia would reciprocally promise never to Pass to the —— Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries, without a Passport from the Governour of that Province to which they should respectively belong; And our Indians as a Testimony of such their engagement, returned two Belts to your Indians, which I conveyed to your hands last March was a twelvemonth.

At the same time I sent another Belt to the five Nations with the very same Proposition, and now I have been at Albany to treat there with those Indians upon that Subject; and having got the said five Nations together with the Tuscaroroes to give their Assent in the most ample and solemn manner to that Proposition of the Boundaries, I come here at this time to get the Concurrence of your Indians to the same Proposition, not doubting of all ready Assistance within this Government to bring such a Ne:=gotiation to an happy Issue.

I have also a Demand to make of some Negro Slaves belonging to Virginia, which I understand are harboured among the Shawanoes and said to be set free and protected by these Indians. This is a proceeding that must so dam:=gerously affect the Properties of his Majesties Subjects in these parts, that I greatly depend on the earnest Application of this Government to discourage your Indians from such a Practice.

Having nothing else to propose to your Indians but upon these two heads I hope no difficulty can arise here to my treating with them as Governour of Virginia, especially while every step that I make will shew that I am, with great Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servant

A Spotswood

The Governour declared his Approbation of Colo Spotswoods design to treat with our Indians upon the heads mentd in his Letter and therein desired the Advice & Concurrence of the Board; but the Board being but thin, and some of the Members differing in Opinion from the Governour upon the Subject Matter of the said Letter, the further Consideration thereof was deferred till to morrow at three in the afternoon.

The same day, after the Council broke up, the Govr finding most of the Members to be of a different Opinion from him upon

upon the Subject of Colo. Spotswoods intended Treaty with our Indians, He therefore desired them to give him their Sentiments thereupon in Writing, which accordingly they did in the following Representation delivered to the Governour on the 6th inst. by Mr. Secretary Logan—

Provisions to help us on our Journey, on which they gave two small bundles of Beaver and dress'd Skins.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH'S ANSWER.

Brethren. You know very well that the Lands about Conestogoe, upon the River Sasquahannah, belong to your old friend & kind Brother William Penn; nevertheless, I do here, in his name, kindly accept of the offer & surrender, which you have now made to me, because it will put an end to all other claims & Disputes if any should be made hereafter.

Brethren: I understand as you do, that we here at this time renewed all former Treaties between the five Nations & Pensilvania, and considering how well you are provided with Goods at Albany, I think Philadelphia will be far out of your way to Trade, but as often as any of your People come to us in Love and friendship, they shall be treated like Brethern.

I am not able to provide for you here as if I were at home, but I will order some Bread to be got for your particular use, and I heartily wish you well home to your own ffamilies.

And the said Gentlemen informing the Board, that it would be agreeable to the Governours inclinations that the said Papers were published, which he had desired them to signify to the Board, to whom he leaves it to consider of the use & service thereof. It is therefore ordered, that for the Satisfaction of the Inhabitants of this Province the said Speech & Answer be forthwith published in Print, with a proper Introduction thereto, to be prepared by —— ———, & communicated to this Board for their Approbation before the same is delivered to the Printer.

The Secretary communicated to Board a Letter he had received from the Govr. of this Province, dated at Albany the — instant, informing him that Colo. Spotswood, Govr. of Virginia, then with him at Albany, had resolved in his return homeward to Hold a Treaty with our Indians at Conestogoe, wither our Govr. designed to accompany him, and therefore desires the Secretary to give Notice by James Le Tort, and Smith the Ganawese Indians, to the Chiefs of the four Nations of Indians settled upon Sasquahannah River, viz: the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians, the Shanawese, the Ganawese & the Delawares, to be ready to meet Colo. Spotswood & him at Conestogoe in the beginning of October; But James Le Tort, and Smith the Indian, not being returned from Albany as the Govr. expected, the said direction of the Govrs. is at present impracticable. And further, this Board is of opinion, that they cannot concur in directing our Indians to meet the Govr. of Virginia at Conestogoe, untill this Government is acquainted with the End & Design of the said meeting.

At a Council 8br. 3d, &c., & at a Council held at Philadelphia, Octr. 3d, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Isaac Norris,	Samuel Preston,
Antho. Palmer,	Robert Assheton,
Willm. Assheton,	James Logan, Secretary.

This being the first meeting of the Council since the Govrs. Return from Albany, the Govr. expressed his satisfaction in seeing the members of his Council together at this time. He acquainted them, that finding upon his arrival at New York that Colo. Spotswood, Govr. of Virginia, had by a Letter from Sandy Hook, thought it proper to desire leave of Colo. Burnet, Govr. of New York, to Treat with the Indians of the ffive Nations at Albany, and that Colo. Burnet expected an application of the same kind on the part of this Govermt. He had therefore thought it expedient to follow the example of Colo. Spotswood, and had accordingly applyed to the Govr. of New York for his leave to Treat with the Indians of the ffive Nations, at the same time with the Govr. of Virginia, which he did by the following letter now read at the Board.

NEW YORK, Augst. 13th, 1722.

SIR,

The Province of Pensilvania being happily situated between his Majestys Govermts. of Virgia. & New York, it has been my greatest carè to regulate the managemt. of the Indian Affairs in that Colony, so as to render the peaceable Disposition of the Inhabitants acceptable to the Indians, and consistent with the concerted measures and wise conduct of the neighbouring Provinces.

So soon therefore as I understood that Colo. Spotswood, the Govr. of Virginia, intended, with your Approbation and Concurrence, to hold a Treaty with your Indians of the ffive Nations at Albany, I called the Assembly of Pensilvania together, and it is by their Advice that I am now come, accompanied with some few members of my Council, to entreat that with Yr. Excellencys permission, and in your presence, I may be allowed to renew upon this occasion, at Albany, the Leagues of ffriendship that have formerly been made between the Province of Pensilva. and the ffive Nations. The unhappy accident of an Indian being lately Kill'd in the Woods by some of our Traders, and the renewing our former Instances with this Govermt., to prevent, if possible, the ffive Nations from going to War, and making a Path through our Settlements upon the River Sasquahanna, are the principal points on which I purpose at this time to speak to your Indians, and as I have not any thing to offer but what I have reason to believe will perfectly agree with Yr. Excellency's sentiments & those of yr. Council, I am encouraged to hope you will favourably receive this application from,

Sir, Your most Obedt. humble Servt.

W. KEITH.

In answer to which he received the Governour & Council of New

Yorks Approbation of his intended Treaty with the Indians, declared in the following Minute of the Council of that Province, now laid before the Board, viz:

At a Council held at Fort George, in New York, Augst. 13th, 1722.

PRESENT:

His Excellency WILLIAM BURNET, Esqr.

Captain Walter, Mr. Harrison,
Colo. Beekman, Doctr. Colden.
Mr. Barberie,

His Excellency communicated to this Board a Letter from the Governour of Virga., dated from on Board his Majesties Ship Enterprize, at Sandy Hook, the 9th instant; as also a Letter from the Governour of Pensilvania, Dated at New York this day, signifying their coming hither to settle a right understanding, & to establish a lasting Peace between his Magties Subjects in their Governments & the five Nations of Indians belonging to this Province; Upon which, the Council desired his Excellency to assure the Governours of Virgt. & Pensila. that this Board shall think it a great Honr. & Happiness to Confer with them on the best measures to be taken with the five Nations at this time to secure a General Peace between them & the Indians & these neighbouring Colonies, That they are highly satisfied with the just & honble Intentions expressed in the Letters which his Excelly has communicated to them, & shall be very ready to concur in every thing that shall be for the Safety & Prosperity of the Common British Interest in America.

To which his Excelly agreed intirely, & promised to acquaint the Govrs. of Virginia & Pensilvania with the unanimous sentiments of this Board.

By his Excellency & Council, in Council,
IS. BOBIN, D. Cl. Con.

That pursuant to the Desire of the Govr. & Council of N. York, the Governour of Virginia & himself, with Colo. French & Mr. Hamilton, (Mr. Hill & Mr. Norris not being then arrived) did meet at an appointed Conference with Colo. Burnet & his Council, where our Govr. delivered himself to this purpose.

That the Points on which he now came to Treat with the five Nations were already communicated to His Excelly & the Council, by his Letter of yesterday.

That the first, viz: the Death of an Indian was an accident that might have happened any where, & therefore it was only necessary for him to satisfy the Indians that the Govmt. of Pensilvania was very sorry for it, & had caused the offenders to be put into the Hands of Justice. As to the other Point, viz: That some measures be taken to prevent the five Nations from taking their Warlike Courses through Pensilvania to the Southward, it was the more necessary because the Conestogoe Indians were formerly a part of the five Nations called Mingoes, and speak the same Language to this Day; That they actually pay Tribute now to the five Nations, and either

from natural affection or Fear are ever under their Influence and Power; But that he hoped the Virginia act which had been read would have a good Effect to obtain this End, by restraining all the northern Indians from proceeding any more that way to the Southward. He observed with how much Prudence & Caution Mr. Penn has formerly purchased all the Lands on Sasquehannah from the Five Nations by means of Colonel Dungan, then Govr. of New York. How many Treaties have been held with these Indians both at Philadelpa. & Conestogoe, That the ffriendship between them had been inviolably preserved to this day, and he did not know that the Five Nations could be charged with any material Breach thereof. As to the Indian Trade, Sir William said, He believed no person from Pensilvania had ever yet attempted to Force any Trade with the five Nations, but on the contrary, it appeared that Province was altogether indifferent about it, since it was so earnestly desired that these Indians might forbear to Pass through their Settlements on Sasquehannah. Nevertheless, it being a subject that he did not understand, nor ever be intended to be particularly concerned in, He desired to be excus'd from enlarging further upon it at this time,'and the rather because it was no part of his Business now with the Indians of the ffive Nations.

The Secretary informed the Governour, that Richard Hill & Isaac Norris (two of the members of Council who had accompanied the Governour to Albany) had, in obedience to the Govrs. orders to them Communicated to the Council next day after their arrival here, the Governours Negotiation with the Indians at Albany during the sd. Gentlemens stay there. Whereupon, the Governour said that he needed only take Notice to the Board of what farther Conference he had had with the Indians after the said Gentlemen's departure from Albany homewards, viz: on the 14th of September, the same is N. B. inserted in the preceding minutes of Septr. 21st, as it was taken from the printed Copy.

Tne Govr. communicated to the Board a Letter he had this day received from Colonel Spotswood, Governor of Virginia, now here, being in the following words:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1722.

SIR: About two years ago I had the Honr. of a Letter from you, with two Belts of Wampum from the Indians of your Province, whereby they proposed a Peace with the Indians of Virginia, and that thereafter they should on both sides forbear all Courses to molest one another. Upon receit thereof, the Chiefs of all our Indian Nations were assembled before me in Council, where they solemnly engaged never after to Pass to the northward of Pawtowmeck River, or westward of the high Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia, without a Passport from the Governour of that Colony, provided the Indians belonging to the other British Colonies to the Northward of Virginia would reciprocally promise never to Pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries, without a Passport from the Governour of that Province, to which they should respectively belong, and our Indians, as a Testimony of such

their Engagement, returned two Belts to your Indians, which I conveyed to your hands last March was a twelvemonth.

At the same time I sent another Belt to the five Nations with the very same Proposition, and now I have been at Albany to treat there with those Indians upon that subject, and having got the said five Nations together with the Tuscarouroes to give their Assent in the most ample and solemn manner to that Proposition of the Boundaries, I come here at this time to get the concurrence of your Indians to the same Proposition, not doubting of all ready assistance with this Govermt. to bring such a Negotiation to an happy issue.

I have also a Demand to make of some Negro Slaves belonging to Virginia, which I understand are harboured among the Shuannoes and said to be set free and protected by those Indians. This is a proceeding that must so dangerously affect the Properties of his Majesties subjects in these parts, that I greatly depend on the Earnest Application of this Governmt. to discourage your Indians from such a Practice.

Having nothing else to propose to your Indians but upon these two heads, I hope no difficulty can arise here to my treating with them as Governour of Virginia, especially while every step that I make will shew that I am with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

A. SPOTSWOOD.

The Governour declared his approbation of Colo. Spotswood's design to treat with our Indians upon the heads mentd in his Letter, and therein desired the advice & concurrence of the Board, but the Board but thin, and some of the members differing in opinion from the Governour upon the subject matter of the said Letter, the further consideration thereof was deferred till to morrow at three in the afternoon.

The same day, after the Council broke up, the Govr. finding most of the members to be of a different opinion from him upon the subject of Colo. Spotwood's intended Treaty with our Indians, He therefore desired them to give him their Sentiments thereupon in Writing, which accordingly they did in the following Representation delivered to the Governour on the 6th inst., by Mr. Secretary Logan.

* * * * *

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Octr. 10th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Samuel Preston, William Assheton,
Robert Assheton, James Logan, Secry.
Thomas Masters,

The Governour acquainted the Board that he had received the Representation of the Council last week, in Answer to Colo. Spots-

70 New York.
Oct 3d 1722

My Lord

I now send your Lord.
ship the acts which were
passed in the last meeting of
the Assembly of New Jersey, which
are six in number ingrossed on
parchment & under the great
seal of that province.

1. the first is an act for the
support of Government for
that year, which is formed in
the same manner with those
passed in Brigadier Hunters
time except as to the term
which was then usually for
two years only, & once for three.

2. the second is an act for the
security of his Majesty Govern-
ment. which was made to asser-
tain the manner of tendring

42

the oath enacted by parlia-
=ment to all suspected persons
in New Jersey. It particularly
recites the dangerous consequences
of disaffected persons intermed-
with the framing of Laws and
clandestinely conveying such draughts
so as to have them brought
in to the Council or Assembly
& It orders such delinquents
to be forthwith proceeded against
according to Law.
This act was such a blow to the
Jacobite party there that they
have not yet made any use
of it they are become very
modest and humble, & I expect
little trouble from them for the
future. I need not repeat the
occasion of passing this act
of which I have already informed
your Lordship fully in my
letters of the 22d May & 15th
June last.

3 The Third is an act for regulating the Militia, in order to settle the times of their meeting to be exercised & the penalties of the defaulters which is almost on the same foot it was in Brigadeer Hunters time, tho rather stricter.

4 The fourth is an act that is intended to prevent the Multiplicity of Law Suits which was vehemently pressed by the Assembly; and does not seem attended with any ill consequences.

5 The fifth is an act to prevent the killing of Deer.

6 & The last is a private Act. I should have sent your Lordships these acts sooner had it not been for my long stay at Albany where I have met the Indians in company with the Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania & ended every thing to our Satisfaction

But could not come away till
the end of last month.

Captain Holland has since my return
hither delivered me your Lordships
most obliging letter of the 6th June
last, which contains so many
instances of your Lordships favour
=able sentiments of my pro=
=ceeding, that I can never suffi=
=ciently express my thankfulness
for them & shall endeavour
to deserve their continuance to the
utmost of my power.

The sudden departure of this
conveyance with the application
necessary to the affairs of the
assembly now sitting, obliges me
to defer the account of our
transactions at Albany to my next
I send your Lordships the propo=
of the Indians in Canada, time
at length, it is a plain claim
not only as far as Niagara but
to the Detroit called by them Tiu=
=taughsaghrondie, which lyes between
the Lakes Erie & Huron.
I am with great respect, My Lord
your Lordships most dutifull & most obed
humble servant
W Johnson

Pensilvania 1722

At a Council held at Philadelphia Octr. 10th. 1722

Present

The Hon.ble Sr William Keith Bart. Governour

Samuel Preston — Thomas Masters

Robert Assheton — William Assheton

James Logan Secr.

The Governour acquainted the Board that he had received the Representation of the Council last Week, in Answer to Coll. Spotswoods Letter to him, read in Council on the 3d. Inst.; a Copy of which Representation he had delivered to Coll. Spotswood, together with a Letter expressing his own Sentiments upon that Subject, which Letter was now read at the Board, and is as follows —

Sir

Immediately after I received the Honr. of yours of the 2d. Inst. I called the Council of this Province together & communicated the same to them, with my Sentiments viz. That I very much approved of your Proposal to Treat with our Indians at this time upon the Heads mentioned in your Letter; For as I had carefully observed the General Purport & Design of your Treaty & whole Conduct at Albany with the Indians of the Five Nations, seemed principally to Secure all these Colonies as well as Virginia, from being any longer imposed upon & molested by their accustomed way of breaking through their former Treaties & Solemn Promises to the English Governments, without any other Excuse than that they were not able to restrain their Young Men. I was well satisfied to see their Hands so effectually tyed up by their own voluntary Act: And considering the near Relation, Intimacy & Correspondence between the Five Nations & our Indians upon Susquehannah, I could not but think, that if our Indians who are so much nearer to Virginia, were brought voluntarily & distinctly by themselves to accept of & confirm the same Proposition as to the Boundaries which the Five Nations have actually undertaken for them that they shall observe, it would in all probability, prevent future Disturbance on the Frontiers of those Colonies, and tend to a General Peace amongst the Indians on this side the Lakes.

But finding that some Members of the Council were not altogether of my Opinion, and seemed to have a different View of this matter, I was willing to delay returning an Answer to your most obliging Letter, untill I had their Sentiments upon a Subject that seemed to be of so much Importance to the Peace of this Province

I beg You will put a favourable Construction on my hearty Endeavours to Answer your just Expectations, and to Shew as far as I am able, a perfect Regard to the Honr. & Interest of Virginia; And after You have considered the inclosed Representation from the Council to Me, please to be assured, that according as it proves agreeable to your Excellent Judgement & great Experience in —

in Affairs of this nature, I will either wait upon You to Conestogo, where at your Request, I have already appointed the Chiefs of our Indians to meet You; or if You chuse rather to leave any Directions with Me, I shall diligently use my best Endeavours to bring the Indians into those Measures which You propose, & which I rejoyce to observe have been so judiciously concerted and agreed upon between the Governm^t of Virginia & New York for the General Advantage of His Majesties Dominions on this part of the Continent. I am with great Esteem & Respect

Sir

Your most Humble & most
Obedient Servant W Keith

Philad^a Octr 6. 1722

In Answer to which Letter & Representation, our Governour had received from Col^o Spotswood, the day before his Departure from this place the following Letter with the Belts &c therein ment; the s^d Letter being read was in these Words

Philadelphia Octr 8th 1722

Sir

Your Councils Representation against my intended Negotiation with the Indians of this Governm^t could not but greatly surprize Me, while I came hither without the least apprehension of such an Obstruction: For after so much paines had been taken, even by your coming last year in person to Virginia, to discuss that Proposition of the Boundaries, and to have explained the Meaning of the Governm^t of Virginia with Respect to Potowmack River & the high ridge of Mountains; And after the Governm^t of Pensilvania had appeared to be fully satisfied with the proposed Boundaries, when You Sir, with your Council present, in a Solemn Meeting at Conestogo, on the 6th of July 1721 told your Indians that You had actually made a Treaty for them, whereby they were bound not to Pass certain Limits which You had agreed on, And to which I understand, your Indians very readely assented: I say after this matter had been carried such a Length, could I reasonably expect that any one of your Council should be allowed to Contend for your Indians departing from their Engagements, and not ratifying their Promises?

Another extraordinary proceeding of your Council in this Affair, I cannot but complain of; They are pleased to let me but just now understand that they dis-approve of the Virginia Law for inforcing and rendering more effectual the Treaty which I propose hither to make with your Indians, and that their intention is to oppose their Indians subjecting themselves to the Penalties of that Law. Had any one of the four Members of your Council which accompanied You to Albany given me the least Intimation (during a whole Month that We dayly met, and frequently discoursed upon the Subject) of their having then such Sentiments as are now contained in their Representation, I would have had these Points Cleared & Settled, before I would have put my self to the Expence of Purchassing Horses, and preparing for a Journey out into your Indians Country; Or I should at

at least have returned home as soon as Colo Harrison did, without attending here so many days for the Deliberations of your Council, which I find, by what I had the Honr to receive from your Hands yesterday, to be so opposite to my principal Errand hither, that I apprehend my Negotiations with your Indians (so long as those Gentlemen continue in the Sentiments they have expressed under their hands) must prove to little purpose; or at least must lay the Foundation of Contentions between You and your Council, which I should the more Regret, if I should be any ways Charged with being instrumental therein.

Wherefore give me leave to depart with only acknowledging the just Sense I have of your sincere Endeavours towards rendring my Negotiations Effectual; And as I go away with the satisfaction of your Judgment entirely concurring with mine in this Affair, I shall remain Easie under the present difference in Opinion with some of your Council. But in case they should fall into another way of thinking when they Reflect how singularly they stand by themselves, as well with respect to the Opinions of the Government of New York, as to the Sentiments of the whole Legislature of Virginia, I therefore leave a Belt of Wampum to be offered by You in behalf of the Colony of Virginia so soon as You see a proper Occasion to have your Indians ratify their Engagements for observing the proposed Boundaries: And that they may at the same time be made sensible of the Danger of breaking such Treaty with Virginia, I leave You also the Act of Assembly which has been lately made for that purpose. I likewise leave another Belt to be offered with such Proposition as this Go=vernmt shall think fitting to make with Respect to the Runaway Negroes and Slaves belonging to Virginia. I am with great Respect & Esteem

Sir

Your most Obdt humble Servant

— Spotswood

their Engagement, returned two Belts to your Indians, which I conveyed to your hands last March was a twelvemonth.

At the same time I sent another Belt to the five Nations with the very same Proposition, and now I have been at Albany to treat there with those Indians upon that subject, and having got the said five Nations together with the Tuscarouroes to give their Assent in the most ample and solemn manner to that Proposition of the Boundaries, I come here at this time to get the concurrence of your Indians to the same Proposition, not doubting of all ready assistance with this Govermt. to bring such a Negotiation to an happy issue.

I have also a Demand to make of some Negro Slaves belonging to Virginia, which I understand are harboured among the Shuannoes and said to be set free and protected by those Indians. This is a proceeding that must so dangerously affect the Properties of his Majesties subjects in these parts, that I greatly depend on the Earnest Application of this Governmt. to discourage your Indians from such a Practice.

Having nothing else to propose to your Indians but upon these two heads, I hope no difficulty can arise here to my treating with them as Governour of Virginia, especially while every step that I make will shew that I am with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

A. SPOTSWOOD.

The Governour declared his approbation of Colo. Spotswood's design to treat with our Indians upon the heads mentd in his Letter, and therein desired the advice & concurrence of the Board, but the Board but thin, and some of the members differing in opinion from the Governour upon the subject matter of the said Letter, the further consideration thereof was deferred till to morrow at three in the afternoon.

The same day, after the Council broke up, the Govr. finding most of the members to be of a different opinion from him upon the subject of Colo. Spotwood's intended Treaty with our Indians, He therefore desired them to give him their Sentiments thereupon in Writing, which accordingly they did in the following Representation delivered to the Governour on the 6th inst., by Mr. Secretary Logan.

* * * * *

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Octr. 10th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Samuel Preston, William Assheton,
Robert Assheton, James Logan, Secry.
Thomas Masters,

The Governour acquainted the Board that he had received the Representation of the Council last week, in Answer to Colo. Spots-

wood's Letter to him, read in Council on the 3d inst., a Copy of which Representation he had delivered to Colo. Spotswood, together with a Letter expressing his own Sentiments upon that subject, which Letter was now read at the Board, and is as follows:

SIR:

Immediately after I received the Honr. of yours of the 2d inst., I called the Council of this Province together, & communicated the same to them with my Sentiments, viz: That I very much approved of your Proposal to Treat with our Indians at this time upon the Heads mentioned in your Letter; For as I had carefully observed the General Purport & Design of your Treaty & whole conduct at Albany with the Indians of the Five Nations, seemed principally to Secure all these Colonies, as well as Virginia, from being any longer imposed upon & molested by their accustomed way of breaking through their former Treaties & solemn Promises to the English Governments, without any Excuse than that they were not able to restrain their young men, I was well satisfied to see their Hands so effectually tyed up by their own voluntary act, and considering the near Relation, Intimacy & Correspondence between the ffive Nations & our Indians upon Sasquahannah, I could not but think, that if our Indians who are so much nearer to Virginia, were brought voluntarily & distinctly by themselves to accept of & confirm the same Proposition as to the Boundaries which the ffive Nations have actually undertaken for them, that they shall observe it would in all probability prevent future Disturbance on the Frontiers of these Colonies, and tend to a General Peace amongst the Indians on this side the Lakes. But finding that some members of the Council were not altogether of my opinion, and seemed to have a different view of this matter, I was willing to delay returning an Answer to your most oblidging Letter, until I had their Sentiments upon a subject that seemed to be of so much Importance to the Peace of this Province.

I beg you will put a favourable construction on my hearty endeavours to Answer your just Expectations, and to shew as far as I am able a perfect Regard to the Honr. & Interest of Virginia, and after you have considered the inclos'd Representation from the Council to me, please to be assured, that according as it proves agreeable to your Excellent Judgement & great Experience in Affairs of this Nature, I will either wait upon you to Conestogoe, where at your Request I have already appointed the Chiefs of our Indians to meet you, or if you chuse rather to leave any Directions with me, I shall diligently use my best endeavours to bring the Indians into those measures which you propose, & which I rejoyce to observe have been so judiciously concerted and agreed upon between the Governmts. of Virginia & New York, for the General Advantage of His Majesties Dominions on this part of the Continent. I am with great Esteem & Respect,

Sir,

Your most humble & most obedient Servant,

W. KEITH.

Philada., Oct. 6, 1722.

In Answer to which Letters & Representation our Governour had received from Colo. Spotswood, the day before his Departure from this place, the following Letter with the Belts &c., therein mentd., the sd. Letter being read, was in these Words:

PHILADELPHIA, Octr. 8th, 1722.

SIR: Your Councils Representation against my intended Negotiations with the Indians of this Governmt., could not but greatly surprise me, while I came hither without the least apprehension of such an obstruction. For after so much pain had been taken, even by your coming last year in person to Virginia to discuss that Proposition of the Boundaries, and to have explained the meaning of the Governmt. of Virginia with Respect to Potowmack River & the high ridge of Mountains; And after the Governmt. of Pensilvania had appeared to be fully satisfied with the proposed Boundaries, when you Sir, with your Council present, in a solemn meeting at Conestogoe on the 6th of July, 1721, tell your Indians that you had actually made a Treaty for them, whereby they were bound not to Pass certain Limits which you had agreed on, and to which I understand your Indians very readily assented. I say, after this matter had been carried such a Length, could I reasonably expect that any of your Council should be allowed to contend for your Indians departing from their engagements, and not ratifying their Promises.

Another extraordinary proceeding of your Council in this Affair I cannot but complain of. They are pleased to let me but just now understand that they disapprove of the Virginia Law for enforcing and rendering more effectual the Treaty which I came hither to make with your Indians, and that their intention is to oppose their Indians subjecting themselves to the Penalties of that Law. Had any of the four members of your Council which accompanied you to Albany, giving me the least Intimation (during a whole month that we dayly met and frequently discoursed upon the subject) of their having then such Sentiments as are now contained in their Representation, I would have had these Points Cleared & Settled, before I would have put myself to the Expence of Purchasing Horses and preparing for a Journey out into your Indian Country, or I should at least have returned home as soon as Colo. Harrison did, without attending here so many days for the Deliberations of your Council, which I find, by what I had the Honr. to receive from your Hands yesterday, to be so opposite to my principal Errand hither, that I apprehend my Negotiations with your Indians (so long as those Gentlemen continue in the Sentiments they have expressed under their hands) must prove to little purpose, or at least must lay the Foundation of Contentions between you and your Council, which I should the more Regret, if I could be in any ways Charged with being instrumental therein.

Wherefore, give me leave to depart with only acknowledging the just sense I have of your sincere endeavours towards rendering my Negotiations effectual; And as I go away with the satisfaction of your Judgment intirely concurring with mine in this affair, I shall remain Easie under the present difference in opinion with some of your Council. But in case they should fall into another way of think-

ing, when they Reflect how singularly they stand by themselves, as well with respect to the opinions of the Government of New York as to the Sentiments of the whole Legislature of Virginia, I therefore leave a Belt of Wampum to be offered by you in behalf of the Colony of Virginia so soon as you see a proper occasion to have your Indians ratify their Engagements for observing the proposed Boundaries, and that they may at the same time be made sensible of the Danger of breaking such Treaty with Virginia. I leave you also the act of Assembly which has been lately made for that purpose. I likewise leave another Belt to be offered with such Proposition as this Govrnmnt. shall think fitting to make with Respect to the Runaway Negroes and Slaves belonging to Virginia.

I am, with great Respect & Esteem,
Sir, your most obedt. humble servant,
A. SPOTSWOOD.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Octr. 11th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governour.

Isaac Norris, Thomas Masters,
Samuel Preston, James Logan, Secry.
Robert Assheton,

The Secretary laid before the Board the Message to the Indians ordered last night to be prepared, which with very little alteration was approved, and ordered forthwith to be dispatch'd to James Letort, to be by him interpreted to the Indians at Conestogoe, To whom he is also ordered to deliver two Belts of Wampum herewith sent, the one to be delivered on the part of this Governmt. at the same time with the Message, and the other Belt to be delivered at the Interpretation of that part of the Message relating to the Runaway Virginia Negroes.

Which Message is as follows.

To the Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Delaware, Shawannese & Ganawese Indians.

Friends & Brethren:

You will rejoice with me that I and my Company are not only safely returned (by Gods blessing) from our long Journey to Albany, but that we have entered into a more firm & solemn League than ever before with all the five Nations. I was in hopes before this time to have seen you there myself in Company with my good ffriend Colo. Spotswood, Governr. of Virginia, who returned with me from Albany to this place, and there to have laid before you the whole Treaty we have made. Colo. Spotswood also intended to come and acquaint you with the Treaty he has made with the five Nations, and to confirm the same with you; but having spent a long time abroad, the year being far gone, and having heard at this Town some News from Virginia, he was obliged to return home without farther Delay. He designed to visit you, and you will take kindly his Good will in

Pensilvania 1722

At a Council held at Philadelphia Oct.r 11th. 1722

Present

The Honbl.e Sr William Keith Bar.t Govern.r

Isaac Norris Robert Assheton

Samuel Preston Thomas Masters

James Logan Secry.

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You will rejoice with me that I and my Company are not only safely returned (by Gods blessing) from our long Journey to Albany, but that we have entered into a more firm & solemn League than ever before with all the five Nations.

I was in hopes before this time to have seen You there my self in Company with my good friend Col.o Spotswood Govern.r of Virginia who returned with me from Albany to this place and there to have laid before You the whole Treaty we have made. Col.o Spotswood also intended to come and acquaint You with the Treaty he has made with the five Nations, and to confirm the same with You: but having spent a long time abroad, the Year being far gone, and having heard at this Town some News from Virginia, he was obliged to return home without farther Delay. He designed to visit You, and You will take kindly his Goodwill in this design, and excuse the necessity of leaving us so soon since his Affairs obliged him to it.

I also must attend the meeting of our Assembly next week: and therefore I have ordered the Treaty I made with the five Nations in behalf of all this Government to be now interpreted to You by James Lelort who was with me at Albany: I shall also as your true friend communicate to You the Treaty that Col.o Spotswood has made with the five Nations which very nearly concerns You for they have included You in it, and have obliged You to observe it as well as themselves

You

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You know the great pains that we have all taken to preserve Peace among the Indians. There was no End to the Robberies committed by the young Men of the ffive Nations upon the people of Virginia, and to their Attacks upon the Indians of Virginia. We therefore by several Treaties agreed both with the — southern Indians and the ffive Nations upon certain Boundaries & Limits to be fixed between them; that is, that the Indians of Virginia should not pass to the westward of the great Ridge of Mountains nor to the northward of the great River Patowmeck viz the southern Branch of it: And that neither the five Nations nor any of You or any other northern Indians should pass to the southward of the said Southern Branch of Patowmeck nor to the eastward of that great Ridge of Mountains, but that the Indians on both sides should exactly observe these Boundaries.

Notwithstanding which, the young Men of the ffive Nations & some of You sometimes in company with them- since that agreement as You very well know have passed over these Boundaries, and have done Mischief to the Inhabitants of Virginia & their Indians.

Therefore to prevent all such Mischief for the future the Governm!. of Virginia have made a very strict Law, by which, if any of the southern Indians shall come to the northward of Patowmeck or pass to the westward of the great Ridge it shall be lawfull to put them to Death, and if any of the ffive Nations shall pass the said Boundaries to the southward or Eastward of the same Boundaries they shall be treated as publick Enemies and be put to Death, or transported into other Countries beyond the Seas.

And Col.o Spotswood has now in this most solemn Treaty agreed with the ffive Nations for and in behalf of Ten Nations who all inhabit within the great Ridge of Mountains viz the Nottaways, Meherins, Nansemonds, Pamunkies, Cheesecommies, Sederickroons, whom they call the Saponies, Ochinceches, Stenekenocks, Meygroultskies, & Ebotelees that none of them without having a Passport from the Governour to produce, shall on any pretence whatsoever pass over the s.d great Ridge of Mountains to the Westward nor to the northward of the River Patowmeck or in case they do without such a Passport it shall be lawfull for the Indians to the northward to put such southern Indians to Death. And the five Nations have in like manner most solemnly agreed for & in behalf of themselves the Maquese — Oneydoes, Onondagues, Cayoogoes, and Sinnekes as also for & in behalf of the Tuscaroroes the Conestogoes, the Shawannese, the Ochaliquanawickroons and the Ostangues being in all ten Nations that none of them without having a Passport to produce for the same, shall on any acc.t whatsoever pass to the southward of the River Patowmeck which they call Kahangoronton nor to the Eastward of the great Ridge of Mountains or in case any of them or You shall pass the Boundaries on any acc.t whatsoever without a Passport to produce such Indians shall be put to Death for so doing or be transported and Sold for Slaves. And this Treaty they have all confirmed and signed a Writing under their Hands for an everlasting Remembrance that they & their Children & You & your Children may for ever observe it —

You

You see therefore my Friends & Brethren that as the five Nations have thought fit for preventing all further Misunderstandings with Virginia to bind not only themselves but have taken upon them to bind you also most firmly to observe this Treaty. You for your own safety must give notice to all your people that they strictly observe on your parts what they have done lest any of You should forget & expose yourselves to the punishments which the Virginians will assuredly inflict on those who breaks that Law and solemn Agreement, and accordingly I must press You all as I am your true ffriend most carefully to remember and observe the same, that You may not by this Treaty be brought into any trouble.

I must further acquaint You that Colo Spotswood has left with me a Belt of Wampum to be delivered to You when your Chiefs think fit all to meet to receive the same as a mark of your agreement to the Treaty the five Nations have made which for your own safety You ought to observe lest You fall under the Punishments to be inflicted on those who violate the Treaty.

I must also further inform You that the five Nations have agreed in the same Treaty that neither they nor You shall receive or harbour any Negroes on any acct whatsoever, but if any of them be found by the Indians in the Woods they shall be taken up and brought to the Governour that they may be returned to their Masters for you know the Negroes are Slaves. But now some of these Negroes having run away from their Masters in Virginia are said to be entertained by some Shawanese on Patowmeck Therefore Colo Spotswood sends a Belt which will now be delivered to You that You may take up these Negroes and he desires that they may be delivered to Colo Mason on Patowmeck in Virginia who will give the Persons who bring them to him One good Gun and two Blankets for each Negro. And I have herewith sent You my Pass that You may safely carry them into Virginia without any Danger & receive that Reward. And the same value You will receive from time to time for every Runaway Negro that You shall take up & deliver in the like manner that they may be restored to their Masters. This being a matter of Importance we all expect that the Shawannese shall forthwith deliver all those Negroes which they have for You very well know that the Conestogoes have obliged themselves to this Government to answer for the Shawannese for that they shall behave themselves friendly & all things to this Government and to all the English But to entertain such Slaves is not only scandalous to the Indians but an Injury to the English and is contrary to the Treatys already made.

Att a Council Nov. 5th 22

In Answer to which Letters & Representation our Governour had received from Colo. Spotswood, the day before his Departure from this place, the following Letter with the Belts &c., therein mentd., the sd. Letter being read, was in these Words:

PHILADELPHIA, Octr. 8th, 1722.

SIR: Your Councils Representation against my intended Negotiations with the Indians of this Governmt., could not but greatly surprise me, while I came hither without the least apprehension of such an obstruction. For after so much pain had been taken, even by your coming last year in person to Virginia to discuss that Proposition of the Boundaries, and to have explained the meaning of the Governmt. of Virginia with Respect to Potowmack River & the high ridge of Mountains; And after the Governmt. of Pensilvania had appeared to be fully satisfied with the proposed Boundaries, when you Sir, with your Council present, in a solemn meeting at Conestogoe on the 6th of July, 1721, tell your Indians that you had actually made a Treaty for them, whereby they were bound not to Pass certain Limits which you had agreed on, and to which I understand your Indians very readily assented. I say, after this matter had been carried such a Length, could I reasonably expect that any of your Council should be allowed to contend for your Indians departing from their engagements, and not ratifying their Promises.

Another extraordinary proceeding of your Council in this Affair I cannot but complain of. They are pleased to let me but just now understand that they disapprove of the Virginia Law for enforcing and rendering more effectual the Treaty which I came hither to make with your Indians, and that their intention is to oppose their Indians subjecting themselves to the Penalties of that Law. Had any of the four members of your Council which accompanied you to Albany, giving me the least Intimation (during a whole month that we dayly met and frequently discoursed upon the subject) of their having then such Sentiments as are now contained in their Representation, I would have had these Points Cleared & Settled, before I would have put myself to the Expence of Purchasing Horses and preparing for a Journey out into your Indian Country, or I should at least have returned home as soon as Colo. Harrison did, without attending here so many days for the Deliberations of your Council, which I find, by what I had the Honr. to receive from your Hands yesterday, to be so opposite to my principal Errand hither, that I apprehend my Negotiations with your Indians (so long as those Gentlemen continue in the Sentiments they have expressed under their hands) must prove to little purpose, or at least must lay the Foundation of Contentions between you and your Council, which I should the more Regret, if I could be in any ways Charged with being instrumental therein.

Wherefore, give me leave to depart with only acknowledging the just sense I have of your sincere endeavours towards rendering my Negotiations effectual; And as I go away with the satisfaction of your Judgment intirely concurring with mine in this affair, I shall remain Easie under the present difference in opinion with some of your Council. But in case they should fall into another way of think-

ing, when they Reflect how singularly they stand by themselves, as well with respect to the opinions of the Government of New York as to the Sentiments of the whole Legislature of Virginia, I therefore leave a Belt of Wampum to be offered by you in behalf of the Colony of Virginia so soon as you see a proper occasion to have your Indians ratify their Engagements for observing the proposed Boundaries, and that they may at the same time be made sensible of the Danger of breaking such Treaty with Virginia. I leave you also the act of Assembly which has been lately made for that purpose. I likewise leave another Belt to be offered with such Proposition as this Govrnmnt. shall think fitting to make with Respect to the Runaway Negroes and Slaves belonging to Virginia.

I am, with great Respect & Esteem,
Sir, your most obedt. humble servant,
A. SPOTSWOOD.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Octr. 11th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governour.

Isaac Norris, Thomas Masters,
Samuel Preston, James Logan, Secry.
Robert Assheton,

The Secretary laid before the Board the Message to the Indians ordered last night to be prepared, which with very little alteration was approved, and ordered forthwith to be dispatch'd to James Letort, to be by him interpreted to the Indians at Conestogoe, To whom he is also ordered to deliver two Belts of Wampum herewith sent, the one to be delivered on the part of this Governmt. at the same time with the Message, and the other Belt to be delivered at the Interpretation of that part of the Message relating to the Runaway Virginia Negroes.

Which Message is as follows.

To the Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Delaware, Shawannese & Ganawese Indians.

Friends & Brethren:

You will rejoice with me that I and my Company are not only safely returned (by Gods blessing) from our long Journey to Albany, but that we have entered into a more firm & solemn League than ever before with all the five Nations. I was in hopes before this time to have seen you there myself in Company with my good ffriend Colo. Spotswood, Governr. of Virginia, who returned with me from Albany to this place, and there to have laid before you the whole Treaty we have made. Colo. Spotswood also intended to come and acquaint you with the Treaty he has made with the five Nations, and to confirm the same with you; but having spent a long time abroad, the year being far gone, and having heard at this Town some News from Virginia, he was obliged to return home without farther Delay. He designed to visit you, and you will take kindly his Good will in

this design, and excuse the necessity of leaving us so soon since his Affairs obliged him to it.

I also must attend the meeting of our Assembly next week, and therefore I have ordered the Treaty I made with the ffive Nations, in behalf of all this Government, to be now interpreted to you by James Letort, who was with me at Albany. I shall also as your true ffriend, communicate to you the Treaty that Colo. Spotswood has made with the ffive Nations, which very nearly concerns you for they have included you in it, and have obliged you to observe it as well as themselves.

You know the great pains that we have all taken to preserve Peace among the Indians. There was no End to the Robberies committed by the Young Men of the ffive Nations upon the people of Virginia, and to their Attacks upon the Indians of Virginia. He therefore, by several Treaties, agreed both with the Southern Indians and the ffive Nations upon certain Boundaries & Limits to be fixed by them, that is, that the Indians of Virginia should not pass to the Westward of the great Ridge of Mountains, nor to the Northward of the great River Patowmeck, viz: the Southern Branch of it; And that neither the five Nations, nor any of your or any other Northern Indians should pass to the Southward of the said Southern Branch of Patowmeck, nor to the Eastward of that great Ridge of Mountains, but that the Indians on both sides should exactly observe these Boundaries.

Notwithstanding which the Young Men of the five Nations, & some of you sometimes in company with them since that agreement as you very well know have passed over those Boundaries, and have done mischief to the Inhabitants of Virginia & their Indians.

Therefore to prevent all such mischief for the future, the Governmt. of Virginia have made a very strict Law, by which, if any of the Southern Indians shall come to the Northward of Patowmeck or pass to the Westward of the great Ridge it shall be lawfull to put them to Death, and if any of the ffive Nations shall pass the said Boundaries to the Southward or Eastward of the same Boundaries, they shall be treated as publick Enemies and be put to Death, or transported into other Countries beyond the Seas.

And Colo. Spotswood has now, in this most solemn Treaty, agreed with the five Nations for and in behalf of Ten Nations, who all inhabit within the great Ridge of Mountains, viz: the Nottaways, Mehevins, Nansemonds, Pammunkies, Checcominies, Toderickoons, whom they call the Saponies, Ochnicecties, Stenickenocks, Meyroutskies & Tooteloes, that none of them without having a Passport from the Governour to produce, shall on any pretence whatsoever pass over the sd. great Ridge of Mountains to the Westward, nor to the Northward of the River Patowmeck, or in case they do without such a Pasport, it shall be lawfull for the Indians to the Northward to put such Southern Indians to Death; And the five Nations have in like manner more solemnly agreed for & in behalf of themselves the Maguese, Oneydoes, Onondagues, Cayoogoes and Sinnekes, as also for & in behalf of the Tuscarosoes, the Conestogoes, the Shawannese, the Octatiguanannkroons and the Ostagues, being in all Ten Nations,

that none of them without having a Pasport to produce the same, shall on any accot. whatsoever pass to the Southward of the River Potawmack, which they call Kahangorouton, nor to the Eastward of the great Ridge of Mountains, or in case any of them or you shall pass the Boundaries on any accot. whatsoever without a Passport to produce, such Indians shall be put to Death for so being, or be transported and sold for Slaves; and this Treaty they have all confirmed, and signed a Writing under their Hands for an everlasting Remembrance that they & their children & you & your Children may forever observe it.

You see therefore, my Friends & Brethern, that as the five Nations have thought it for preventing all further misunderstandings with Virginia, to bind not only themselves but have taken upon them to bind you, also most firmly to observe this Treaty; You for your own safety you must give Notice to all your people, that they strictly observe on your parts what they have done, lest any of you should forget & expose yourselves to the punishments which the Virginians will assuredly inflict on those who tresspass the Law and Solemn Agreement, and accordingly I must press you all, as I am your true ffriend, most carefully to remember and observe the same, that you may not by this Treaty be brought into any trouble.

I must further acquaint you, that Colo. Spotswood has left with me a Belt of Wampum, to be delivered to you when your Chiefs think fit all to meet to receive the same, as a mark of your agreement to the Treaty the five Nations have made, which for your own safty you ought to observe, lest you fall under the Punishments to be inflicted on those who violate the Treaty.

I must also further inform you that the ffive Nations have agreed in the same Treaty, that neither they nor you shall receive or harbor any Negroes on any accot. whatsoever, but if any of them be found by the Indians in the woods, they shall be taken up and brought to the Governour that they may be returned to their masters, for you know the Negroes are Slaves. But now some of these Negroes having runaway from their masters in Virginia, are said to be entertained by some Shawanese on Patowmeck; Therefore, Colo. Spotswood sends a Belt which is now to be delivered to you that you may take up these Negroes, and he desires that they may be delivered to Colo. Mason, on Patowmeck in Virginia, who will give Persons who will bring them to him, one Good Gun and two Blankets for each Negro, and I have herewith sent you my Pass that you may safely carry them into Virginia without any danger, & receive that Reward; And the same value you will receive, from time to time, for every Runaway Negro that you shall take up & deliver in the like manner that they may be restored to their Master.

This being a matter of Importance, we will expect that the Shawanese shall forthwith deliver all these Negroes which they have, for you very well know that the Conestogoes have obliged themselves to this Government to answer for the Shawanese, for that they shall behave themselves friendly in all things to this Government and to all the

English. But to entertain our Slaves is not only scandalous to the Indians but an injury to the English, and is contrary to the Treaty's already made.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Novr. 5th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill,
Isaac Norris,
Samuel Preston,
Robert Assheton,
Thomas Masters,
Andrew Hamilton,
James Logan, Secretary.

The Governour represented to the Board, that having made it his Care from his first accession to this Government, to preserve a perfect good understanding with all our neighbours & particularly with Maryland, the measures concerted with that Governmt. notwithstanding the unhappy uncertainty of our Boundaries had proved so successful, that until some warm & angry steps were made last winter by some Magistrates of Cecil County, we had lived very friendly with them. That further, in June last these magistrates had very unkindly made prisoners of Isaac Taylor, the Surveyor, a magistrate & member of Assembly for the County of Chester, and Elisha Gatchel, another magistrate of the same; That those two persons having engaged to appear at Cœcil Court, in August last, when the Govr. was obliged to undertake his Journey to Albany. He sent an Express to his good Friend the Govr. of Maryland to have that matter accommodated, but all the Resolutions taken in it, as he finds since his Return by the Report of James Logan and Robert Assheton, whom he had desired to wait on that Govr. at Cœcil Court, was, that those two men should be bound over to the provincial Court at Anapolis, which they were pleased at length to respite on accot. of his absence on that Important Journey; That the Govr. had since wrote to Colo. Calvert, requesting that all those differences might lie over as they were till both Governrs. could in person adjust them, which he had proposed to Colo. Calvert to do by a Conference, if that Gentleman would be pleased to meet him. That three days since he had receed. a Letter from Colo. Calvert, dated the 18th of last month, now read to the Board, by wch it manifestly appears that tho' that worthy Gentleman cannot forget his Character and innate Goodness, yet some Counsels seem of late to be entered on in Maryland inconsistent with the tranquility of his Matiys Subjects in both Governmts.

The Governour therefore desires the opinion and advice of this Board, what measures may be most proper for him to take for preventing the fatal consequences of a general misunderstanding with such near Neighbours wt. whom we have hitherto lived in good ffriendship.

The Board hereupon taking the premises seriously into consideration humbly offer it as their opinion, that as the Boundries of Maryland and Pennsilvania upon each other have from the first Settlement

At a Councill held at Philadelphia the 7th of Novr. 1722.

Present

The Honble Sir William Keith Bart. Governour

Richard Hill — Thomas Masters

Robert Asphelon — William Assheton

Andrew Hamilton

James Logan Secretary

The Governour not having had sufficient time at the last Meeting of the Councill to lay before the Board the Answer he had received from the Indians of Conestogoe by James Le Tort to the Message sent them from himself & the Board the 11th of October last; now Orders the same to be read: & is in these words

Conestogoe Octr. 18th 1722.

The Indians Speech to his Excellency Sir William Keith Bart. Governour of the Province of Pensilvania & his Hon.ble Councill at Philadelphia

Brethren

We have heard a Relation of the Governours Proceedings at Albany interpreted by James Le Tort, and are very glad for his safe Return as also of the Governour of Virginia and his proceedings; from which we have a small Dread upon us, but we being here had not the opportunity to know what was acted.

The last time the Governour was here, we were in hopes he would clear all Misunderstandings.

We are very thankfull for the Governours Care in letting us know the Law with respect to Virginia, and will take care to acquaint others and take care to observe as directed by the Treaty which is engaged on our Parts.

We are thankfull for the Belt of Wampum sent by the Governour in confirming the Law, & acquainting us of the strictness of its Tyes.

We are troubled in mind of being stopt, for fear of some evil Consequence to happen thereby; Notwithstanding, We say, as the three Governours agreeing with the five Nations in it, we are satisfied.

We were in hopes there should been free Liberty to Pass & Repass, but as it's agreed otherwise, We will observe.

We likewise, the Chiefs of the Conestogoes, Connays, Delawares & Shawannees send this Belt of Wampum to the Gov.r & Councill to confirm our Speech, Consent & Approbation, & thankfully acknowledging the Governours Care for & on our Behalf at the Treaty at Albany. And in the Spring our Chiefs will pay a Visit to your Excellency and Hon.ble Councill at Philadelphia.

An Answer also from the Shawanna King in answer to that part of the Message relating to the fugitive Negroes from Virginia, was read in these Words.

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Conestogoe Octr. 18th 1722

From the Shawanna King. To his Excellency Sir William Keith Bart. Governour of the Province of Pensilvania

These are to acquaint Your Brother concerning those Negro Slaves belonging to Virginia now at or amongst the Shawannoes at Opperthus. I will go my own self with Lake aforesaid where they are not exceeding the number 10 as directed. And as soon in the Spring as the Bark will run We will take no time to perform the taking of them according to Direction, for now they are abroad a Hunting, so it can be done no sooner: besides, there will be Hazard in Seizing them, for they are well armed; but we must take them by Guile

I am Yr. Excellcy's most humble Servt.

The Shawanna King.

The Govern. further acquainted the Board that the principal occasion of calling them together at this time, was to advise with them upon the Proceedings of Maryland against Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchell; upon whose acct. the last Council had met. That the said Persons according to their Engagements to the former Quarterly Court for Cecil County had appeared at their last Court, and that the said Court had made an Order of which they had procured a Copy in these words. 'Ordered that Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchell be committed into 'the Sheriffs custody untill they find sufficient Security for their appearance at 'the next provincial Court according to Order of the Govern. & Council.

S. Knight Clerk.

That the Sheriff of that County had accordingly taken them into Custody, but that they had obtained leave for a few days to visit their families, and in the mean time came hither for advice; but that on the 24th of this instant they were obliged to be with the Sheriff at his House in Cecil County.

The Govr. thereupon desires the Opinion of this Board, what Measures may be most advisable to be taken for these Mens Relief.

And the Subject matter being the same that was under the Consideration of the Board at their last meeting. It is further Resolved That as it appears to this Board that the Places for wch. the S.d Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchel have been apprehended & committed by Maryland, were within the Bounds of this Province as Granted by his Maty King Charles the second: and as they had been for many years acknowledged by Maryland, and have for twenty years past or thereabouts been in the Possession of the Inhabitants of this Province; Therefore, they ought not by any means to submit to any of their Courts or Orders, or acknowledge their Jurisdiction over them. And that this Governmt ought to support them in the Defence of their just Rights.

their Terms if the Proprietors, should fail to make them for them on the Grand Decision.

That as it appears that Isaac Taylor was taken by the officers of Maryland, only for Surveying to the Northward of the Line to which this Province, as has been said, has always claimed some certain Lands at the request of their Possessors that had never been granted nor surveyed by Maryland, and Elisha Gatchel, upon an action grounded on a falsehood, with a design to try them for their supposed Crimes by a Court of Maryland; It is evident that as the whole controversie turns upon the Boundaries in which neither Province can be impartial, and therefore are not to be allowed Judges in the Case. To press these men by such a Trial is no better than determining it by Force, wch is inconsistent with all that can be accounted Legal. That the Case being the same in General in all these Disputes, It is inconsistent with the Duty of all those concerned in Government to give way to any measures so incompatible with the maintenance of the Peace of his Majesties Subjects committed to their Care, as these proceeding in their nature appear to be. That to allow of them would throw both Provinces into a State of War, the promoters of wch must deservedly feel the heavey Censures of his Majesty, for that the aggressors must accot. for all ensuing mischief; that it is no new thing in America that the Boundaries of two Countries should lie for many years undetermined, those of New York & New Jersey being so to this Day. Yet this Board never heard that Hostilities, or what amounts to them, were committed in such Cases, or that officers were employed to raise Levies by force on the Settlements of each other.

Upon these considerations, It is the advice of this Board that the Governour would be pleased to state these matters fully to the Governour of Maryland, whose good understanding & Humanity can never approve of such unfriendly, not to say hostile Proceedings; That the Governour also would be pleased to give himself the trouble of meeting that Gent., and in the most friendly manner labour to discuss the matter of all former Complaints, and stipulate such measures as till the Boundaries are settled, may prevent them for the future; That in the mean time effectually to end those differences, application to be made to the Proprietor at home to press a final adjustment of the Boundaries; That in Case the Province of Maryland, hitherto our good Neighbours, should now so far change their measures as no longer to preserve Peace with us. The Governour would then be pleased to represent the matter effectually to the King & his Ministry, and in the mean time by all legal methods to support the peaceable People of this Province, as well as the Proprietor in the just Possession & Enjoyment of their Rights.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 19th of Novr. 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill,	Thomas Masters,
Robert Assheton,	William Assheton,
Andrew Hamilton,	James Logan, Secretary.

The Governour not having had sufficient time, at the last meeting of the Council, to lay before the Board the Answer he had received from the Indians of Conestogoe, by James Le Tort, to the message sent them from himself & the Board, the 11th of October last, now orders the same to be read, & is in these words.

Conestogoe, Octr. 18th, 1722.

The Indians Speech to his Excellency Sir William Keith, Bart., Governour of the Province of Pensilvania, & his Honble Council at Philadelphia.

Brethren:

We have heard a Relation of the Governours Proceedings at Albany, interpreted by James Le Tort, and are very glad for his safe Return, as also of the Governour of Virginia and his proceedings, from which we have a small Dread upon us, but we being here had not the opportunity to know what was acted.

The last time the Governour was here, we were in hopes he would clear all misunderstanding.

We are very thankfull for the Governour's Care in letting us know the Law with respect to Virginia, and will take care to acquaint the others and take care to observe as directed by the Treaty which is engaged on our Parts.

We are thankfull for the Belt of Wampum sent by the Governour in confirming the Law, & acquainting us of the Strictness of its Tyes.

We are troubled in mind of being stop't for fear of some evil Consequences to happen thereby. Notwithstanding We say, as the three Governours agreeing with the ffive Nations on it, we are satisfied.

We were in hopes there should have been free Liberty to Pass & Repass, but as it's agreed otherwise, We will observe.

We likewise, the Chiefs of the Conestogoes, Connays, Delawares & Shawannoes, send this Belt of Wampum to the Govr. & Council to confirm our Speech, Consent & Approbation, & thankfully acknowledging the Governours Care for & on our Behalf at the Treaty at Albany, and in the Spring our Chiefs will pay a visit to your Excellency, and Honbl Council at Philadelphia.

An Answer also from the Shawanna King in answer to that part of the message relating to the fugitive Negroes from Virginia, were read in these words:

Conestogoe, Octr. 18th, 1722.

From the Shawanna King To his Excellency Sir William Keith, Bart., Governour of the Province of Pensilvania.

These are to acquaint you Brother concerning these Negroes Slaves belonging to Virginia, now at or amongst the Shawannoes at Oppertus. I will go my own self and take assistance where they are not exceeding the number 10 as directed. And as soon in the Spring as the Bark will run, We will lose no time to perform the taking of them according to Direction, for now they are abroad a Hunting, so it can be done no sooner; besides, there will be Hazard in Seizing them for they are well armed, but we must take them by Guile.

I am yr. Excellys most humble Servt.

THE SHAWANNA KING.

The Governr. further acquainted the Board, that the principal occasion of calling them together at this time was to advise with them upon the Proceedings of Maryland against Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchell, upon whose accot. the last Council had met. That the said Persons, according to their Engagements to the Former Quarterly Court for Cœcil County had appeared at their last Court, and that the said Court had made an order of which they had procured a Copy in these Words: "Ordered, that Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchel be committed into the Sheriff's custody untill they find sufficient Security for their appearance at the next provincial Court, according to order of the Governr. & Council."

S. KNIGHT, Clerk.

That the Sheriff of that County had accordingly taken them into Custody, but that they had obtained leave for a few days to visit their families, and in the mean time came hither for advice, but that on the 21th of this instant they were obliged to be with the Sheriff, at his House in Cœcil county.

The Govr: hereupon desires the opinion of this Board what measures may be most advisable to be taken for these men's Relief, and the subject matter being the same that was under the consideration of the Board at their last meeting.

It is further Resolved, That as it appears to this Board that the ffacts for wch the sd. Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchel have been apprehended & committed by Maryland were within the Bounds of this Province, as Granted by his Maty King Charles the Second, and as they had been for many years acknowledged by Maryland, and have for twenty years past or thereabouts been in the Possession of the Inhabitants of this Province; Therefore, they ought not by any means submit to any of their Courts or Orders, or acknowledge their Jurisdiction over them, and that this Governmt. ought to support them in the defence of their just Rights.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 20th, 1723.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.
Robert Assheton, Thomas Masters, }

The Governr. acquainted the Board, that he had thought fit to appoint Patrick Baird, his Secretary, to be Clerk of the Council, and that he would in a fuller Board give his reasons for so doing.

Then He communicated to the Board the Speech of Whiwhinjac, King of the Gannawese Indians, delivered to the Governor (when there was not a sufficient number of Counsellors to make a Quorum) by Civility, in the name of the sd. Whiwhinjac, and of his and all the other three Nations of Indians upon Susquehanna, viz.: the Conestogoes, Delawares & Shawanneso, at the Court House, May the

New York
21.st Nov.r 1722

86

My Lords

1 I now send Your Lordships all the
Propositions made to the Indians at Albany
by the Governours of Virginia & Pensylvania
as well as my own, with the several Answers
of the Indians: Which I hope have laid
such a foundation for a good Understanding
between the several Provinces in their Ma-
nagement with the Indians, as will make
them look upon us as a much more power-
full People than the French of Canada,
while they see us united in our Proceedings,
whereas the frequent Occasions they have
had to observe that the Provinces acted
upon separate Interests, have been ye chief
Cause of their Unsteadiness, and of their
fearing the French more than us.

Heads Propositions made to the Indians at Albany by the Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania and their Answers

The effects of them like to be very good

The Governour of Virginia having
the year before complained to me that
the five Nations had made frequent Inroads
into that Province, contrary to their

Acct of Goods Spoiled & Prs Captives

86

ancient

To Ld of Trade

Ancient Treatys made at Albany with L^d
Howard of Effingham Governour of Virginia
forty years ago, which were several times
renewed, did then propose that they should
not exceed certain Bounds in their huntings
or warlike Expeditions to the Southward so
as to keep clear of Virginia, to which Propo-
sal the Indians did consent, but expected that
the Government of Virginia should send
them some Person of Distinction to renew
the Covenant Chain, as they call it, that is,
to give them a fine Present to refresh
their Memorys. Upon my acquainting Col:
Spotswood with this, he did at last prevail
with the Assembly in Virginia to provide
for the necessary Charge of this Embassy
and accordingly came himself to treat
with them on this View, first obtaining
my Approbation with that of ^y Council
of New York, for every single Point
he proposed. And this is the subject
Matter of his five days Propositions to
the Indians and of their Answers, in w^ch
they perfectly agreed to what he proposed,
for the Particulars of which I humbly
beg Leave to refer your Lordships to the
Papers themselves, which I have distin-
guished by titles on the back.

Recd of Sr Wm Keiths Post Scriptt

The Governour of Pensylvania found it necessary to give these Indians a Meeting upon an unfortunate Accident, of an Indian of the five Nations being killed in Pensylvania by a Christian for which Death he had not sufficient Evidence, the Offender continued a Prisoner till the Indians desired his Enlargement, & declared themselves satisfied, & this is the Subject of the Conference between Sr William Keith and the five Nations.

Though I doubt not but Coll: Spotswood and Sr William Keith will give Your Lordships an Account at large of these Proceedings, yet as they were transacted in this Province in my own Sight, I thought it my Duty to do it my self likewise.

I had likewise received a Proposal some time ago from the Government of Boston, that they might send Deputys to treat with the five Nations, in Order to engage them against the Eastern Indians, but finding a great Averseness in the Council of this Province, that their Deputys should treat with the five Nations unless the Particulars were first regulated

He has procured Letters from the Indians to the Gov[r] of Boston but could not get them read

with

with the Government here, and the Governm.t
of New England not agreeing to send Comissioners
to treat with us previously upon the Heads
to be proposed to the Indians; I found no way
but to take this Matter wholly upon my
self, and Iaccordingly proposed to the In=
dians the very Terms desired by the Governour
of Boston, and have effected the Interposition
of the five Nations, by Messengers now gone
from them to Boston, & from thence to the
Eastern Indians; for which I have the
thanks of Governour Shute, for making
this affair succeed, when he had little reason
to expect it, from the Indiscretion of some
Persons sent from Boston to Albany, who
attempted to treat with the five Nations of
Indians, without the Knowledge of this
Government, which had raised the Jealousy
here to that Degree, that I had no small
difficulty to bring the Council to agree w.th
me in that Affair, which however I did at
last. And this is the main Matter that is
new in my Treaty with the Indians of
the five Nations. I did also enforce what
I had recommended to them y.e year before,
to avoid all Dependance on Canada, and
hearkning to their Emissarys, & to encourage
the Trade from hence with the far Nations,

w.ch

w.ch is the main Matter new in the Treaty with them

He has enforced what he recommended to them last year concerning a Correspondence to the French

which

Which has had good Success last year, and is
in a fair way to increase, there being now
a constant Company resident on the Lake
Ontario, & who have in Presence of ye French
of Niagara sold goods by our Indians hands
for half the Value that ye French use to
extort, by which they are likely to loose ground
to us in that Trade every year. In my last
Speech I did in the Presence of the two other
Governours take Notice of the present strong
Union & good Intelligence there is between
all the Provinces, which shewed it self in
their acting in Concert in every thing, & that
they look'd on themselves as concerned equally
in what was done to any one of them. And
so renewed the old Covenant in Behalf of
the whole British Interest, for ye particular
of all which, I must likewise take the
Liberty to refer your Lordships to ye Papers
themselves, all which I have annexed to=
gether with my Propositions to the River=
Indians, as we call them, who live inters per=
sed among the Inhabitants, & are not so
numerous or warlike as the five Nations
and much more under Command, I have also
sent their Answer to me.

there's like to be good Effects from it

3. When I was at Albany, I expected to have
fixt the Palatines in their new Settlement
which I had obtained of the Indians for them,

He ought to have sent the Letters

88 at

ll a very easy Purchase, but I found them very much divided into Parties, and the cunningest among them fomenting their Divisions on purpose that the greatest Number might leave the Province, and then a great Tract of Land lately purchased, would make so many considerable Estates to the few Familys that should remain. And with this View they told me that the Land was far short of what the Indians had represented it to them, and that not above twenty Familys could subsist there, which I shewed them was a meer Pretence, by naming a Tract where 130. Familys live & flourish, which by their own Confession was less & no better Soil than theirs, however since I found it was their humour to undervalue what had been done for them, I thought it best to wait till they should of themselves be forward to settle this new Tract, rather than to shew too much Earnestness in pressing them to it. But as about sixty familys of them desired to be in a distinct Tract from the rest, & were those who have all along been most hearty for the Government, I have given them Leave to purchase Land of the Indians between my present English Settlements near Fort Hunter & part of Canada on a Creek called Canada Creek, where they will be still more immediately a

Barrier

but their being divided into Parties prevented it

He has given Leave to 60 Familes the most loyal of em to settle at Canada Creek who will be a good Barrier against the French

Barrier against the sudden Incursions of the French, who made this their Road when they last attacked & burnd ye frontier Town called Schenectady. The other Palatines have since my Return to New York, sent some of their Body, to desire a Warrant of Survey for a New Grant already purchased; which convinces me that I had done right, in not being too earnest in that Affair when I was at Albany. And indeed in my Dealings with those People I find very little Gratitude for favours done them, and particularly that those who were best taken Care of, & settled on good Lands by my Predecessor, are the most apt to misrepresent him; and this is managed by a few cunning Persons among them, that lead the rest as they please, who are for the generality a laborious & honest, but a headstrong ignorant People.

The other two Palatines have attended at Albany on Land matters

The Germans are naturally a Lazy

laborious & headstrong

I have now sent Your Lordships one private Act for the Sale of some Houses & Lands, belonging to Gilbert Livingston which will not be effectual, till confirmed by His Majesty, and as all the Partys concerned, have consented to this Act, and it is the only way the Debt to the Revenue can be paid by this Gilbert Livingston, who was late Farmer of the Excise, I hope

He sends a private Act & desires it may be confirmed soon

89

Your

Your Lordships will favour me with an effectual & speedy Recommendation of this Act to His Majesty, for his Royal Approbation.

I intend by the next Opportunity to send Your Lordships all the other Acts passed in this Session of the Assembly at New York, with some Account of them, I should apprehend being tiresom to Your Lordships, had not your favourable Construction of all my former Importunity emboldned me to subscribe my self with a great deal of Chearfulness as well as with the sincerest Respect,

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most dutifull and

most obliged humble

servant.

W Burnet

Present
His Excell: William Burnet, Esqr
Capt Genl & Govern! in Chief &c.

Rip Van Dam
John Barbery
Cadwallader Colden
James Alexander
Lewis Morris, Jur
} Esqrs of His Majts Council of the Province of New York.

Coll Dr Schuyler
Johannes Cuyler
Dr I: Bleecker
Evert Banker
John Collins
Ph: Livingston
Johs Wendel
Johs Bleeker
} Esqrs Commiss.rs of y Indian Affairs.

Interpreted by Laurence Clase, being first translated into Dutch by Robt Livingston

Propositions made by His Excell: William Burnet Esqr Capt Genl & Govern! in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jerseys & Territories thereon depending in America, & Vice Admiral of y same, &c. to the five Nations, to wit y Mohogs, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes, in Albany y 27th day of August, 1722.

Brethren.

Our last Meeting ended with so happy an Agreement & such firm Assurances & hearty Resolutions on both Sides, that if they are faithfully observed, we shall always meet w.t joyfull Countenances.

You then promised me solemnly not to have any Correspondence with y French, but to depend entirely on the English & cleave close to them.

That you would keep y Path open for y Farr Indians to come to trade with this Province.

That you would never molest Virginia or any other of y Kings Provinces for y future, & that you allowd it was in vain to promise anything, unless you resolve to perform it.

I begin therefore with demanding of you a solemn Assurance that you will continue firm to what you then engaged, that you will inform me truely of your principal late Transactions and

 Designs

Designs & advice with me upon them, so that I may be
convinced, that you have an entire Confidence in me, &
observe an exact Sincerity in your whole Conduct
towards me, which will be the strongest Tyes of a
lasting friendship between us, Give a Belt of Wampum

I must now particularly thank ye Brethren
for their Refusing to go out a fighting in Company
with some French Indians who invited them lately to
it, this is a very promising token of your good
Disposition, & makes me hope that you will sa-
tisfie me, that the Preparations you are making
for going out to war, are not contrary to your Promises
made last year, give a Belt of Wampum:

Because ye Renewing ye Covenant Chain wt you
in ye Name of my great & good Master ye King of great
Britan & your loveing Father in ye Behalf of all
His Majts Provinces in North America, is ye most
solemn Act, which we have together, I think it proper
that it be first diligently searched, that there may
be no Spotts or Stains left upon it.

For that Purpose I have first desired the
Brethren to let me know how clean it has been
kept with Respect to this Province, & to ye same
End the Governours of Virginia & Pensylvania
are come hither, at ye Desire of ye Brethren &
with ye Advice & Consent of this Government, to
treat of some Matters on ye Behalf of their Pro-
vinces that may remove all Spotts yt may remain
on the Covenant Chain wt Relation to them, & as
they are one Nation & under ye same King wt us,

I doubt

Doubt not but the Brethren will hear them wt great attention, & answer them wt the Regard which is their Due, & when these particular Points are firmly settled the general Covenant Chain will then be made so clean & bright, that I shall be able to renew it wt ye greatest Satisfaction, & with a strong Confidence that it will shine wt new Lustre as long as ye Sun & Moon shall endure.

A true Copy, Examind ppr
Ph: Livingston, Secr.ty
for ye Indn Affairs.

~~Albany 27th August, 1722~~

~~His Excell.~~ Governour
Burnets Propositions
to the Five Nations
of Indians the 27th Aug.t
1722

rec.d with Gov.r
Burnets Letter
of 21 Novem.r 1722

Rec.d Jan.y 4th
Read 10th Dit. } 1722/3

Cc:97.

Present
His Excell: William Burnet Esqr
Capt Genl & Governr in Chief &c.

Rip Van Dam
John Barberie
Dr Colden
James Alexander
Coll: Lewis Morris Junr
} Esqrs of His Majesties Councill

Peter Van Brugh
Johannes Cuyler
Evert Banker
Ph: Livingston
Joh: Wendel
} Esqrs Comrs of ye Indn Affairs

Interpreted by
Lawrence Claese
into Dutch &
rendred into
English by
Rt Livingston

Answer made by the five Nations of Indians, viz. the Maquase Oneydes, Onnondags Cayouges & Tennekes, to His Excell: William Burnet Esq: Capt Genl & Governour in Chief of ye Provinces of New York New Jerseys & Territories thereon depending in America & Vice Admirall of ye same in Albany ye first day of September. 1722.

Brother Corlaer

You made Propositions to us some days ago, which we are now come to answer, but since divers of our Sachims are not yet arrivd, we shall not be able to answer so well as if those wise Men were present with us, & that we had consulted with them, So that we hope Your Excell: will excuse us if we answer not so fully & distinctly as otherwise we would, if we had their Assistance.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that we in our last Conference about a year ago, had renewed ye Covenant Chain & was desirous to know how ye same has been kept by us in Respect to this Province, it is so lately since that was don, yt ye Sun is scarce gon down since, so that ye Renovation is fresh in our Memory, & we can assure you that we have kept

The Covenant Chain inviolable on our Parts, accor-
ding to our Promise, & engage to continue to do the
same faithfully.

It is now a year ago, since you forbid us
to have any Correspondence with ye French, but
to cleave to ye English, & we did then promise to
obey your Commands in that Matter, as we have
actually don, & do further promise solemnly yt
we will not correspond with ye French of Canada
but adhere & cleave strongly to ye English.

You told us the same time yt we should
give a free Passage to ye far. Indians to come to
this Place to trade, which we have done, & given
them all ye Incouragement & Assistance that lay
in our Power, & not only so, but sent Agents to
these far. Indians who trade with ye French, to
invite them to come here to Albany, but our Agents
are not yet returnd, & assoon as they come back
shall give your Excell an Acct. of their Answer.

Brother Corlaer.

We have told you that we have not only
permitted ye far. Indians to come through our
Country, to trade in this Town, but sent our Agents
thither to invite them, & requird them to tell ye
far. Indians that they should have goods very cheap
We therefore desire that ye Traders may be order
to let ye far. Indians have good Pennyworths, ra-
ther cheaper then we of ye 5. Nations have it our-
selfs, which will be ye only Means to draw them, &
to induce them to come hither.

Brother Corlaer

You did last year likewise charge & command us not to go a fighting towards Virginia, not to passe over ye great River of Patowmak nor ye Ridge of high Mountains, that surround Virginia, we have observd your Commands to ye best of our Knowledge in that Particular, Some of our People have been out a warring against the Flatheads, which of old have been our Enemies, but they live to the Westward & Southward of Virginia, & have not past the Ridge of high Mountains, nor the said River, we remember you also told us then, that it was in vain to make any Promise, except we resolvd firmly to keep it, which we have punctually done in this affair hitherto.

Brother Corlaer.

You likewise told us that if any Matter of Moment happend among us, that we should acquaint you therewith, & take your Advice, which would be a sure Token to show that we put our trust and Confidence in you, which would be ye strongest tyes of a lasting Friendship between us, which we will do sincerely & truly, & repeat to Your Excellcy: again that we will communicate to you all ye principal late Transactions & matters of Consequence, that we are privy to, both good & bad, & thereupon gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer

We take notice that you thanked us for not suffering any of our Indians to go a warring with ye French Indians of Canada, we resolve to do the same for the future, & dissuade any of our People to join with ye French Indians to go to war, & if any of the french Indians should happen to come through our Country to go a warring, we will endeavour to stop them, but if they cannot be persuaded, then we will warn them not to go over ye great Ridge of Mountains that surround Virginia, nor to passe over ye great River called Patowmak.

Brother Corlaer

You say you are inform'd that there was a warlike Preparation makeing among the five Nations, which we acknowledge to be true, but we know not as yet our selves where they intend to go. Two years ago two Tuskaroras brought a Belt of Wampum from ye Governour of Virginia (as they said) & thereby in ye Name of ye Governour of Virginia desired ye five Nations to make War & destroy the Todirighkroes, but being inform'd that the Governour of Virginia was to be at Albany, we deferr'd any Resolution about that affair, till we had spoke with him our selves.

Here they stop'd, being late & growing dark, desird that they may make their further Answer on Munday which was agreed to, but it happened to rain all Munday, so that they

did

Did not meet together till Tuesday ye fourth of September 1722, when ye Sachims of the five Nations proceeded to make their Answer & said.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us since our last Conference on Saturday, that you was informd some of our Sachims had been at Canada, & treated with ye Governour there, true it is yt some of those Sachims yt are now dayly expected with ye Blanbek chief Sachim of ye Sinnekes have been there, & we will discover to you the Contents of their Conference which they had with ye Governour of Canada, assoon as they arrive.

We inform you also that three Companies of our People are gone out against ye Flatheads that have ben our Enemies of a long time, there are also two french Indians that live at Cadarachqui, that went out a fighting 2. years ago towards Virginia by ye way of Cayouge, & have their Abode among ye Juskarones that live near Virginia, & go backwards & forwards. —

Brother Corlaer.

We will now tell you ye Resolution and Opinion of ye 5. Nations, that although diverse have endeavoured to raise Jealousies & evill Reports among us, & so perswade us to have a bad Opinion of our Brethren ye English, yet we never would give Ear nor hearken to them, but have had from ye first makeing of ye Covenant Chain, a firm Resolution to keep ye same inviolable, & we are resolvd to persist, in that Resolution always.

Brother Corlaer

You have sent for us Sachims of the five Nations to come here, & told us that the Governours of Virginia & Pensylvania would be at Albany, for which Message we are thankfull, & in your Propositions you acquaint us that they are come to treat of Matters of publick concern, relating to Peace & Concord, we are come for y same Purpose, & have y same Intentions, & put away all evil things, & embrace that which is good and aimable, did give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

We desire you not to be impatient, because of the long Stay of severall of y Principal Sachims of y five Nations, which we hourly expect, but to be easy, they are your Bosom friends, & we would fain have them here present, before we give our finall Answer, because y Matters are of Importance, & we would gladly have their advice and Councill, do give 3. Skins.

As we have earnestly desired your Excell.s to have a little Patience, so we beg the Honble Coll. Alexander Spotswood, Governour of Virginia, & the Honble Sir William Keith Bart. Governour of Pensylvania, that they would be pleased to be easy & patient likewise, till these Chief Sachims arrive, being well assured that they will be extreamly glad to see you & y said two Governours, gave 3. Skins to each of y Governrs of Virginia & Pensylvania.

His Excell: told them they had staid a long time for them, & desird to know if they had any Advice whereabouts they were, who answerd that they had certain Advice that five days ago the Blawbeck & his Company arrivd at Oneyde.

His Excell: order'd them to send an Express immediately for them, since his Affairs requir'd him to be at New York, & could not stay above 3. or 4. Days more, which ye Sachims did accordingly.

A True Copy, Examind
Pr. Ph: Livingston, Secr.ty
for ye Indian Affairs.

New York

~~Illeg~~ 4me ~~4.~~ Sept.r 1722

The 5. Nations Answer
to ~~His Excell.y~~ Gen.l Burnet
~~Gr Capt Gen.l & Gov.r~~
~~in Chief &c~~.

Rec.d with Mr
Burnet's Letter
of 21.st Nov.r 1722

Rec.d Jan.y 4th
Read 16th D.o } 1722/3

Cc: 98.

Present.

His Excell: William Burnet Esqr
Capt Genl & Governour in Chief &c.

Rip Van Dam
John Barberie
Dr Colden
James Alexander
Coll: Morris jun.
} Esqrs of His Majts Councill

Coll: Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh Mayr
Johs Cuyler
Evert Bancker
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Johs Bleecker
} Esqrs Comrs of the Indn Affairs.

Interpreted by Johannes Knickerbacker

Propositions made to the River Indians, as well the Skaghkook Indians, as those that live below Albany, by His Excell: William Burnet Esqr Capt Genl & Comander in Chief &c. in Albany the 30th Day of Augt 1722.

Children

As often as we come to see Gr Frontiers and to treat wth Gr Indians, I send for my Children the Mahikanders, to assure them of my Fatherly Care & Affection, & I am glad to have this Opportunity of renewing Gr ancient Covenant Chain, which I do in a solemn Manner in Gr Name of the great King my Master, in Gr Behalf of all his Subjects of North America, Which Chain of Friendship I am informed by Gr Inhabitants of this Place, has been kept inviolable by your Ancestors, from Gr first time Gr Christians settled here in this River, & since you have always been obedient Children, & observed Gr Commands of my Predecessors & been protected by this Govern-ment, I do assure you of Gr same Protection of the great King, so long as you prove obedient Children, wch I do not in Gr least doubt, since you will certainly always find it to be your Interest and Advantage.

96

I need

I need not tell you how destructive your Intemperance has proved & how much your People are diminished by your excessive drinking of Rum the Women as well as ye Men being guilty of being often Drunk, Let me advise you to be more sober for ye future, & not to spend what you get by hunting, on strong Drink, but lay it out on Clothing & other Necessaries for your Support, & above all not squander away your Indian Corn for Rum, wch you ought to keep for your Subsistance all ye year.

I shall conclude by telling you, as long as you keep firm to your Duty at all times to come, as you have in times past, you may rest assured not only of Protection, but of all other good Offices in ye Power of those yt are in Authority under ye King our common Father & Protector, give a Belt.

As soon as you have made your Answer, I will make you a Present of such things as are of Use to you.

Present

His Excell: Wm Burnet Esq.r
Capt. Gen.l & Govern.r in Chief, &c.

Rip.t van Dam
John Barberie
P.r Colden
James Alexander
Coll: Morris jr.
} Esq.rs of His Maj.ts Councill

Peter Van Brugh, Mayr.

John Cuyler
Evert Banker
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Johs Bleecker
} Esq.rs Com.rs of the Ind.n affairs.

Interpreted by Johs Knickerbacker in Dutch & rendred into English by Rt. Livingston.

Answer of the Mahikanders or River Indians, to His Excell: Wm Burnet, Esq.r Capt. Gen.l & and Governour in Chief of New York New Jersey &c. in Albany ye 31.st of August, 1722.

Father

We are glad to see our Father in Health and yt he is come to see us. We are come pursuant to your Commands to hear what you are pleased to require of us, we rejoyce to hear yt ye great King of great Britain doth think of us & remember such a mean People as we are to renew the Covenant Chain wth us.

We are come now to renew ye Covenant Chain yt has been of old between ye Christians of this Government & us, At first it was a Eye wth our hands joined together, but afterwards we were joined by a Covenant Chain wch we now brighten & make clear & clean, so yt it can never be broken, Give a Belt of Wampum.

We now renewed & brightned ye Covenant Chain, but since a Chain is apt to rust, if it be not oile or greas'd, we will grease it with Beavers Grease or fatt, yt ye Smell thereof will endure for a whole year, Do give 2. Beaver Skins.

Father

We look upon you as a great Tree under whose Branches we desire to shelter & if there should happen any sudden Tempest or Thunder Shower, we hope we shall be admitted to take Shelter under yt. great Tree, & be shadowed by the Leaves thereof, yt. no drops may fall on us, but yt. we may live in Peace & Safety, gave a Belt of Wampum.

We take you as a loving & tender father and beg Leave to inform you yt. some of our People that have been out a Hunting to ye Eastward, have been taken Prisoners by ye English of New England, but since his Excellcy. our Fathers Arrival here, we have received Intelligence yt. they are released, We know not whether yt Account be true, but we hope & wish it may be so, gave 3 Beavers

Father

As you have been an Affectionate & loving Father to us your Children, so we hope if any Mischief should befall us, you will resent it, and protect your Children, & not suffer them to be injured, we will not be rash to attempt any thing, or too credulous to believe any Stories, but first acquaint Your Excellcy. our father and follow your Advice & obey your Orders, gave 3. Beavers.

Father

We are sensible yt. you are much in the Right, yt. Rum does a great deal of Harm we approve of all yt. you said in yt. Point, but the Matter is this, When our People come from hunting to ye Town or Plantations & acquaint ye Traders & People yt. we want Powder and

Shot

Shot & Clothing, they first give us a large Cup of Rum, & after we get y Taste of it crave for more so y^t in fine all y Beaver & Peltry we have hunted goes for Drink, & we are left destitute either of Clothing or Ammunition, Therefore we desire our father to order y Gap or Crane to be shutt, & to prohibit y selling of Rum, for as long as the Christians will sell Rum, our People will drink it, Do give 3. Beavers.

Father

We acknowledge y^t our father is very much in y Right, to tell us y^t we squander away our Indian Corn wch should subsist our Wives & Children, but one great Cause of it is, y^t many of our People are obliged to hire Land of the Christians at a very dear rate, to give half y Corn for Rent, & y other half they are tempted by Rum to sell, & so y Corn goes, y^t y poor Women & Children are left to shift as well as they can, do give 3. Beavers.

Ampamit Speaker

Father.

We have no more Land, y Christians when they buy a small Spott of Land of us, ask us if we have no more Land, & when we say yes they enquire by name of y Land, & take in a greater Bounds than was intended to be sold them and y Indians not understanding what is writt in y Deed or Bill of Sale, sign it, & are so deprived of Part of their Land, give 3. Beavers

Father^d.

48

In former days when y Christians came to settle this Country, they came wth a Ship, & desired to fasten their Cable to y Hills near

Hosak

Nosah above Albany, which we readily granted, & ever
since we have lived in friendship & Amity together
which we hope will continue so long as ye Sun and
Moon endures, Gave 3. Beavers.

His Excell: told the River Indians yt he
was well satisfied wth their renewing the Covenant=
Chain, & charged them to keep it inviolable to
all ye Subjects in North America, & assured them
if they behaved themselves well & did no Injury to
the Christians, they needed not fear any Harm done
to them, & if they suffered any Dammage by any
private Person, they should complain & Justice
should be done to them as well as ye Christians.

The Governour sees yt they look better &
are better Clothed than ye other Indians yt do not
live among ye Christians & therefore they do well
to stay among them. He believes they live better
since ye Christians bought & improved their Lands
than they did before, for then ye Land lay wast
and unimproved. His Excell: ordered them to
divide ye Presents yt shall now be given them
one half for ye Indians yt live above Albany
& ye other half for those yt live below Albany.

EE.

A true Copy Examind pr.
Philip Livingston, Secr: to
for ye Indn. Affairs.

~~Albany 30. Aug.t 1722~~

Gov.r Burnet's

~~His Excell.y~~ Proposition

to Sy River Indians

and their Answer.

~~the~~ 30.th of Aug.t 1722

Rec.d with Mr.

Burnet's Letter

of 21.st Novem.r 1722

Rec.d Jan.y 4.th

Read 10.th D.o } 1722/3

Cc:99.

Present

His Excell: Wm Burnet Esqr
Capt Genl & Govr in Chief &c.
The Honble Coll: Alexr Spotswood
Governour of Virginia
The Honble Sir Wm Keith
Govr of Pensylvania

Kip Van Dam
John Bayeberie
Cadwallader Colden
} Esqrs of His Majts Councill

Peter Schuyler
Hon Hanse
Jacb Euyler
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Jh: Livingston
John Collins
Jacb Bleeker
} Esqrs Comrs of the Indn affairs

Further Propositiins of His Excell: William Burnet Esqr Capt Genl & Govr in Chief of the Province of New York &c. to ye five Nations of Indians, viz the Mohoghs, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes, in Albany ye 13th day of Sept. 1722.

Brethren

The hearty Concurrance with which you have received what I lately proposed to you in the Behalf of this Province as well as the Propositions made to you by the Governours of Virginia & Pensylvania, has given us all so entire Satisfaction, that we now appear together in the Name of all the British Colonies, to shew you that as we are all Subjects of ye great and good King George, so we have all one Heart & one Mind; & that we are all jointly concernd in every thing yt relates to oneanothers Security & happyness.

This Brotherly Love it is that is the peculiar distinguishing Mark by which Men may know us to be Christians, & by many Expressions from you of ye same Strain, I am inclined to hope you will deserve that honourable Name, if you act up to your Promises.

100

But since you have acknowledged yt there is a God who will judge us according to our Actions, remember that he will punish us severely if we say one thing & do ye contrary, & yt not only in an other Life, but in this we may expect that they who break their faith will have ye frowns of Heaven upon them, & they who keep it shall prosper & flourish. And now since all Stain are entirely wiped of from ye Covenant Chain and that you have resolved to be sincere for ye time to come, which is ye only way to keep it bright & clean, in Conjunction wt these Govern.ts I do now solemnly renew it wt you in ye Name of all His Majesties Provinces in North America give a Belt.

Brethren.

Since you tell me that you are determind to cleave close to all ye English, I doubt not of your being throughly incensed against the Eastern Indians who have lately attacked your Brethren under the Government of Boston, & contrary to all their repeated solemn Treaties & Engagements and their frequent Submissions to yt Govern.t have lately destroyed severall of their Eastern Settlements, by taking their Vessels, burning their Houses, killing their Cattle & cruelly murdering severall of ye Inhabitants, which Insults were grown so intolerable, yt that Government has at last been obliged to de-clare War against them as Traitors & Rebells.

The Governour of Boston did some time a-

ago

Ago, acquaint me with the Injuries they had
received from those Indians, & then sent Commiss.rs
with a noble Present which is still in this Town
to inform you of it, & desire you to interpose
your good Advice with those Indians in Order
to prevent a War. But as there was then no
War actually declared, it was hoped that it would
not come to that height as to require your inter=
posing, & it was thought necessary that I should
meet you first my self & know your Intentions
before any Proposall of yt kind should be made
to you & now that I find by Conferences wt some
of you, that you have no Engagements wt those
Indians, & that you resent ye Outrage done to
your Brethren ye Christians as you ought to be,
and since a War is now actually declared, I
think it necessary that without waiting for
Commissioners from Boston, or any other Delay
you send a few Deputies from ye five Nations
to ye Eastern Indians to let them know that
you have heard wt Indignation how perfidiously
they have treated your Brethren ye English,
& that you require them forthwith to beg a
Cessation of arms of ye Government of Boston
in Order to treat of a Peace, which will be
ye only Way for them to avoid ye anger & Re=
sentment of ye five Nations, who cannot look
on unconcernd when their Brethren ye Eng=
lish receive such Barbarous Treatment,
and because there is now War between them,

ye

I have thought it the securest way for you, to go by the way of Boston, with a Christian to accompany you, who shall carry a Letter from me to ye Governour of Boston, & have a Passport to shew upon ye Road thither. The Government of Boston will then send a Party to conduct you safely to ye Eastern Indians, by which Means you will be secure from any ill Accident, either through Malice or Mistake throughout your whole Journey, And I doen=gage for that Government yt. they will give a handsom Reward to ye Messengers, besides a noble Present to ye five Nations when that Service is effected, gave a Belt.

Brethren.

We have made a new Law, severer than that which was made last year, to put an effectuall Stop to the Trade from Canada for Indian goods, If any Indian can discover such goods carrying to Canada, he may seize & bring them to ye Commissioners, & if he can inform who is ye Owner of them, that Owner may by this last Law be obliged to discover ye truth himself, & then ye Indian will be entitled to receive one hundred Pounds besides ye goods, So that here is sufficient Encouragement to you, to stop yt Path your selves, as far as relates to Indian goods, which is all that is prejudicial to you in ye Canada Trade.

I have, for your further Encouragement and to carry on the trade wt ye farr Nations through

through your Country, dispatched Major Abraham Schuyler your old Friend to reside in ye Sinnekes Country, whom I dont doubt you will embrace as a Brother, & receive him on all your Counsels, especially when any French come among you, that he may be ready to detect any false Reports which they would endeavour to infuse into your People.

I do not now insist on your telling me particularly, who have been in Canada contrary to your Promises last year, but I am willing to draw a Cover over your past faults of every sort. But if for ye future any of your People go to Canada, I will not look on those Offenders any more as Brethren, & I forbid them positively to come hither, for I hate to see any such double hearted Persons, & I expect that they never have any Share of my Presents, but if they will be Frenchmen, let them go & be French Men entirely, for they will but deceive & corrupt ye good Brethren of ye five Nations, by living with them, & now before I part with you, I must observe the ill Consequence of bringing such Numbers of your young People hither, whom you acknowledge that you cannot govern, & who do great Injuries to ye Inhabitants, which has occasiond Quarrels & Mischief, and obliges me to order some Souldiers to walk round ye Town, to hinder any Injury to be committed by ye Indians on ye Inhabitants,

or

Or by ye Inhabitants on ye Indians, & yt. nothing like these Disorders may happen for ye future I do positively command you not to bring above 60. or 70. Persons in all including Sachims Warriors, young men & Women when I send for you to meet at this Place, I shall then be able to provide you plentifully with Provisions and such young People may be found to come along with you, for whose good Behaviour you may answer. & upon this I give a Belt.

Present

This has been a great & solemn Meeting and I hope it will never be forgott, & that the Covenant Chain will now endure as long as ye Rocks & Mountains to which it is fastned.

I now lay down my Present, that you may have no further occasion to keep your young Men, whom I will not permitt to stay longer here, since they were guilty of such insolent Practices last night & hereby command them to begin their March directly out of Town, that no further Disorders may happen, & I expect you will send some of your wise men with them, leaving a sufficient Number to answer me.

A True Copy, examind
Wm. Ph: Livingston, Secr. to
for ye Indn. affairs.

~~New York~~
~~Attempt Septr 1722~~
Govr Burnet
~~His Excell: recom~~
Proposition to the
five Nations. the
13th of Septem: 1722

Rec^d with Govr
Burnet's Letter
of 21st Novem^r 1722

Rec^d Jany 4th
Read 10th D^o 1722/3

Cc:100.

Present

His Excell: William Burnet, Esq.
Capt Genl & Govr in Chief &c.
The Honble Coll: Alexr Spotswood
Governour of Virginia
The Honble Sir William Keith Bart
Govern.r of Pensylvania.

Rip Van Dam
John Barbery
Dr Colden
} Esqrs of His Majts Councill of N: York

Coll: Pr Schuyler
Peter V: Brugh
John Cuyler
Hend.k Hanse
Evert Banker
John Collins
John Bleecker
Pr: Livingston
} Esqrs Commissrs for Ind.n affairs

Interpreted by Lawrence Clause into Dutch, and rendered into English by Rt Livingston

The Second Answer of the five Nations of Indians, viz, the Maquase, Cnoyes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes, to His Excell William Burnet Esq.r Capt Genl & Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersys & Territories thereon depending in America, & Vice Admiral of the same in Albany the 17th of Sept.r 1722.

Brother Corlaer.

You have made Proposalls to us yesterday, wch we will now answer as well as we are able, you told us that this has been a great & solemn Meeting which we own, having been made wt Your Excell: & ye Govrs of Virginia & Pensylvania & we acknowledge yt if these Treaties now concluded, be well observed by both Parties, it will be a great Happiness to our Children & Childrens Children, as for our Parts, we are resolved to keep & Maintain whatever has been now concluded & stipulated between us all, & shall imprint it on our Posterity, to be by them kept inviolable for ever.

Brother Corlaer.

We will answer ye principal Heads of yr Propositions made to us yesterday, you renewed ye Covenant Chain in Conjunction with ye two other Govern.rs of Virginia & Pensylvania, in ye Behalf of all ye English Colonies in North America, all which we do in like Manner, in ye Behalf of ye five Nations, & do resolve to keep

 and

and mantain y same for ever, & if there be any Spotts or Stains therein, or any Rust come upon it, we do now wipe of the same & brighten it, yt. it may be clear & lasting to all future Ages.

Brother Corlaer.

When y Christians first came to this Country, our Ances-tors fastned y Ship yt brought them, behind a great Mountain wt a Chain, in order to secure y same, which Mountain lies behind y Sinnekes. Country, so yt y one End of y Chain being fastned there, & y other End at y Ship, if any body would steal away or molest this Ship, y Chain will jingle and make a Noyse, & so allarm all y five Nations, who are bound to defend this Ship, & this is y foundation & Original of the Covenant amongst y 5. Nations wch our Ancestors made wch was to preserve this Ship from any harm, gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You acquainted us yesterday how villanously & barbarously the Eastern Indians had fallen upon our Brethren y English of New England, & murdered y People, for which we are much concerned & sorrowfull, & according as you required in yt Proposition we have pitched upon an Indian of each Nation to go to Boston and so to be conducted to y Eastward, & acquaint those Indians with what Indignation we heard of their base Treatment of our Brethren, & command them to beg Peace of y English of New England, & since we have not a Belt to give in Re-turn of yt Belt you gave us upon this Proposition, we intend to make Use of yt Belt you gave us yesterday, to y Eastern Indians, when we communicate to them our Intentions that we cannot look unconcern'd when our Brethren of New England receive such barbarous Treatment.

Br: Corlaer.

You told us yesterday yt we were not to go to Canada,

or

er have any Correspondence with ye Fr. but those yt would go thither, they might stay there for all together, & not return to deceive & corrupt ye 5. Nations, but we remember it has been recommended to us formerly to have Peace & Amity wt. ye People, even to save Indians yt are in friendship wt. ye French, & to draw them to come & trade in this Government and accordingly we have followed yt Advice, & ye French being in Alliance wt. ye English & in Peace, we hope it may not be of any ill Consequence, if at any time some of our People went thither to retain yt. good Understanding yt is amongus, As long as none goes thither to betray their Country nor their Allies, since it is common & ye Practice every where, when Nations are in Peace & Amity wt one another, to go & visit each other for if we should wholly refrain from going thither, would it not be of bad Consequence to us some time or other, therefore we hope it will not be ill taken, if sometimes some of our People should go thither.

Brother Corlaer.

As to your Excell: Proposals yesterday, relateing to the severe Law made, prohibiting ye sending Indian goods to Canada & what Encouragement is given to any Person whatever we should discover ye same, in Answer to which we say, yt we will not concern our selves any ways in yt affair, We are peaceable People & inclined to Peace, & if we should intermeddle in any such Matter we should but create our selves a great many Enemies & therefore desire to be excused.

As to ye Proposition relating our Peoples coming in such great numbers here when any publick affairs are to be transacted, we own it is of bad Consequence, as we find by Experience, by Mischief done by our ungovernable young Men, both in Town & Country, & therefore we accept very kindly & approve of what you propose of sending no more in ye whole but 60. or 70. Persons, or such a Number as ye Messenger shall acquaint us withall, when he comes to call down ye 5. Nations to treat here at Albany & thereupon gave a Belt of Wampum.

Lastly say Br: Corlaer.

We have told you at large ye first Settlement of ye Christians here & how at first we traded together & afterwards made ye Covenant Chain & how cheap we had goods at first, & how much dearer we pay for ye same sort of goods now, & moreover y^t^ ye Powder is not only dear, but bad y^t^ we cannot kill ye Deer with it, which is ye Christians Damnage as well as ours, We have heard y^t^ our great King George is a very good Man & our friend, & sends y^t^ which is good but are afraid our Brethren ye Christians y^t^ live here do abuse us when they trade w^t^ us, hope there may some Method be found out to prevent it.

His Excell: ye Governour made them a short Answer, viz.

Brethren.

There is occasion to answer some things y^t^ you have said to me, tho' ye most part is what I like very well.

The reason why I have advised you against trading with ye French is, because they always cheat you, & take Advantages in time of Peace, in Order to weaken you, by advising you to warr against ye English Indians, that when a War breakes out, you may be an easy Prey to them.

It is ye Handlers or Traders y^t^ furnish you w^t^ goods, and if they give you too little, ye Government cant help it, but you know y^t^ ye French are still harder upon you, and sell goods much dearer, & if you dont stop ye Path to Canada, as I advise you, it is your own faults y^t^ goods are not cheaper, for if y^t^ Trade be stopt, there will be more goods ^to be^ sold to you, & at more reasonable rates

I insist upon it, y^t^ those who go to Canada, do not come hither or receive any part of my Presents to you for ye future.

Albany 14th Sept: 1722.

The 5 Nations & Answer to Govr Burnet.

New York

The 5 Nations 2 Scouts
Answer to Gov.r Burnet.

Rec.d with his Letter
of 21.st Novem.r 1722

Rec.d Jan.y 4.th
Read 10.th Do 1722
3

CC:101.

Present
His Excell: Alex.r Spotswood Esq.r
Gover.r of Virginia
Coll: Nathaniell Harrison Esq.r of
His Maj.ts Councill of Virginia
Coll: William Robinson Esq.r a
Member of ye House of Burgesses
of Virginia.
Interpreted by Lawrence Claese
after it was translated into Dutch
by Robt. Livingston.

Propositions made to ye five
Nations of Indians, to wit, the
Maquase, Cnuydes, Onnondages
Cayouges & Sinnekes, by His
Excell: Alex.r Spotswood Esq.r
Governour of His Maj.ts Do=
minion of Virginia, in Al=
bany, ye 29.th of Aug.t 1722.

Jachins & Warriors of ye 5. Nations

You often say that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown rusty, & have urged of late years that some Comr.s from yt. Colony should be sent to this Place to brighten ye same.
This is an old Story, which ye People of Virginia re=member to have been continually rung in their Ears, & are sensible yt. none of ye many Treaties wch they have made for near fifty years past have ever been long ob=served on the Part of ye 5. Nations: Wherefore I am now come hither as Governour of Virginia, accompanied by some Members of yt. Government, in order to try if our Covenant Chain cannot be so polished as never more to grow rusty, & to endeavour at establishing an everlasting Peace between your People & ours, compre=hending not only ye Christian Inhabitants of Virginia, but also ye severall Nations of Indians, belonging and subject to yt. Government, & according to ye Custom of this Place, I signify to you this Proposition by giving two Belts of Wampum, ye one for ye Government of Virginia, & ye other for all its Tributary Indians.

Nothing but your assuredly promising (as you did here last year to your Governour) that you would agree to ye Preliminary Articles offered by Virginia, could have

perswaded

Perswaded that Government to send hither to treat with you, and therefore before I enter upon any other Matter I expect you ratify & confirm that principal Article wch you have declared yt you will faithfully observe, & I will take Care yt our Indians p^form the same on their Part, viz. That the great River of Patowmack, & the high Ridge of Mountains, which extend all along ye Frontiers of Virginia to ye Westward of the p^sent Settlements of y^t Colony, shall be for ever ye established Boundaries between ye Indians subject to ye Dominion of Virginia, & the Indians belonging to & depending on the five Nations: So that neither our Indians shall on any Pretence whatsoever pass to ye Northward or Westward of ye said Boundaries, without having to produce a Passport under ye Hand & Seal of ye Governour or Comander in Chief of Virginia; nor your Indians pass to ye South-ward or Eastward of ye said Boundaries, without a Passport in like Manner from ye Governour or Comander in Chief of New York.

Now not only our Indians have given us solemn Assurances of their keeping within ye prescribed Limits, but we have also by this Act of Assembly taken such Measures for their due p^formance of ye same, yt. ye Government of Virginia undertakes & engages for their Indians in this Particular, so that nothing remains, but yt ye 5. Nations ratifie & confirm ye said Article, which I expect should now be done in a solemn Manner, not only by their Sachims, but also by all their Warriors here p^sent: & for yt Purpose I offer you this fine Coronet as a singular Token to be held up in ye Presence of all Who are upon this Occasion assembled by ye p^son whom you shall appoint to declare ye general Assent of ye 5. Nations to this Proposition, & let all your People p^sent at ye same time give a Shout, to be taken as a signal Testimony of their Concurrence, besides I will have it signed by your Sachims & my self before I will either propose or present you w^t any thing further on ye Part of Virginia.

Present

A true Copy, examined p^r P. Livingston, Secr. 1^ry for ye Ind. Affairs

Present
His Excell: Alex.r Spotswood Esq.r
Governour of Virginia
Coll: Nathaniel Harrison a Member of
His Majt.s Councill of Virginia
Coll: Wm. Robinson a Member of ye
House of Burgesses of Virginia
Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into ye
Dutch Language & rendred into
English by Robt. Livingston.

Answer of the five Nations of Indians viz the Maquase Cneydes Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes to His Excell: Alexander Spotswood Governour of His Majts Dominion of Virginia, in Albany ye 6.th Day of September 1722.

Brother Asarigoa, the Name of ye Governours of Virginia, which signifies a Simeter or Cutlas wch was given to ye Lord Howard, Anno 1684. from ye dutch word Hoorer, a Cutlas.

We the Sachims of the five Nations, the Mohogs Cneydes Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes, together with the Tuscaroras are come here upon His Excell: ye Governour of New Yorks Message.

We have heard ye Proposition of ye Governour of Virginia wt great attention & considerd it very maturely, but before we answer we must impart what our Ancestors have done wt Respect to this Government.

When the Christians first came here, they came in a great Ship, & we were glad of their coming & fastned the Ship behind a great Tree, & our Business then was trading & Merchandize.

And considering the Benefit thereof, & that ye Tree to which ye Ship was fastned, might rot & so let ye Ship go, we carried a Anchor behind a great Mountain, that so we might keep it for ever, & it was we yt desired the Christians to come to settle among us & not they.

The third thing yt was done by ye Christians & our Ancestors, after they understood one another was to enter into a Covenant of Friendship, wch they called ye Covenant Chain & to ye best of our Knowledge yt Covenant has been kept by both Parties from yt time to this, And both our Ancestors were so prudent, that they stipulated & agreed that if any bad Accident or Mischief should happen on

either

either Side, it should be forgot & forgiven, & not make a Breach in ye Covenant Chain.

Brother Assarigoe

When the neighbouring Governments of Virginia and Pensylvania & New England found how well we agreed they were glad to link their hands in ye same Covenant Chain, and there were two Places, Viz. Albany & Onondage appointed to meet at, & to settle a right Understanding, in Case any Mischief should happen on either Side.

Brother Assarigoe

We will not make any further Mention of these old Stories, of what our Ancestors did, but will now come to ye Point & answer your Propositions, & we hope if our Answer should not be given wt. yt Respect & Regard which is your Due, you will excuse us.

Brother Assarigoe.

You told us some days agoe, yt. ye five Nations say yt the Covenant Chain which was made betwixt us & Virginia sixty years ago is grown rusty, & yt. we did not long keep or observe ye Condition of it, & you have forbid us to pass ye South side of ye great River Kahongoraton, which you call Potomack &c to ye East Side of ye great Ridge of Mountains, wch. extend all along ye Frontiers of Virginia. —

In the first Place, we agree to this Article, & faithfully promise not to pass over ye great River Kahongoraton, (by the English called Patowmack) nor ye great Ride of Mountains which extend along your Frontiers, we are glad to find you are come here to renew ye Peace, as well in ye Behalf of ye Christians as ye Indians of Virginia. We wish you had brought some of ye Sachims of your Indians that they might have spoke to us face to face, & have put their hands into ye Covenant Chain, but since you are come here, we agree to accept what you offer in their behalfs in ye same manner as if they were present, & though there is a Nation amongst you, the Todenechrones, (Christianna

Indians

Indians) against whom we have had so inveterate an Enmity, that we thought it impossible it could be extinguisd, but by a total Extirpation of them, yet since you desire it, we are willing to receive them into this Peace, & to forgive all that is past.

It has pleased God to make you Christians, and us Heathens, but we hope we shall both act according to our Capacities, & be faithfull to our Respective Promises & Engagements, Some are placed in high Stations & some in low, but there is one above who rules & governs all, & will judge us according to our Actions.

We hope you will observe yt. your Indians w.ch you have engaged for, p.form what you have promised for them That they shall not pass to y.e Norward of y.e River Kahongaroulon, nor to y.e Westward of y.e great Ridge of Mountains & as you gave us two Belts, one from y.e Christians & y.other from y.e Indians of Virginia, so we give you two Belts, one for your Christians, & y.other for your Indians.

It is some time ago, since you made this Proposition to us, & you must not take it amiss yt. we have not answered you before. It was a thing of great Importance & fit to be well considered, & it is now agreed not only by all our Sachims, but also by all our Warriors as well those w.ch are absent as those w.ch are present.

You have told us yt. we may pass the great River Kahongaroulon & y.e great Ridge of Mountains, provided we have a Passport from y.e Governour of N: York, and we promise you again, not to pass to y.e Southward or Eastward of y.e said Boundaries w.tout such a Passport.

You told us after this you had something further to propose, relateing to y.e General Peace, w.ch we hope you will now speak sincerely w.tout Dissimulation.

109

You told us you had a Coronet w.ch you would have held up by our Speaker, & yt. at y.e same time, we should

make

A Shout as a Token of our Consent to this Article, which we are now ready to do.

And we are now ready since you told us you were not satisfied w.t our words in this Matter of Consequence, to sign your Propositions in y.e most publick Manner. —

All which was performd accordingly & y.e Speaker of the five Nations holding up y.e Coronet, they gave 6. Shouts, 5. for y.e five Nations, & one for a Castle of Tuscaroras, lately seated between Oneyde & Onondage.

And a Memorandum was made under the Propositions of y.e Governour of Virginia importing yt on y.e 6.th Day of Sept.r 1722. the Sachims & Warriors of y.e five Nations together with diverse Chiefs of the Tuscaroras made their Answer by Ondaghsighte a Sachim of Oneyde their Speaker, chosen for yt Purpose, & did solemnly declare the Assent of y.e whole 5. Nations including y.e Tuscaroras, & fully agreed to the said Propositions relating to the Peace & Boundaries, & yt in Testimony thereof they held up y.e Coronet, and signd these Propositions.

A True Copy, Examind
p.r Ph. Livingston, Secr.y
for y.e Indian affairs.

~~New York~~
~~Albany 29 August &c.~~
~~Septr 1722.~~

Govr of Virginia's Propositions
to ye 5 Nations & their
Answer.

rec'd with Mr
Burnet's Letter
of 21st Novem 1722.

Rec: Jan 4th
Read 16th Do } 1722/3

Cc:102.

Present
His Excell: Alexander Spotswood
Esq.r Gov.r of Virginia
Coll: Nathaniel Harrison one of
His Majts Council of Virginia
Coll: William Robinson a Member
of y House of Burgesses of Virginia
Coll: Peter Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Hend.k Hansen
John Collins
A. Livingston
} Esqrs Comrs of y Indian affairs.

The further Propositions of the Gov.r of Virginia made to the five Nations on the 10.th of Sept.r 1722, immediately after y Indians had ended their Answer to Sir William Keith, Bar.t Governour of Pensylvania.

Sachims & Warriors.

Since the Bounds between your Indians & ours are firmly agreed upon. tis necessary now to declare the Names of y.e several Nations of Indians, which y.e Government of Virginia engages for, & these are y.e Nottoways, Meherrins, Nancemonds, Pamunkeys, Chickominys & y.e Christanna Indians, whom ye call y.e Sadirichroones that we comprehend under y.e name the Tapanies, Occaneeches Stonekenocks, Meipontskys & Totteroes, all y.e forenamed Indians haveing their present Settlements on the East side of y.e high Ridge of Mountains, and between the two great Rivers of Potowmack & Roanoake, which you call Kakongarouton & Konentcheneke, & on the other hand it is fit at this time that you declare y.e names of all those Nations whom you comprehend in this present Treaty & for whose Performance the five Nations will answer.

And to mind you of this Proposition, I lay down for our ten Nations of Indians ten Guns.

I have already told you that we have made a Law in Virginia, to oblidge a due Performance of y.e Article

of the Boundaries, which you have ratified, and it is highly expedient yt I now particularly inform you thereof.

If any Indians of the aforenamed Nations belonging to Virginia, or those whom you declare to be dependent on your five Nations, shall hereafter transgress the said Boundaries, without having y proper Passports already mentioned, every such Indian is by that Law liable to be put to Death, or transported & sold for a Slave, & as yt Government of Virginia will not demand Satisfaction, for whatever you shall do to any of their Indians whom you shall take on the North Side of Potowmack River, & on the West side of the high Ridge of Mountains. So your People must not look upon it as any Breach of the Peace & friendship, which Virginia desires to preserve with y five Nations, if that Government shall hang or transport any of your Indians who shall hereafter be taken without a proper Passport, on the South side of sd River, & on y East Side of the said Ridge. And I cannot but think that y wiser sort of your People must approve of a Law, yt will oblige your foolish & ungovernable young men to hear(better than they always have done) to the sage Counsels of their Elders, & to observe more punctually, a Treaty which their Sachims have thought fitt to make for them, & in token of your five Nations as well as our ten Nations of Indians being bound by this Law I give fifteen

Presents

Guns, and that you & your Children may at all times to come truly understand what is contained in it, I have brought it hither, under y Seale of y Colony of Virginia, and now lodge it in y hands of this Government.

Further Propositions of the Govern.r of Virginia, made to the five Nations of Indians, on the 11.th of September 1722.

Sachims & Warriors.

It appears to be a Method agreed upon by your five Nations to receive no Propesalls, nor have any Manner of Treaty with any of y.e English Provinces, than through the Government.t of N: York, to which you belong, wherefore Virginia expects you should observe y.e same Rule with Respect to that Government & y.t you should not at any time offer to treat with y.e Indians belonging to y.t Colony but through y.e Government there, & if you should come to Virginia with an Intent to treat with our Indians in any other Manner though you should have Passport from the Governour of N: York, you must expect it will be held void, & you will be treated as if you came without it, & w.t this Propesition I give you a Belt.

You sent me last year a Belt of Wampum as a Testimony of your Promise, that you would seize and carry to Virginia some Runaway Negroes, belonging to that Colony, whenever you did discover & meet with them in y.e woods, Now I make a generall Proposition to you on account of Runaways & Slaves belonging to Virginia, viz.t that if any such Negroe or Slave, shall hereafter fall into your hands, you shall straight way conduct them to Coll.o George Masons house on Potowmack River, & I do in behalf of that Colony engage that you shall there receive immediately upon y.e Delivery of every such Runaway one good Gun & two Blanckets, or the value thereof, & in token of this Proposition & Engagement

Presents I lay down 5. Guns & 500 flints.

You sent this Year to demand of Virginia four Indian boys to be deliverd up to you, for four of your Messengers which you alleadged our Indians had poisond, Whereupon I must tell you, that y^t Government has absolutely rejected your Demand, & is to strong & powerfull to be scared by y threats of the five Nations into any unjust Compliance, & I am here ready to justifie not only our Indians against this Charge, but also to answer for y Colony of Virginia, & give all due Satisfaction, if you can make it appear that our People have ever broke y Covenant Chain with any of y five Nations.

And to put you in mind of what I say on this Head, I lay down five Bundles of Beds.

On the other hand I came here to accuse y People of y five Nations of divers hostillities, Robberies & repeated Breaches of their Treaties but since you have declard your Desire that all past offences should be forgiven & forgott, and have now on your part readily passd over an Injury received from a Christian in Pensylvania, & more especially seing you have so fully concurred in my Proposition of the Boundaries, which if duly observed, must effectually prevent all future Disorders & Injuries to Virginia, I shall at this Juncture forbear all particular Charge against you, except only that I must say you have so greatly wronged this Person (Capt. Robert Hicks) when you killed his Negroe with about seventy of his Horses and plundred him of a considerable Cargoe of goods, that to shew the five Nations have any Sense of Justice they cannot but make him some Amends & Reparation of his Losses.

And in token of Virginia now burying all Revenge and Enmity for your past Misdeeds I lay down a Belt

Present

Above six hundred Miles have we from Virginia come hither to treat with you, nine Days after the appointed

appointed time of our Meeting did me wait before I could have an Opportunity of speaking to you, & nine days longer before you answered my first Proposition so that seeing at Treaty at Albany occasions so much trouble & expence, you must not expect that ye Governm^t^ of Virginia will again agree to y^r^ Renewing it after this Manner, in this place, wherefore let not your young Warriors be possessed with y^r^ foolish Expectation of provoking (by their Incursions) a Governour of Virginia to come hither again to perswade you to observe this Treaty, for be assured the People there are Resolved henceforth to compell an Observance thereof. And I hope your firm Intentions are to behave themselves so towards Virginia, as that we may for ever acknowledge the five Nations to be our friends & Allies.

And in Testimony of our Understanding this present treaty to be made upon the footing of what I have already declared in my foregoing Propositions, I shall, so soon as I have received your Answer, lay down such a considerable token, as that not only your Sachims & Warriors, but also your Women & Children bear some Remembrance of this Treaty.

No particulars

A True Copy, Examin'd
p^r^ Th: Livingston Secr:^try^
for the Indian Affairs.

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New York

~~Albany 10. & 11. Sept.r 1722~~
Gov.r of Virginia 2.d & 3.d
Proposition to the five
Nations.

rec.d with Mr.
Burnet's Letter of
21.st Novem.r 1722

Rec.d Jan.ry 4.th
Read D.o 10.th } 1722/3

Cc:103.

Present
His Excell: Alex! Spotswood Esq!
Governour of Virginia.
Coll: Nathaniel Harrison Esq! one of
His Maj!s Councill of Virginia.
Coll: Wm Robinson a Member of ye
House of Burgesses of Virginia
Coll: Peter Schuyler
Hend: Hansc
Johs Cuyler
Pter Vr Brugh
Wm Livingston
John Collins
Johs Bleeker
} Esq!s Com!rs of the Ind: Affairs

Further Answer of ye five Nations to His Excell: Alex! Spotswood Esq! Governour of Virginia, in Albany ye 12th of Sept: 1722.

1722.

Brother Asaregoe

You are come six hundred Miles to treat w!h us, and we are glad to see you. You have made y! Propositions to us wherein you call us Sachims & Warriors of the five Nations, & acquainted us since we had agreed not to pass y River Kahongaroton, very great Ridge of Mountains, that there is a Law in Virginia prohibiting us to pass y! River or those Mountains, under the Penalty of being transported & sold for Slaves, or put to Death: We do assure you, are very well satisfied w!h y! Law, & desire y! those Boundaries may be for ever observed. You have also told us y! you will engage for ten Nations of Indians in Virginia, That they shall not passe to y North side of y River Kahongaroton nor to y Westward of y great Mountains and y! if we should meet w!h any of them without these Boundaries, we might use them as we thought fit, without breaking this Peace, notwithstanding w!ch we assure you if any of your Indians shall happen in our way, we will not hurt them, but treat them as friends, & give them Victualls, so desirous we are of being at Peace with them.

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Brother Asarigoe

As you engaged for ten Nations, so do we, viz. for the five Nations, & for ye Tuskaroves, Conestogoes Chuanoes, Ochtaghquanawicroones & Ostanghaes, which live upon Sasquahana River. You likewise told us yt we had made it a Rule not to treat wt any of ye Neighbouring Governments but at Albany, so you expected we should not treat wt your Indians, but through ye Governmt. of Virginia, & yt though we should come wt a Pass, we must not treat separately wt those Indians, for ye Pass would be looked upon as void if we should. We agree to this Propositon, & promise yt we will not at any time make any Treaty wt ye Virginia Indians without first acquainting ye Governour therewith and hereupon we give a Belt.

Brother Asarigoe

You told us yesterday that you would not sum up any of our former Misdeeds, but would forgive all yt is past We acknowledge our People have been guilty of a great many bad Actions, & heartily thank you yt you are so good as to forgive them. And as to that honest Man Capt. Hicks, we upon our People did rob him of a very considerable Booty & did him a great deal of Mischief. But by an Accident yt befell us afterwards, it happend we got very little by it, for the Woods being very dry, by ye Negligence of some of our own People, took fire, & thereby we lost ye most part of what we had taken: Nevertheless, when we are able, we do promise to make yt poor Man some reparation for his Loss, but at this Juncture we are not in a Capacity of doing it. We have now made a Peace wt you, & we hope it will be kept by us & our Childrens Children for ever, & thereupon we give a Belt.

Brother Asarigoe

As to ye Proposition you made relateing to Negroes: We promise yt if any Runaway Negroes or Slaves shall happen to fall into our Hands, we will carry them to Colo.

Mia Jsons

Masons on Potomack River for ye Reward proposed: But as to those Negroes wch you said we promised last year to send home, we hope you will excuse us because they lie very much out of our Way, & may be had more easily by other Indians: If we can serve Virginia in any other thing, We shall be glad of an Opportunity of doing it.

Now Brother Assarigoe

Since we are resolved, in case we should find any of your Virginia Indians on ye West Side of ye great Mountains or ye Northside of ye River Kahongaroeton, not to do them any hurt, we desire you would tell them when they make fires beyond any of those Boundaries, to lay a Stone in the myre when they leave their Quarters, & we will do ye same, wch will be a sign to us both yt our friends have passed.

And lastly we desire that this Peace may be kept by us & our Childrens Children, who will rejoice for ye making & concluding thereof. We have a small present to make you & hope you will accept of it, tho' it is a small one, & excuse us yt we are not able to give more. And then they gave some furs & Deer Skins.

The Governour told them they had taken no Notice of yt Proposition wherein he mentioned their Demand of four Indian Boys to be delivered up to them for four of their Messengers wch they had charged the Virginia Indians w. poisoning, & desired to know whether they were satisfied yt that accusation was not just. To wch they answered, they were well assured it was not so, that one of ye Persons who went w. those Indians to Virginia, was then present, & they were satisfied they died natural Deaths, & had nothing to accuse Virginia of.

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The Governour thanked them for their Present & said he did not look upon it according to its Value, but accepted it as if it had been much more. He said he wished it had been greater only on account of Capt. Hicks, to whom

whom he gave it, as a small Satisfaction of ye Damage he had sustaind by ye five Nations. Then they wisht him a good Voyage home, & told him they should be glad to hear of his safe Arrival

Then ye Govern.r told them he must take particular Notice of their Speaker, & gave him a golden Horse Shoe, which he wore at his Breast, & bid ye Interpreter tell him there was an Inscription upon it, wch signified, that it would help to pass over ye Mountains & that when any of their People should come to Virginia wt a Pass, they should bring it wt them.

And then ye Govern.r gave them his Presents.

A True Copy, Examind pr. C. H.
Livingston Secry for ye Ind.n affairs

Present

Per. Lawrie
Bond & Co to the Govr
29 March 1736

C. No 1.

Present.

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour of Pensylvania

Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Coll.o John French
} Members of ye Council of Pensylvania

Interpreted by James Logan into the Delaware Ind.n Language to an Indian called Capt. Smith, & by him in ye Maquase Language to ye five Nations, Lawrence Claese Interpreter being present.

Dr Van Brugh
Reind.r Hanse
Ph: Livingston
John Collins
} Esqrs Commiss.rs of the Ind.n affairs.

Propositions made to ye five Nations, viz. the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes, by the Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Govern.r of the Province of Pensylvania, in Albany ye 7.th Day of Sept.r 1722.

Brethren

I have travell'd a great way to see you & to hold some Discourse with you, the People of Pensylvania have always been friends to the five Nations they have punctually observed all their former Treaties wt you. They expect that you do not forget them, and therefore I am come to brighten the Chain between us, you sent me word that you desired to see me. And I have obtained Leave of my Brother the Governour of New York to renew our former Treaties at this Place and I am glad he is present with us, to heare and observe all yt is spoken. Some of your ancient Men can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensylvania by William Penn, he was a good Man, & had a great affection for all Indians, he entered into Leagues of friendship with them, & treated them as Brethren, & he

He gave it in Charge to his Governours whom he
left in his place, & to all his People that they
should continue to do the same. Divers great
Men from ye five Nations have on several
occasions visited us at Philadelphia and Cones-
togoe, we were always glad to see them & treated
them kindly like Brethren, they made firm
Leagues of Friendship with us, & frequently
renewed & strengthned them, we became as one
People & hope always to continue so, and as
often as the five Nations renewed their Leagues
with our great & good friends, y Governours of
New York, it still united them more nearly
to us, as being Subjects of one & the same
great King. Last Summer yt wise & good Man
Ghesaont with some others of your People came
in the Name of all the five Nations to visit
us at Conestogoe, we received them with Joy
and opened our Hearts to each other, he rejoiced
to see us & our Indians live in so much Peace to-
gether, we brightned the Chain, yt it might be
clear, strong & lasting as ye Sun & Stars, but
when we heard that Ghesaont died in Virginia
we were very sorry, Yet I hope the five Nations
received my Words of Love & Friendship to
their Sachems & to all your People, with the
Golden Medal & ye Presents then delivered, It was
then stipulated & agreed between us yt we should
all be one People, yt ye five Nations should
not do an Injury to any of us more than to
themselves, & yt we should not do an Injury to

any

Any of the five Nations more than to our own People, or if any Person did such Injury, they should be punish'd for it in the same Manner as if done to an Englishman

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out, wch gave us great Grief, Last Winter we heard that one of ye five Nations had lost his Life by Means of some of our People, ye very next Day after ye News came to me at Philadelphia, I sent two of my Councell to Conestogoe to enquire into ye truth, they found yt ye Quarrel arose about Rum, between a Brother of ye five Nations, who hunted near Potowmack & two of our Traders, ye Indian was angry & went hastily & took his Gun to kill ye Englishmen, they in Defence of themselves, seized the Indian, & in Struggling gave him some Blows & left him, We heard our Indian friend & Brother died next Day, the Men who did this Action, were brought to Philadelphia & put in Prison, & they will be tryed according to our Laws, in ye same Manner as if they had killed an Englishman, & to prevent such Mischiefs for ye future, we have made a severe Law against selling of Rum to the Indians. Though this Misfortune gave us great Grief, yet we are perswaded ye Chief Sachems of ye five Nations are so wise as to know such Accidents may happen without any ill Design, amongst ye nearest Brethren, & by this they will see how strictly we keep our Leagues & Treaties, in punishing those who shall dare to offend & injure them or any of their People, I made haste to send a Message

To ye five Nations by Sachichoe, to express our Sorrow
& I received their kind Answer by ye Return of ye same
Messenger, you received our Message like true
Brethren, desiring us to wipe away our Tears, and
invited me to come & see you immediately, I sent
Sachichoe back wt. this answer, that I would meet
you at Albany, wt. my good friends ye Govern.rs of
New York & Virginia, & I sent some Tokens to your
Sachems, wch I hope they received wt. a mourning gold
Ring of my own finger to Sacaunchante, Sachichoe
returned speedily, & said you would be glad to see me
at Albany, he also told me you desired yt J. Cartridge
might be released out of Prison, & yt ye Injury done
to your Kinsman might be forgott. But Sachichoe
brought no Belt nor other Token to confirm his words
& therefore I have brought him along wt. me yt you
may know & tell me, if he spoke Truth. Brethren
you see I am come here wt. four of my Councells, to
visit you, I have left my Family & People, & have
travell'd a great way to take you by ye hand to join
Hearts & to rejoice in seeing each others faces, for
all Clouds & Darkness must be done away, yt ye flame
of Love & Affection may burn clear in our Breasts,
I have brought these goods wt. me to bind my words,
viz. five Pieces of Strouds for Cloathing, five
Casks of Powder & 500 wght. of Lead, to encourage
your hunting, yt you may grow rich & strong, & I
desire you will receive them as a pledge of our
firm Resolutions to live in perpetuall Peace &
under ye strongest Tyes of friendship wt. ye five
Nations, yt you will ever remember us as your
Brethren, & not suffer any of your Young Men

Presents

when

When they travel, to hurt any of our Inhabitants, no more than they would their own, or kill their Cattle and Stock, and that this Visit & ye Covenant Chain wch is hereby renewed & brightned, may be recorded in everlasting Remembrance, to be sent down to your & our Children & to our Childrens Children, to last as long as ye Mountains & Rivers & ye Sun & Moon shall endure, I also give you these two pieces of Blankets

Present

to wipe away ye dry eye ye Blood yt has been spilt and to cover it so, as yt it may never be seen or heard of any more.

I live at a great Distance from ye Brethren and perhaps may never see so many of your grave ancient Men together again. I will therefore like a true Brother leave wt you my best advice, for ye Happiness & Welfare of your People, & as often as you look upon these two Belts, Remember yt.

Present

this one signifies the Strength wch a wise Nation acquires & secures to its People, by peaceable Counsels & increasing ye Number of its friends, & this other Belt represents to you a bold firm true Heart that abhors Falshood, but is ever faithfull to its friends & punctually observes whatsoever it promises.

A True Copy, Examind
Wm. Alx. Livingston Secry
for ye Indn affairs.

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Present

The Honble Sir Wm Keith Bart
Governour of Pensylvania

Richd Hill
Isaac Norris
Coll: John French
Andr Hamilton
} Esqrs Members of ye Council of Pensylvania

Coll: Peter Schuyler
Peter V. Brugh
Johs Cuyler
Hendr Hanse
Evert Banker
Wm Livingston
Johs Bleecker
John Collins
} Esqrs Comrs of the Indn affairs.

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into Dutch & rendred into English by Robt Livingson

Answers made by ye Indians of the five Nations, viz, the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes, to ye Propositions made by the Honble Sir William Keith Bart Governour of Pensylvania, in Albany ye 10th Day of Septr A: 1722

Brother Onas which signifies a Pen in ye Language of ye five Nations by which Name they call all ye Governours of Pensylvania since it was first settled by William Penn.

You told us in your Propositions some days agoe, that you was come a great way to see us of ye five Nations, We thank you for your good Will to us, & are very glad to see you here in good Health, & we hope a good Understanding & Agreement will be made & concluded between us.

You told us also that you was come to renew the Covenant Chain yt has been made between us so long agoe, even at ye first Settling of the Province of Pensylvania, & to brighten ye

Chain

Chain & remove & do away any Spott or Rust yt may be grown upon it since our last Meeting and Conference at Conestogoe.

Brother Onas.

You have told us yt at that time you brightned ye Covenant Chain between us, that it might be clear & lasting as ye Sun & Stars in Heaven, for which we thank you, & we being now all present, do in ye most solemn & publick Manner renew ye Covenant & brighten ye Chain made between us, that ye Lustre thereof may never be obscured by any Clouds or Darkness, but may shine as clear, and last as long as ye Sun in ye Firmament.

Brother Onas

You have likewise told us how William Penn who was a good man, did at his first Settlement of ye Province of Pensylvania, make Leagues of Friendship with ye Indians, & treated them like Brethren, & yt like ye same good Man he left it in Charge to all his Govern^rs who should succeed him, & to all ye People of Pensylvania, that they should always keep the Covenant & Treaties he had made with ye five Nations, & treat them with Love and Kindness, we acknowledge that his Govern^r and People have always kept ye same honestly, & truly unto this Day, so we on our Parts always have kept, & for ever shall keep firm Peace & Friendship with a good

Heart

And as a full Confirmation of our Agreement Consent & Approbation of all yt you have proposed, & we have here said & promised, we lay down a few Beaver Bear & Deer Skins, and so concluded.

Then the Govern.r expressed his Satisfaction in their Answer, & gave them Thanks for their good Will & Love to him and the People of Pensylvania.

The Indians then desired to know of the Governour if the Men who were in Prison for killing their Friend & Brother, were discharged, to which y Governour answered that they were to be put upon Bail: they then desired that y Men might be discharged, to which the Governour answered, that as soon as he returned to Philadelphia, he would give such orders in yt Affair, as should fully answer the Request of y Five Nations, in order to confirm y Friendship yt is so happily renewed & established by this Treaty.

A True Copy, Examined
pr. Ph: Livingston Secry
for the Ind.n Affairs

~~New York~~
~~Aug.st 7.~~ Sept.r 1722.

Sir Wm Keith ~~Bart.~~
~~Govern.r of Pensylvania~~
Propositions & the
Answer of ye Six Nations.

Rec.d with Mr.
Burnet's Letter of
21st Novem.r 1722

Rec.d Jan.y 4th
Read Dec.r 10.th 1722
3

Cc. 105.

10

Governor Burnet to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Ce., 96.]

New York 21st Novr 1722

My Lords

I now send your Lordships all the Propositions made to the Indians at Albany by the Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania as well as my own, with the several Answers of the Indians: which I hope have laid such a foundation for a good understanding between the several Provinces in their Management with the Indians as will make them look upon us as a much more powerful people than the French of Canada while they see us united in our Proceedings, whereas the frequent occasions they have had to observe that the Provinces acted upon separate Interests, have been the cheif cause of their unsteadiness and of their fearing the French more than us

The Governor of Virginia having the year before complained to me that the five nations made frequent inroads into that Province contrary to their ancient Treatys made at Albany with Lord Howard of Effingham, Governor of Virginia forty years ago, & which were several times renewed I did then purpose that they should not exceed certain Bounds in their Hunting or warlike expeditions to the Southward so as to keep clear of Virginia to which Proposal the Indians did consent but expected that the Government of Virginia should send them some Person of distinction to renew the Covenant Chain, as they call it that is to give them a fine present to refresh their Memorys Upon my acquainting Coll Spotswood of this he did at last prevail with the Assembly in Virginia to provide for the necessary charge of this Embassy and accordingly came himself to treat with them on this view, first obtaining my approbation with that of the Council of New York, for every single point he proposed, And this is the subject matter of his two days Propositions to the Indians and of their answers in which they perfectly agreed to what he proposed for the Particulars of which I humbly beg leave to refer your Lordships to the Papers themselves which I have distinguished by Titles on the Back

The Governor of Pensylvania found it necessary to give these Indians a meeting upon an unfortunate accident of an Indian of the five Nations, being killed in Pensylvania by a Christian, for whose death he had not sufficient evidence The Offender continued a Prisoner till the Indians desired his enlargement and declared themselves satisfied and this is the subject of the conference between Sr William Keith and the five Nations

Though I doubt not but Coll Spotswood & Sr Wm Keith will give your Lordships an account at large of these Proceedings, yet as they were transacted in this Province in my own sight. I thought it my duty to do it myself likewise

I had likewise received a Proposal some time ago from the Government of Boston, that they might send Deputys to treat with the five Nations in order to engage them against the Eastern Indians, but finding a great averseness in the Council of this Province that their Deputys should treat with the five Nations unless the particulars were first regulated with the Goverment here & the Government of New England not agreeing to send commissioners to treat with us previously upon the heads to be proposed to the Indians, I found no way but to take this matter wholly upon myself and I accordingly proposed to the Indians the very terms desired by the Government of Boston and have effected the interposition of the five Nations, by messengers now gone from them to Boston & from thence to the Eastern Indians; for which I have the thanks of Governor Shute for making this affair succeed, when he had

little reason to expect it, from the indiscretion of some Persons sent from Boston to Albany, which attempted to treat with the five Nations of Indians without the knowledge of this Government which had raised the jealousy here to that Degree, that I had no small difficulty to bring the Council to agree with me in that affair, which however I did at last. And this is the main matter that is new in my treaty with the Indians of the five Nations and I did also enforce what I had recommended to them the year before to avoid all Dependance on Canada, and hearkening to their emissarys and to encourage the Trade from hence with the far Nations which has had good success, and is in a fair way to encrease their being now a constant company resident on the Lake Ontorio, and who have in presence of the French at Niagara sold goods by our Indians hands for half the value that the French used to extort by which they are likely to loose ground to us in that Trade every year. In my last Speech I did in the presence of the two other Governors take notice of the present strong Union and good intelligence, there is between all the Provinces, which shewed itself in their acting in concert in every thing and that they looked on themselves as concerned equally in what was done to any one of them and so renewed the old Covenant in behalf of the whole British Interest, for the particular of all which I must likewise take the liberty to refer your Lordships to the Papers themselves, all which I have annexed together, with my propositions to the River Indians, as we call them who live interspersed among the Inhabitants and are not so numerous or warlike as the five Nations and much more under command, I have also sent their answer to me

When I was at Albany I expected to have fixed the Palatines in their new Settlement which I had obtained of the Indians for them at a very late purchase, but I found them very much divided into Parties and the cunningest among them fomenting their Divisions on purpose that the greatest number might leave the Province and then the great Tract of Land lately purchas^{d} would make so many considerable estates to the few Familys that should remain— And with this view they told me that they found the Land was far short of what the Indians had represented it to them and that not above twenty Familys could subsist there which I shewed them was a mere pretence by naming a Tract where 130 Familys live and flourish, which by their own confession was less and no better soil than theirs however since I found it was their humour to undervalue what had been done for them I thought it best to wait till they should of themselves be forward to settle this new Tract rather than to shew too much earnestness in pressing them to it. But as about sixty familys desired to be in a distinct Tract from the rest & were those who had all along been most hearty for the Government I have given them leave to purchase land from the Indians, between the present English settlements near Fort Hunter & part of Canada on a Creek called Canada Creek where they will be still more immediately a Barrier against the sudden incursions of the French, who made this their Road when they last attacked & burned the Frontier Town called Schonectady—The other Palatines have since my return to New York, sent some of their body to desire a warrant of Survey for ye New Tract already purchased, which convinces me that I had done right, in not being too ernest in that affair when I was at Albany And indeed in my dealings with those people I find very little gratitude for favors done them, & particularly that those who were best taken care of & settled on good Lands by my Predecessor are the most apt to misrepresent him and this is managed by a few cunning persons among them that lead the rest as they please, who are for the generality a laborious and honest but a headstrong ignorant people

I have now sent your Lordships one private act for the sale of some houses and Lands belonging to Gilbert Livingstone which will not be effectual till confirmed by his Mat^{y} & as

all the Partys concerned, have consented to this act, and it is the only way the Debt to the Revenue can be paid by this Gilbert Livingstone, who was late Farmer of the Excise I hope your Lordships will favor me with an effectual & speedy recommendation of this Act to His Mat^{y} for His Royal approbation

I intend by the next opportunity to send y^{r} Lordships all the other Act pass^{d} in this session of the Assembly at New York with some account of them. I should apprehend being tiresome to your Lordships had not your favorable construction of all my former importunity emboldened me to subscribe myself with a great deal of Cheerfulness as well as with the sincerest respect

Your Lodps mo Obed^{t} Servant
sg^{d} W Burnet

Conference between Governor Burnet and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Co., 2—101.]

Propositions made by His Excellency William Burnet Esqr Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jerseys & Territories thereon depending in America & Vice Admiral of the same &c to the five Nations to wit the Mohogs, Oneydes Onondages, Cayauges & Sinnekees in Albany 27 day of August 1722

Present—His Excellency William Burnet Esqre Captn General & Govr in Cheif &c

Of His Mat^{ys} Council of ye Province of New York

Rip Van Dam	James Alexander
John Barbary	Lewis Morris

Cadwallader Colden

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

Col Pr Schuijler	John Collins
Johannes Cuyler	Ph: Livingstone
P^{r} V Brugh	Joh^{s} Wendel
Evert Banker	Joh^{s} Becker

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese being first translated into Dutch by Robert Livingstone

Brethren

Our last meeting ended with so happy an Agreement & such firm assurances and hearty resolutions on both sides, that if they are faithfully observ^{d} we shall always meet with joyful countenances

You then promised me solemnly not to have any correspondence with the French, but to depend entirely on the English & cleave close to them

That you would keep the Path open for the Farr Indians to come to trade with this Province

That you would never molest Virginia nor any other of the Kings Provinces for the future & that you allowed it was in vain to promise any thing unless you resolve to perform [it]

I begin therefore by demanding of you a solemn assurance that you will continue firm to what you then engaged, that you will inform me truly of your principal late Transactions &

[illegible] were Signed by [illegible]

[illegible]briel Ludlow Clerk of [illegible]

[illegible]ve pounds ten shillings [illegible]

[illegible]ver and for Drawing and Eng[illegible]

[illegible] the Last Session and this Sessions.

To Rob.t Elliston Clerk of his Majesty's Custom House at the Port of New York the Sum of twenty pounds for his Se for Several years past for assisting to Examine the Reports and Entries and officers of his Majestys Revenue). —

To Jn.o Bradford Printer three pounds Eleven Shillings and nine pence for Stationary for the use of the Genera Assembly. —

At a Council held at Fort Geor in New york December y.e 1.st 1722

Present

His Excellency William Burnet

Coll. Beekman
Mr. Van Dam
Mr. Barberie

Mr. Harrison
Doctor Colden
Mr. Alexander

Coll.

[illegible] Kinan with[illegible]

[illegible]port of the Gentlemen of
[illegible]hom was Committed The Petit[illegible]
[illegible]lliam Burnet Jun.r Jeriah[illegible]
[illegible]rchibald Kennedy. and David [illegible]
praying a Lycence to purchase in
Majesty's name six thousand Acres
Land in the Mohaicks Country of the
Native Indian Propriators thereof not
already Purchased or Patented. ——
Was Read and approved of by the
Board. —

Ordered that a Lycence
accordingly. ——

Ord. Beekman returning to the Com
Chamber took his place. —

Then the Gentlemen of the Comm
to whom was Committed the Petition
the Justices of the Peace freeholders a
Inhabitants of the County of Richmo
Reported that the reasons sett forth
the said Petition were not sufficient to
induce the granting the Warrant praye
by Lancaster Symes in behalf of himself
others. Yet were of Opinion that the
Surveyor by the said Warrant be Directe
make no Survey upon the said Peti

Land there
an Exact Survey of
mans pretention, whic
this Board. ——

Ordered a Warrant Issue

Ye Excellency laid before this Bo
a minute of the Governour and
of Virginia which was Ordered to
Entred upon the minutes, and is as fo

Virginia

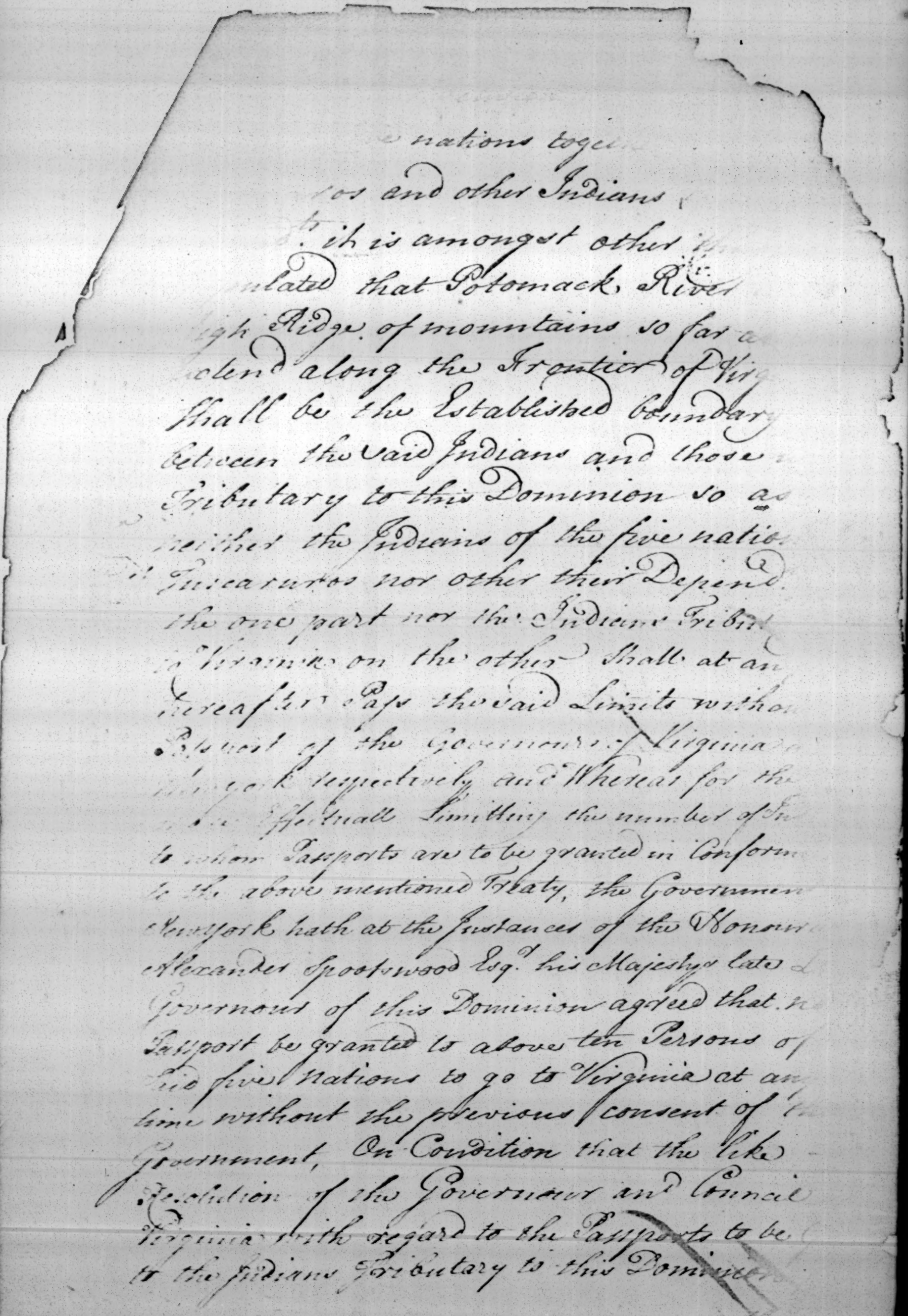
At a Council held at Williamsb
The 3d of November 1722.

Present. ——

The Hon. Hugh Drysdale Esq.
this Majestys L. Govr

Edm. Jennings	Nath. Harrison
Robt. Carter	Mann Page
Jamr Blair	Cole Digges
Philip Ludwell	Peter Beverley
	John Robinson Esqrs.

Whereas by the Treaty lately concluded
at



nations toge
ros and other Indians
ich is amongst other
nulated that Potomack River
gh Ridge of mountains so far a
xtend along the Frontier of Vir
shall be the Established boundary
between the said Indians and those
Tributary to this Dominion so a
neither the Indians of the five natio
Tuscaroras nor other their Depend
the one part nor the Indians Tribu
of Virginia on the other shall at an
hereafter Pass the said Limits witho
Leave of the Governours of Virginia
Newyork respectively and Whereas for the
more effectuall Limiting the number of In
to whom Passports are to be granted in Conform
to the above mentioned Treaty, the Governmen
Newyork hath at the Instances of the Honour
Alexander Spotswood Esq.r his Majestys late
Governour of this Dominion agreed that n
Passport be granted to above ten Persons o
the five Nations to go to Virginia at an
time without the previous consent of t
Government, On Condition that the like
Resolution of the Governour and Counci
Virginia with regard to the Passports to be
to the Indians Tributary to this Dominion

or to the five
said Government of
This Board approving of
gulation do unanimously agr
Passport be hereafter granted to
Indian Persons of the Tributary Indians
any one time to Pass into the Provinc
of Newyork or among the five nation
without the previous consent of that
Government, and it is Ordered that
Resolution be with all convenient Spe
Transmitted to the Governour of the
said Province.

Wm. Robertson Cl.

The Report of the Gentlemen of the
Committee to whom was referred the Petition
of Garrit Vanborn and others to Erect
the Wharfs of the East River, being further
Considered of, with what was alledged on the
full hearing on all sides the Matter
Last was approved of by this Board.

Ordered by and with the advice of his
Majesty's Council that the prayer of the said
Petition be granted with their Reasonable
Conditions and Limitations.

That

Breadth of
mised into the Sing
sides be forty five Foot
for Ever hereafter by the
said Street. That the Granter
ary the sides of the Slips out on
Straight Line in which they now a
the same Breadth between the Sou
the sides of the Slips. That the
called King Street be continued on
same Straight Line in which it no
at the Common Charge of the Grantees
That the Docks and Wharfs on the
ing of the Improvement be left forty Foot
ending That the sides of the Slips and Ex
Wharfs the said Street and Slips be free to
and or unload at without any Payment
Passage Wharfage or other Charge
whatsoever, That the Bonees Fronting
Dock and Wharfs next the River be
on a Straight Line parallell to Burnet
That the names of these Wharfs be Burn
Key, That the said Burnets Key be a Fre
Landing Place to the Grantees their
and assigns with Liberty of Erecti
Cranes and other Conveniencys for Trad
and navigation upon the Wharfs with
Priviledge of receiving reasonable Dock
and Wharfage from such Whom
Shall passeth excepting the sides of

Slips

That a
here be a pair of
Boards of the Str
ne or otherwise according
his Excellency and Council
des and Ends of the Ships lo
ith the said King Street and th
Piers be mended and kept in rep
at the cost and Charge of the Gra
That the Wharfs that shall be carry
on the same be carryed out in fo
Years, and that it be in the Power of th
Governour and Council to Settle Rea
Dockage and Wharfage in Case any
Complaint being made of the Grant
Exacting the same unreasonably. The
the Quit-Rent of the Grant be ten
Shillings P. Annum And
that notice be given to the Perso
claiming Interest in the present
Docks and Wharfs within the Bound
Petioned for to bring their said Clai
in order they may have their proport
in the Grant.

It is further ordered that

Fe

...ration of the
...with a Copy of the
...der to their proposing
...mount in which their Sums
...may be made to Extend in ca...
...the aforesaid Grants Shall Reac...
...they desire the same.

Post Meridiem

At a Council held at Fort
in New-York the 9th day of July
Present
His Excellency William Burna...
Capt. Walter
Col. Beekman
Mr. Barberie
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Harison
Doctor Col...
Mr. Alexan...

Mr. Clarke having acquain...
Excellency and Council that he
Deputy in behalf of his Sons Ja...
Abraham Depeyster late Treasurer of K...
Troop has laid before him his Ac...

Hous...

J'ay reçu Monsieur, les trois lettres que vous m'avez
pris la peine de m'ecrire les 14. 21. et 29. Novembre dernier.
Dans le dernier que vous m'a fait le Soldat Anglois
de Nevers, de mesures prises du côté de la Nouvelle yorck
pour empecher le transports de Scarlatine en Canada
et procurer aux habitans d'orange tout le commerce
des sauvages des pays d'en haut, j'ay a vous
trouvé un engagé été informé par lettre de
l'assemblée generale de cette province
mais ce n'a qu'au mois d'octobre dernier et que j'ay
fait traduire en françois depuis que je vous ay fait la
Reponse
Je prouve lorsque j'ai reçu celle de Mr
son que le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle yorck
a promis cinq cent Pistolet a Montreal chaque
s'il peut faire entendre les Sauvages a permettre

que les anglois ont amené dans le port chez le Sr. de
Lisle entre proche Pluiguen, vous voyez dans cette
cas la Sentence afin que celle ci qui doit venir à
Connoissance puisse prendre ses mesures plus empreses
que les Seigneurs ne donnent leur consentement à cette
Substitution

Quelque soin que les habitans aient pris de cacher
anglois vous a rapporté avec eux dans les Environs
des Courreyes qui allaient la Campagne pour les
de les faire mettre en prison dès que vous seriez
qui les leur examinerez qu'ils y retournent dès avertis
Subdelegué de Mr. l'Intendant a fin qu'il les
poursuivre et suivant les ordres qu'il vous aura
ayez la bonté de me donner avis de leur détention pour
tenir la main à ce qu'ils ne soient point élargis
prisonniers.

J'ay lû ce que vous m'avez écrit sur la plainte
qui vous a été portée par Mr. de Sorel, et vous vous
Insulte que le nommé la Liberté habitant de
Seigneurie Lagrasse le jour de la St. Martin. J
étiez d'autant plus surpris de ce que vous avez
Voulu attendre mon ordre pour ce qu'il y a
à ce sujet, que en pareille occasion on doit
agir pour la précaution de les avoir pour

membre de la prison des habitants mais depuis des
faux témoins considerables ayant trouvé le
moyen de les suborner ont déposé contre lui
qu'il avoit projetté de faire subir cette peine
à quelqu'un ; mais puisque vous paroissez ne vouloir
rien faire à cet égard sans un ordre de votre
souverain Seigneur et Maître je vous prie de
vouloir faire mettre cet homme en liberté
pour y rester jusqu'à ce que S. M. ordre
vous demande son élargissement. Il viendra
en étant libre mettre ses genoux devant lui, lui
demandera très humblement le pardon de l'offense
qu'il lui a faite et promettra de ne jamais manquer
au respect qu'il lui doit, ce qui se fera en présence
du Capitaine de la Cour que vous choisirez des
trois afin qu'il puisse rendre compte de la
satisfaction que l'on a eu de votre faute ;
selon le compte que le S. M. en fera il
verra ce qu'il aura à faire des trois choisis
les deux députés de chaque nation jugeront si

Jeunes gens qui le gouverneur general de la
Nouvelle yorck prevalles a Bastre en depu
ne doivent servir qu'a titre d'enfans de ceux de
Gouverneur general de la province de Bastre
c'est dire aux ieunes Matelots, ainsy Jenesey pour ce qu
ces deputez travaillent sans me prevenir
aucunement accommodement entre les anglois
et les Matelots et s'ilz me font apprendre
ce que cette deputation aura fait

Le Parlement de la Jamaique ne s'est pas
monstré Bellerque celle qui entre Dorange, Le
si de Surbinere les dernieres d'ameilleur marché
qu'on ne vendoit a Montreal l'année passé
celles qu'on y apportoit en fraude, & Chyrur
dans le Jarome en il s'accommodera avec les
marchands, pour celle dont ilz auront des

Le 9 Juillet apres le partir de Se
perdre Subitement, pour quoy il n'a pas Suivi
l'ordre que je leur donne de revenir Lautre nuit
dernier a Montreal avec les hommes et les

Sçeu qu'il auroit la témérité que Nous ne
pouvons sçavoir quel premier prochain et
quel sera devenu.

Je vous ay laissé un pouvoir de Mr. Contrat
pour faire mettre une Fleur de lys
sur les Soulages qui sont aux angles sans
permission, comme vôtre silence au sujet de
cette demande pourroit vous faire
d'attention jusqu'à présent, je me vois obligé de
vous en faire ressouvenir afin que vous les fassiez
arrêter sans aucun retardement.

J'ay reçû le paquet de lettres pour M. Destouff
et la permission pour Antoine que vous avez bien
voulu m'envoyer. Je suis
bien fâché de la mort de ce dernier

J'ay soumis votre demande
que mon Sr. Mr. Deligny et de la forme
pour que le Sr. de Deligny qui avoit
Communion Unique en sorte qu'il fait
Le service en cette Paroisse qui quelque fois
peut être plus qu'une Semaine, et bien le
Sr. me demande la même grace pour son

[illegible] qui a une semblable connoissance l'avan-
[illegible] l'honneur de vous dire de vous savoir le
[illegible] l'honneur vous en faire quelque chose au sujet de
[illegible] de vous dire que j'ai reçu de vos nouvelles
[illegible] de vous dire que j'ai reçu de vos nouvelles
[illegible] que j'ai reçu de vos nouvelles
[illegible] que j'ai reçu de vos nouvelles
[illegible] que j'ai reçu de vos nouvelles
[illegible] que j'ai reçu de vos nouvelles

Comme au surplus ouvrir l'heureux le premier
et femmes une vue elle vous le souhaite
Monsieur quelle vous soit bien favorable
Jamais aux heureuses vous prie
Depuis je suis [illegible] par faire
Monsieur votre [illegible] humble et obéissant
serviteur [illegible]

ARCHIVES NATIONALES COLONIALES

Albany 6 Sepr 1722. The 5 Nations & a Castle of Tuscarora Indians lately settled between Oneide & Onondaga make Answer to Govr Spotswood^{s} Speech & Proposals & they solemnly engage & sign the Preliminary Article with regard to the Boundaries mentioned in Govr Spotswoods Speech between the Christians & Indians in Virginia & them.

And by way of Exhortation to Govr Spotswood to be faithful to the "Peace & agreement now entered into they say to him as follows.

"It hath pleased God to make you Christians and us Heathens, but we hope we shall both act according to our Capacities & be faithful to our respective Promises & Engagements. Some are placed in high Stations & some in Low; but there is One above Who rules & governs All & will judge us according to our Actions."

10 Sepr They Answer Sr Wm Kieths Speech to them & solemnly renew the Covenant Chain with the Province of Pensilvania & lay down several Furs in confirmation of what they say. —

12 Sepr further conferrences passed between Govr Spotswood & the 5 Nations relating to the Treaty between them & Virginia wch ended in a firm Union & concurrence on both sides. —

Govr Burnet concluded this Meeting with a long Speech to the Indians in wch he told them that himself in Conjunction with the Gov^{rs} of Virginia & Pensilvania did not only renew the Cov^{t} in behalf of their own Gov^{ts} but of all the English Colonies in North America. And this was assented to by the Indians. —

(P. 132.) About this time a War broke out between New England & the Eastern Indians, Govr Hunter prevailed upon the 5 Nat^{s} to send Deputies to the said Indians to endeavour to procure Peace, this was done but not Effectual. however the Govr of Boston proposed to Govr Burnet that they might have a Meeting with the 5 Nat^{s} at Albany in order to procure their Assistance or Interposition wch was agreed to by Govr Burnet & the Interpreter

was sent thro the 5 Nations with a Summons for the said Meeting the 20 May 1723. —

The 8th & 21. May several Western Indians come to Albany to Trade & say if they are well used greater Numbers of their Nations will open & continue this Trade, tho the French do all they can to hinder it.

21 May 1723. Laurence Claasse the Interpreter who was sent thro the 5 Nations to summons them to meet the Govr of Boston at Albany returns & reports that he could not prevail upon the Sennekas & Onondagas to come down & found the reason was, that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter had prevailed upon them to refuse to be present at this Meeting. That he had desired leave from the Sachems of the Sennekas to build a Fort at Onjagara (Niagara) but they had refused, but had given him leave to build a Trading House at Irondequat [1]

he also informs the Commissrs that the Tuscarores are received to be a Sixth Nation, so that from this time the Six Nations take their Date. —

I find by the Minutes this Day that the Senneka & Onondaga Sachems do come down to Albany to the Boston Meeting.

29 May 1723. Eighty Men besides Women & Children belonging to several Tribes who live upon the Borders of Lake Huron & Lake Erie [2] come to Albany to Trade & bring with them the Calumet or Pipe of Peace wch they smoke & present the Commissrs to smoke out of, (The Solemn Act of Peace Friendship & Security amongst the Indians.)

[1] Is it not hence evident that the French deemed these Places above mentioned to be the Country of the 5 Nations. that they are so I put down as a Fact apparent from many passages in these Abstracts & also that they were annexed to the Crown of Great Britain by a Solemn Surrender from the 5 Nations in 1701.

[2] "They [the Indians above referred to] being askd where abouts they live and how the french Call these settlements, they Say (by what could be understood) it is Called monsiemakenac." *Original Indian Records*, ii. Probably Michillimackinac. Wraxall was not very strong on geography and neither were the commissioners. — Ed.

They say they have sent Calumets of Peace amongst the Six Nations & are empowered by their Several Tribes to desire they may be joined as a Seventh Nation in the Cov^{t} & League of Peace & Unity with this Gov^{t} They say they have long been endeavouring to come to Albany (p. 133) but have been hindered by the contrivances of the French. That if they find themselves well used in Trade that shall use their Interest with all the Upper Nations their Friends & Allies to bring them into Peace Union & Trade with this Gov^{t} —

The Commiss^{rs} welcome them accept their offer of Peace & Unity & in compliance with their request receive them as a Seventh Nation.[1]

Albany 28 May 1723. The Commiss^{rs} of [Albany] Boston met the representative Sachems of the Six Nations & opened the Conference with a Speech puting them in Mind of the Covenant Chain wch hath so long subsisted between them & the s^{d} Indians & wch hath always been kept inviolable on both sides. that they are now come to renew & strengthen the same in behalf of the Govr of Boston. —

30 May the Sachems Answer & acknowledge the Antiquity & uninterupted Peace & Harmony wch hath subsisted between them & the Gov^{t} of Boston, that they are pleased to see them come with a Design & desire to renew & Strengthen the Cov^{t} Chain wch they do now concur in.

The same day the Commiss^{rs} make a further Speech to the Sachems & rehearse to them the rise of their Present war with the Abnequois or Eastern Indians, who tho bound by written Articles of Peace & Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain & the Gov^{t} of Boston as Subjet thereto, have broke their

[1] the surprizing concourse of the Farr Indians to Albany who formerly traded with the French, since the prohibition of the Trade to Canada, is an irrefragable Proof of the great advantage of that prohibition & as Trading is the Only Cement to bind the Indians to our Interest, if proper Methods had been taken to fix & extend this Chanel of Trade, & a Vigorous opposition made to the French at this propitious Juncture, it appears to me the French might have been drove back to their proper Limits in Canada & have been ever rendered incapable of disturbing the British Settlements in N. America.

Faith & Allegiance made war upon & destroyed the Properties & lives of his Majesties Subjects in those Parts. they have therefore declared them Traitors & Enemies & do now call on the Six Nations as fellow Subjects & Allies to take up the Hatchet & assist them against the s[d] Eastern Indians & desire to know whether they will comply. If they do, the Deputies from Boston tell them the presents they have now to give & the further Encouragment they will receive.

(P. 134.) Albany 31 May 1723. An Indian [from] of a Tribe called Agiehantehook settled near S[t] Francois in Canada arrives & Speaks to the Commiss[rs] for this Gov[t] & the Six Nations to the following purpose.

he acknowledges their Tribe had joined the Eastern Indians in their wars upon the Gov[t] of Boston, but upon the Message which had been sent from the Six Nations, they had deputed him to go to the Eastern Indians to propose Peace & laying down the Hatchet, that he went, & had prevailed with the s[d] Eastern Indians in whose Name & by whose Authority he now comes & in the most Solemn & publick Manner lays down the Hatchet of war in behalf of the Eastern Indians & his own Tribe & burys the same for Ever —

3 June the Six Nations make their Answer to the Gov[r] of Boston. In relation to taking up the Hatchet of war against the Eastern Indians, they rehearse the above Message. And they say will put both Hatchets together & desire the Gov[r] of Boston to appoint within Sixty days some Place of Meeting, when they will direct the Eastern Indians to send their Deputies thither & that the Six Nations will do the same & bring the said Two Hatchets with them & there endeavour to compromise Matters & conclude a reconciliation & Peace on all sides.

4 June Boston Deputies Answer, that Peace is not within the Power of their Commission to talk on, And that these Eastern Indians have behaved with so much Perfidy & Treachery that nothing will bind them, however if the Six Nations will not take up the Hatchet, they will acc-

quaint their Gov[t] with the Proposal & if it should take Effect the Six Nations must solemnly promise that if the Eastern Indians do again break the Peace they will pursue them unto Destruction.

In the afternoon the Six Nations Answered & said if a Peace was concluded at Boston where they desired the Meeting might be, they would be Sureties for the Eastern Indians & if they should then break it they would take up the Hatchet against them. After Comp[ts] on both sides this Meeting broke up.[1] —

(P. 135.) Albany 5 June 1723. The Commiss[rs] for Indian Affairs Spoke to the Deputies of the Six Nations & reproached them with harbouring Jean Coeur the French Interpreter amongst them & giving him leave to build a Trading House at Kaskoghsago near Irondequat on Land (say they) *you long since resigned to the Crown of Great Britain.*

They desired to be excused giving an Answer to this Matter at present but will when their Deputies go to Boston.

16 June. Some farr Indians who used to Trade with the French [come] arrive at Albany with Furrs to Trade.

I find in the Act of Assembly made against the Canada Trade the Commiss[rs] of Indian Affairs were empowered to administer a[n promise] Oath to such Persons as they suspected to be concerned in said Trade, w[ch] they accordingly did to several among w[ch] Three Persons are recorded to have refused taking the Oath.

12 July 1723. Sundry Indians from several remote Nations come to Albany to Trade & say they are Commissioned by Nations of Indian who live still beyond them to know whether the Road is free & Open for them to come to Albany. They say the French throw all the Stumbling Blocks they can in their way. —

[1] Previous to this Meeting & at it, it was publickly acknowledged by the Deputies from Boston & the 6 Nations that the latter were under the imediate Controll of this Gov[t] that the other Colonies ought not to transact any public Buisness with them, nor they with Those without first making Application to this Gov[t] this same Subordination was owned in the late Conferences between Virginia & Pensilvania & many of the like Occasions formerly. —

These Indians Complain & the Commiss^{rs} write the same to the Govr that the People at Schenectady (a Dutch Town or Town of Dutch ab^{t} 16 Miles from Albany thro which all Indians from the Westward must pass & where the Water Carriage ends) Steal their Furrs from them & that several Packs had been stole from the Indians wch they could never retrieve. Some of these Poor People came above 600 Miles — to be plundered by Dutchmen in One Town & Cheated by them in Another. And yet these Wretches most of them learn by heart a Catechism of near 300 Pages & will not miss Church two or three times on Sundays upon any Acc^{t} — but to get money.

Albany 9 Augt 1723. The Deputies of the Six Nations arrive in their way to Boston & speak to the Commiss^{rs} — They say agreably to Govr Burnets Instructions they had spoke to Jean Coeur to to demolish the Trading House built at Niagara on their Land, but that Jean Coeur had refused to do it unless he had the Govr of Canadas Orders. They say. We the (p. 136) Sachems [Sachems] and Representatives of the Six Nations being Twenty two in Number do now make our Complaint unto you that Jean Coeur the French Interpreter will not take away the House till he has orders from the Govr of Canada for so doing. —

In the months of Aug^{t} & Sepr 1723. I find by the Records that the Eastern Indians had cut off a Town on the Frontiers of New England & were prosecuting the War more cruel than ever. that the Commiss^{rs} write Govr Burnet that they are certain the Govr of Canada is at the Bottom of this Affair & supplies them with Arms & Amunition & that he hopes to draw this Province into an Indian War & by that means obstruct our Trade with the farr Indians wch they say they are persuaded he will leave no Stone unturned to Destroy.

7 October. The Indian Deputies who went to Boston return & give the Commiss^{rs} an Acc^{t} of their Transactions in wch they say that the 6 Nations in Conjunction with the

Shagtakook & River Indians had taken up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians, but that they think the Govr of New York & Canada should write to their respective Kings to direct all the Hostilities to cease in America when a general Peace is subsisting in Europe. —

18 Novr. The Commiss^{rs} having received Information that the Govr of Canada had sent Agents among the far or Western Indians to endeavour to prevail on them to assist the Eastern Indians[1] in their war upon New Eng^{d} Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is dispatched to the Sennekas Country to get some Indians there to carry Belts to the s^{d} far Indians in behalf of this Gov^{t} to dissuade them from joining with the s^{d} Eastern Indians.

22 Novr Several of the Schaakhook Indians having left their Settlement & retired to Canada the Commiss^{rs} sent for some of them to Albany to enquire the reason. They say that the Christians who are (p. 137) settled near them have encroached upon their Land & confined them to a Barren Spot wch will not maintain them & they desire they may be allotted another part they name wch is more fruitful

The Commiss^{rs} take no notice of their Complaint but they are sent back wth an Exhortation to endeavour to get their Country men back[2]

[1] how perfidious & Dishonourable this Conduct of the French was, is too obvious to need any particular Proof. It is not only a fresh Instance of their National Character in Politics, but a convincing Argument how much the Proceedings of this Gov^{t} with regard to the Indian Affairs alarmed them. They saw how fatal the Consequences would be to their vast Designs if we persisted & improved upon our Measures wch had we done at this Juncture, I am persuaded a Mortal Stab would have been given to the French Influence & Trade amongst the Indians to the Westward & Southward of Lake Ontario.

[2] I met with some Complaints of this kind in the former part of the Records but as these Indians are now become a Scattered few I did not think it very necessary to take notice of their Affairs. but this cruel & unjust Treatment of these poor people who were the Antient Proprietors of the Soil of the Greatest part of the County of Albany & ever faithful Friends to the first Settlers, is a Notorious Proof what a set of real Barbarians the New Inhabitants were, I suppose the Poverty & weakness of these poor People was the Cause of the Injustice they suffered.

I find by the Commiss^rs Letters to Govr Burnet that he had a Suspicion they the Commiss^rs employed their Influence to hinder the Six Nations from assisting the Gov^t of Boston in their War against the Eastern Indians. It is certain from their own Letters that they were very much against engaging the Six Nations in an Indian War — What were all the particular Reasons for Govr Burnets Suspicions dos not appear they Commiss^rs deny any such Practices. but from the general & hereditary Character of the Albanians, where there private Interest is concerned there are few things too Scandalous to suppose them guilty of. —

Present

William Tailer } *Esqrs. members of his Majes. Council of The Province of the Massachusets Bay*

Spencer Phips }

John Stodder *Esqr member. of the house of Representatives of said Province*

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker } *Esqrs. Comrs.*
Phil Livingston
Johs Wendell
Johs. Bleeker

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese after it was Translated into Dutch by Philip Livingston

Proposition made by William Tailer Spencer Phips and John Stodder Esqrs. Commissrs appointed by his Majes. Governt. of the Massachusets Bay to the Sachims of the five Nations (to witt) the Mohoggs, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes as also to those of Tusquarora in albany the 28th. day of May 1723

The Sachims being Conveen'd Said first

Brethren

YEHOWANNE and KINSIE the first in the Indn. Tongue is a broad Way and the last Signifies Pingon which they take from Coll. Pingon[1] who has formerly treated with them in behalf of the Governt. of Boston.

YOU have Invited us to come here. We the Sachims of the five Nations & of the Tusquaroras being Eighty in Number and Impowered by the Several Nations to treat with you are arriv'd here, and now ready to hear what you have to propose, but we are first to beg a favour of you, & acquaint you that as it has been from Antient Time the Comon Practice of all Governrs. to get our guns Hatchetts & Kettles mended which we desire you may also order to be done now.

THE GENTLEMEN Replyed that as they are Sent by the Governt. of Boston to treat with them they desire to Speak first and shall take Notice of what they say afterwards.

BRETHREN

We are well pleased that after our & your long Travail we are mett together, and have the Satisfaction of Seeing one another & Congratulating each other on our safe arrival.

[1] John Pynchon of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Friends & Brethren

The Government of the Massachusetts bay, recalling to mind that ffriendship that hath (long Since) been contracted, often renewed & Inviolably maintained between them and your Tribes, and Considering that by Reason of your great Distance from them they have not frequent Opportunity of Conversing with you and thereby Encreasing mutual Respect and Friendship, therefore they thought proper to Send three Gentlemen about a year and half Since to make you a visit, and to renew that amity that hath Continued almost time out of mind, and to negotiate Some other affairs with you, but you being then lately returned from hence to your own Country they had not the Opportunity to Speak with you

Since which Several of your Chiefs (being delegates from their Respective Tribes) have taken a Journey to Boston which was very acceptable and pleasing to that Governt. and gave them an Opportunity of Expressing their Respect to you and we doubt not but they have been so Just as to acquaint you with the kind Reception & friendly Entertainment they met withal.

THE GOVERNMENT being Sensible of the disappointment of their former Comrs. Resolved upon Sending us hither (partly) on the Same Errand. We are accordingly come by order & in Name of that Governt. to brighten the Chain of ffriendship (into which they have put their hands from which they neither can nor desire to withdraw them) and to give you the outmost assurance of their Respect & Friendship & that they will Endeavour by all proper Methods to Cultivate a good Understanding between them and your Tribes & Endeavour to Continue the Same to future Generations. And as a Testimony of their Regard to you & Evidence of their Sincerity they have Sent you this present which we in their Name deliver to you

WHEN you have Considered of what we have said, and Returned your answer we Shall have Something further to offer to you.

THAT the *p*sent now delivered you is given you by the Governt. of the Massachusets Bay and is a Token of their ffriendship & Renewing the Antient Covenant Chain which has always been kept Inviolable on their Side.

This being the Birth day of our Soveraign Lord King George we have ordered a barrel of Beer for you to drink his Health.

THERE are also fifty Keggs with Rum filled which you can See and are to be brought up above Schinectady where you are to receive them which you may carry to your own Castles to drink with the rest of your Sachims.

A True Copy Examind *p*
Philip Livingston Secr
for Indian affairs.

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Present
Henry Holland
Hend. Hansen
Joh.s Cuyler
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph. Livingston
John Collin
Joh.s Rosnde
Johannis Beecker
} Esq.rs Com.rs

A meeting of the Commissr.s of the Indian affairs in Albany the 7th day of January 1722/23

Lawrence Claes Interpreter

The Deputies of the five Nations being returned from Boston declare as follows that they have heard the Propositions and Treaties made between the Government of Boston and the Eastern Indians Interpreted unto them by Lawrence Claes and speak Belluch whereby they are guided to believe that the people of Boston have just Reason to make War on the said Indians and do not think that the English have been the first Agressors because they have hitherto kept all the Treaties and Engagements made by yr Ancestors in behalf of that Government & the five Nations and do further that those Indrs that shall dare to be insolent as to take up Arms against the Brethren of England since it is but about two years ago that they entred by a Belt of Wampum to be Children to the five Nations and promised themselves under their protection but having not as yet spoke with the said Indians they cannot make a perfect Judgment of the Controversie they have heard some of whose Indians are hunting near the Lake they intend to send Messengers on yt so.th Instant to Enquire & they possitively Resolve which they have Declared in their prayer that was affixt on their Church to continue y.e War so long as the Sun and Moon Endures, if so, the five Nations have Determined to Plant their

their Children in making War upon the
till they be utterly destroyed, they intend
give Notice to all Straggling Indns that
be among the Eastern Indns belonging to
Majtie Govern.t to return to their Habitation
which if they refuse they will look upon
them as Enemies & treat ym as such
That assoon as the Js Message is performed
all acquaint the Comrs what success they ha
had with the said Indns
The Js Deputies add further that they to
the Governour of Boston in the house of
presentatives before the Genll Assembly that
he had sent a present to Albany in order t
treat with the five Nations & desired to kno
why he was not come to meet them when
other three Governrs spoke w.t them this sum
mer & desired to know what prevented it.
The Governr answered he had been hindred
to come and treat wt them this season but
designed to add to the present wch was at
Albany & intended to meet them early
next Spring. The said Deputies Replyed y
he could meet them at Albany which was
place appointed by y Ancestors to treat
about publick affairs. The Governr told y
he was to resolve wt his Council & Assembly
where he should meet them & would send
them a Message early in the Spring to ac-
quaint them wt y time & place where he
intended to speak with them
Lawrence Claese informs y Comrs wt Hend kild
him at Boston y a Minester who talked with
him in the Eastern Language enquired of
him if it was not possible he might be the
Speaker in y Mohaggs Country to wch Hend
replyed it seems y t y Governr of Mark & Bo-
ston cannot agree about y Gathering & meet
ing at the five Nations. when they adjus

the would be ready to treat with them
the appeared on the three and twenty
Governour was present & opened the

Present

P. Schuyler
Henry Wadsworth
Hend. Hansen
Joh. Cuyler
Cyn Cuyler
Evert Bancker
John Collins
Wm Livingston
Joh. Bleecker

7a

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian affairs in Albany the 5th day of January 1752

In pursuance of a letter y. Honble wrote on y. 17th Instant to Lawrence Claus the Interpreter to go to Fort Hunter and bring down y. Indians who have been fighting to Virginia, with the Indian prisoners they have taken with whom he came to Town and appeared ~~this day~~ before the Comrs this day who told the said Indians, that they are surprized to see that they have been so Insolent as to go fighting and take prisoners from the Friend Indians of Virginia Since a treaty of peace has been so Lately Concluded between the gov.r of virginia & y.e five nations and so Solemnly Confirmed by the five nations but this Last Summer and that the same Should be kept Inviolable on their Side.

The Canada Indians Reply. that they were gone out a fighting against these virginia Indians before the governour of virginia was here to make this treaty of peace that is to. said to be made

The Commissioners Repeated to the. Indians the treaty and Engagement the five nations made with the Governour of Virginia in Regard to the peace and friendship they have promised to keep for themselves and Likewise other nations and Included the Indians of your Castle of Kahnawage as a branch of themselves

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

And we desire you by this belt of wampum to deliver this Prisoner you have taken into us that he may be sent home to his own Country for you may be assured it will be ill taken by our governour that you so insolent to Committ hostilitie[s] in time of peace on our friends

The said Cachnawage Indians Refus'd to deliver the prisoner they have taken but said let me bring him to our Castle then our sachims at your desire will deliver him

That after all the Endeavor & arguments the Com[d] used to have the said prisoner out of the hands of the Indians in order to send him home could not prevail.

Resolved to send a belt of wampum by y[e] Indians to their sachims of Cachnawage to desire them thereby to send the said prisoner back being his taskn from a nation of Indians who are in friendship with the Governm[t] of virginia and the five nations this Last Summer who have Engaged for the Cachnawag Indians.

That your Sachims send us word whether they do Stand to what the five Nations have Engaged for them and keep their young men from fighting ag[st] y[e] Indians Liveing in virginia or any other Indians Liveing in friendship with y[e] English which the Indians promised to Communicate to their Sachims —

on Examination of y[e] prisoner Says to belong to a nation of Indians Called Saponies Liveing near Christiana and was taken about 24 miles from that place where he was hunting with four other Indians two of them where taken at the same time (who made their escape) and one was kill[d]

...

DA - MICROFILMED 1957

At a Council held at Phila^{d} 24th 25th Janry 17^{22}/$_{3}$
Present the Honble Sir William Keith Govern^{r}

Richard Hill — Robert Assheton
Isaac Norris — Thomas Masters
Saml Preston — William Assheton
Anthony Palmer

J. Logan

The Governour laid before the Board a Letter directed to himself and the Council recieved by Sachcechoe the Indian Messenger signd by James Mitchel a Magis=trate on Susquehannah in the name of the Conestogoe Sawanese & Shawannese Indians informing that divers of them having been hunting in the Woods near Da=lowmeek on this side of the Mountains they were obli=ged to make their Escape in hazard of their Lives & several of their people are not yet come which they fear the Tooteloe Indians have killd but they are not certain.

They desire hereupon to know if the Governour & Council will allow them to stand on their own De=fence, if the Tooteloes come out of their Bounds to mo=lest our People They understand that Andrew Neils (an Indian Trader of Maryland) saw some of these Tooteloes at the house of Hans Steinman (another such Trader) who furnished them wth Powder & Lead that they Inquired for Indians & said they would kill all they mett that they had built a fort on the other Side of ye River & intended to goe on as far as ye five Nations they say Hans Steinman denies his holding any Correspondence wth these People & Tooteloes but Andrew Neils will prove it & they desire that Steinman may not be suffered to live where he does to

betray the Indians to their Enemies all wch was interpret^d by James Le Tort

The Board taking this matter into consideration were of opinion y^t there appeared not so much certainty in the Relation as to render it proper to make any application on it to ye Governour of Virginia to which the Tootelo belong till we have some further Acco^t of ye Fact The Indians being too credulous in such Cases And ye Indian Traders apt to malign & accuse each other It is however thought advisable that the Govern^r should send to Coll. Calvert by the first Opportunity a Copy of ye said Letter requesting him to Inquire into the matter and into Weiseman's Conduct & if he find the Virginia Indians have come over the Boundaries Sett to them by the late Treaties that he would apply to ye Governour of Virginia for Redress & to prevent such practices for the future And that a proper Answer be sent to ye Indians

At a Council held the 28th. Janry
Present the Honble Sir William Keith

Richard Hill	Saml Preston
Isaac Norris	Thomas Masters
Anthony Palmer	William Plumstead

J Logan

A Draught of a Letter to be sent to the Indians was read and approved in these words

ffriends & Brethren

I have with my Council considered the Letter which our good ffriend Sacheechoe brought from our ffriend James Mitchel wrote to us in your names and we are exceedingly troubled that you should have such occasion to complain

But we wish you had sent it by such a messinger as could have further informed us of the Matter by Speech for altho Sacheechoe be a very honest good man yet as he can Speak nothing but Mingoe and there is no person here who understands that Language he is as a dumb man to us We have therefore delayed answering you in hopes of hearing further by some other hand for you are sensible many Stories of that kind are raised by mistake and too hastily reported that have no true foundation But now there no other is come we must acquaint you that you seem to have forgott the last Message sent you by John Cartledge about three Months ago in which you were told that in the Treaty made between Coll. Spotswood in behalf of ten Nations of the Virginia Indians of which the Tocleos are one and the five Nations in behalf of themselves & Tuscaroes & You It was Stipulated and agreed that none of you should pass the great Branch of Potowmeck on ye East side of ye Mountains nor should any of the Virginia Indians goe over the Mountains to come over that Branch of Potowmeck Now if any of those Southern Indians have really come over Potowmeck they have broke their Treaty And you may well defend your selves

as Enemies
selves against such wicked men when they come w.th
your Bounds. But if you should meet any of them
in these Bounds We would advise you rather to take
them Prisoners if you can than to destroy them
But we must pray you for your own Safety that no
of You break the Treaty of the five Nations on your
parts in going beyond the Limitted Bounds Wh.
Treaty that they your Brethren of the five Nation
made for you and it will be for your own Security
to observe it

I have wrote to my good friend Lott Calvert Go.
of Maryland to inquire into this matter & whether
Capt Stelman is guilty of what Andrew Nutsho
accused him for both of them belong to Maryland
I doubt not but that Govern.t will doe Justice in y.s

I have taken care also that the Governour of Vir
=ginia shall be acquainted with your Complaint that he
without delay inquire into it & See that Justice be don

The Governour recommended to y.e Board to cons
=ider what should be given to Sachecchoe & Indian who has
brought the Message for being he said received nothing
as yet for his Journey to Albany w.ch y.e Governour th
could not be well taken if he should now also return
without any thing from this Governm.t

It is the Opinion of the Board that if so much
of the Publick Money can be procured It would be con
=venient at this time to give him the value of four
pounds in two Shoos two Coats two Blankets a Shirt &
Some

some Powder & Lead besides some Provisions for his Journey which Should be paid him in compensation of his Trou=ble in his Said Journey to Albany

The Treasurer thereupon observed to ye Board that he was so far from being in Cash for ye Public that he was already in disburs[e]s & particularly on Acco. of the Indian Treaties for which he had not as yet any Orders from the Assembly nor was there any Law that authorized the Payment tho' to answer the necessitys of the Public he had adventured to take it upon him

The Governour & the Secretary also observed that they were very considerably in Disburse on ye Same Acco. in Several Articles for ye Payment of which no Pro=vision had as yet been made

Which being considered by the Board It was recommended to ye Governour as a proper Message to the Assembly now Sitting to putt them in mind not only of the Said Debts but to make a Provision of Some reasonable Sum to answer Emergencies on these Accos. as from time to time they Should necessarily arise

Present
Henry Holland
Hend.k Hansen
Joh.s Cuyler
Evert Banker
John Collins
Ch. Livingston
Joh.s Wendel
} 10

Att a meeting of the Comrs of the Ind.n affairs in albany the 26. day of March 1723

3 Present
Henry Holland
Hend.k Hansen
Joh.s Cuyler
Ch. Livingston
} Att a meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in albany y.e 2d day of April 1723

By the Commissioners of the Ind.n affairs at albany

Instructions for Lourence Claese Interpreter

Whereas we have receeved advice from his Excellency William Burnet Esqr Capt. Genl and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York &c. by a Letter Dated the 21.st of March last he has agreed to the Boston Deputies Treating with the five nations and upon that Governments sending us assurance

that

That they will defray the Expence of the Message to the Indians, and their Charges while here during the said Treaty Directed us to send a Messenger to Summon them that Government having given us Sufficient assurance to Defray the Charge of ye Treaty &c. We Do therefore hereby Require & Comand you to go up to the Several Castles or Settlements of the five Nations and tell the Sachems that his Excellency our Governour has Consented to the Treaty which has been sometime on foot between the Government of Boston and them which is the sole Reason of sending for them now and that they are Desired by a String of Wampum. You are to be here precisely on the Twenty Day of May next, to meet the Boston Commissioners to Deliver each Nation here on that Day. You are also to accompany the Ind.s hither in their March, or the greater Number of them to take care that the number of them Do not exceed Seventy persons excluding Men Women and Children and hereof you are not to fail given under our hands in Albany the 2d Day of April in the ninth year of his Majes. Reign Ano Dom. 1723

was Signed
Henry Holland
Hend.k Hansen
Joh.s Cuyler
Ch. Livingston

At a Council held at Philadelphia May 20th. 1723.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Govern.r

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Robert Assheton, Thomas Masters } Esq.rs

The Govern.r acquainted the Board that he had thought fit to appoint Patrick Baird his Secretary to be Clerk of the Council, and that he would in a fuller Board give his Reasons for so doing.

Then He communicated to the Board the Speech of Whawhinjae King of the Gawawese Indians, delivered to the Governor (when there was not a sufficient number of Counsellors to make a Quorum) by Civility, in the name of the s.d Whawhinjae and of his and all the other three Nations of Indians upon Susquehanna viz the Conestogoes, Delawares, & Shawanneses at the Court House May the 18th & rendred English by Ezekiel Harlan Interpreter; which was read & is as follows

They rejoice that there is a Govern.r here from England that loves the Indians as William Penn did.

They remember that William Penn did not approve of the Methods of treating the Indians as Children, or Brethren by joining Hands; for in all these Cases, accidents may happen to break or weaken the Ties of Friendship. But William Penn said, We must all be one half Indian & the other half English being as one Flesh & one Blood under one Head.

William Penn often spoke to them and desired the Indians might hearken to what he said; and after three Generations were

were passed, and the People gone who heard his words, he desired that the writing which he left with them might be read to the fourth Generation that they might know it was the sense and words of their Grandfathers.

William Penn knew the Indians to be a discerning People, that had Eyes to see a far off, and Ears to hearken unto & discover any approaching Danger, and he ever looked upon them as his Brethren.

William Penn told them he perceived that the Indians delighted too much in going to War, but he adviced them to Peace, for if they went abroad to War and thereby provoke other Nations to come & destroy them, He would not in that Case give them Countenance or any Assistance: but if they lived at home in Peace & minded their Hunting, he would not only take care of their Goods & Families to protect them, but would also furnish them with Powder & Lead to defend themselves against those who might come to make War upon them.

It was agreed both by William Penn & the Indians, that if it should happen at any time that either of them did forget the strict League of Friendship then made between them, the Party who faithfully kept and remembered the Covenant Chain should take the other, who had forgot, gently as it were by the shoulder and put him in mind of it again.

As the Governour went last year to Albany to make a firm Peace with the five Nations, and to bury the Blood of an Indian that had been spilt by the English Wheshingre the Ganaweese King here present is come in the name of all the four Nations of Indians upon Susquehannah viz the Ganaweese, Shawannoes, Conestogoes and Delawares to desire that the same Blood may not only be buried but washed away as it were by a swift running Stream of Water never more to be seen or heard

of

of; And they further desire the Governor to believe that as they are one flesh with the English, they look upon themselves to be equally concerned with them in accidents of that Nature.

They desire the Government may keep this Treaty in remembrance, so as that no Clouds of any kind may arise to obscure it, but that it may remain bright and lasting as the Sun, & they desire that the Settlers & young Men near Conestoge & their other Towns may be directed to treat them with Kindness and Respect like Brethren.

They also desire that the English may not be suffered to straiten or pinch the Ganawese or Shawannoes to make them remove further off, but to consider them as Brethren; for they have heard some words to this purpose which they do not care to mention.

They are glad to find the English continue to send their young Men with Goods amongst them, And they acknowledge that the Traders are now very Civil & Kind to them, whereby they eat their Victuals without Fear, & have a true Relish of them.

The Shawannoes, Ganawese, Conestogoes, & Delawares shall never forget the words of William Penn, but since that Treaty was made between Him & Them, they do not find that We have been so careful to come as often to renew it with them at Conestogoe, as they have been to come to us at Philadelphia.

They the said Indians both old & young do return the Govern[r] their hearty Thanks for his Care last year in sending Corn & Biscuit to their Families when they wanted it very much.

Having finished what they had to say; Whuwhungee, in the name & on behalf of all the said Indians, makes a present to the Governour of 200 Skins.

The Young Men of the Ganaway Town, in behalf of all their People say by way of Compliment . . . . . .

Then the Govern.r Answer to the Indians, which he was about to deliver, was read and approved.

It was then considered by the Board what Presents should be returned to the Indians: and agreed to be as follows viz.

A Barrel of Powder, Twelve Gallons of Rum, 300 lb. of Bisquit One Grose of Pipes, 20 lb. of Tobacco, 15 Strowd Matchcoats, 15 Blankets, 5 pair of Shoes & Buckles, 5 pair of Stockings, 150 lb. of Lead, and Meal to the value of twenty Shillings.

Mr. Logan the Secretary produced a Return of an Order of Councils of Febry 19th last which is as follows.

By Virtue of an Order of Counc.l held at Philad.a the 19th day of Febry 1722. It was ordered that John Knowles, John Wilmerton, Joseph Paul, John Atkins, Edward Brooks, & Richard Burby do view a certain part of the great Road leading to Burlington through John Shallcrosses & Thomas Kentons Lands in the Township of Oxford Do certifie that we have both viewed & measured both Roads & finding the Differences in Longitude to be only about two or three

Perches

Perches, and that the new Road is better Laied than the old. & that the Owners of the said Lands may be ought according to our Judg-ment and Order of the above Council, make & clear the new Road effectual & commodious for Passengers & Travellers at their own Charges Which said Road begins in the old Road near the Corner of the said Thomas Kenions & Solomon Hall's Fences, thence North eighty four Degrees easterly thirty two perches, thence North eighty eight Degrees easterly one hundred & eighty perches. thence north sixty seven Degrees easterly eighteen perches. thence North forty four Deg. easterly eighty two perches to the old Road which Courses are desired to be Confirmed.

Peter Taylor Surv.

March 8th 1722

Jn. Wilmerton	John Atkins
Joseph Paul	John Knowles.
Rich. Buzby	Edw. Brooks.

The Governour read a Letter from James Mitchel Justice of the Peace in Chester County directed to the Governour & Council Dated at Donnegal April 25th 1723 containing an Address from Oconeotos King of the upper Shawanese &c To which the Board agreed to make Answer as follows.

In Answer to the Message from the upper Shawanese on Susquehanna mentioning their past Visits, and another shortly intended to the Governour of Canada whom they think fit to call their Father. The Governour & Council say ——

That William Penns people in this Country are by Treaties united to all the Indians as in one Body: But the French & English are two distinct People, as the long Wars that have been between the English & them fully shew. Now no Indians that are united to us, can be joyned to them, because that would divides the same Body into two Parts and utterly destroy it.

The

The Govr & Council therefore, cannot agree that any of our Brethren should be joyned in League to any other Nation or People than to the Subjects of our great King George who is the Head of all the English and of their Brethren.

If these Indians are united to us, we shall desire their Company and that they may live with us as Brethren in Peace & Love as all our other Brethren have hitherto done and ever must do with us.

The Govern.r at their request sends them five Gallons of Rum to cheer their Hearts at hearing of these his Words, and One Strowd Matchcoat to Confirm them.

The Board agreed to meet the Indians at the Court House the same Afternoon & accordingly

P. M. Present:

The Hon.ble The Governour, and same Members as in the forenoon: Sundry Gentlemen & many other People.

Whowhimjae, Civility, sundry Chiefs & other Indians.

Ezekiel Harlan & Indian Smith Interpreters.

The Govern.r answered Whowhimjae's Speech of the 13.th instant as follows.

Brethren

You know that I came from William Penn to fulfill his kind words to the Indians and to be as a Father to them now, since He is gone.

It is also the Orders & Commands of the Great King George my Master, That the English & the Indians should live together as Brethren in one Family.

If any of us therefore happen to be sick, or in want of food the other should help him, and when any Loss or Misfortune befalls either the English or the Indians, the other is sorry & in Grief for it.

You

You say William Penn knew You to be a discerning People that could see and hear a far off, and I say that You know the English to be a faithfull good People who always keep their Treaties & Leagues punctually with the Indians, and You also know that our Laws make no distinction between our people and yours.

We being thus linked together in one Family, we ought always to have but one Counsel and to be of one Mind, and therefore we cannot suffer one half to go to War while the other remains at home in Peace.

When any People is Divided in their Councils & Opinions they grow weak, & soon become a prey to their Enemies.

In such Cases You know it is the constant practice amongst your People to consult together in Council until the old & wise Men overcome & convince the weaker hands of the young & foolish.

Just so ought You to do with us, Because We are altogether but one people, and then the Family will become strong in Love Peace & Friendship to each other.

Remember that this is the bright Chain of Love and Friendship wherewith William Penn bound your People and his together, never more to be separated.

By this Chain, Philadelphia is joined to Conestogoe and all the Indian Towns upon Susquehanna.

By laying our hands as it were on this Chain, We can safely travel by night or by day through all your Towns, and into the Woods; and in like manner your people are thereby conducted safely through all our Settlements back again to us at Philadelphia.

You must know & remember that it is my proper Office & Business

Business as Governor of the whole Country to keep this Chain perfectly clean and free from the least spock of Rust.

You therefore Whanhingde King of the Ganawese who have now spoke to me in the name and on the behalf of the four Nations of Indians upon Susquehanna must remember what I am now going to say and tell the other Chiefs of these Nations That I expect You and they being frequently in Council together with your old & wise Men will be exceedingly carefull to keep that End of the Chain towards your own Settlements always bright & clear, and You may assure all your People that as often as any of them have occasion to come down to visit their Brethren the English here, they shall not find the least spot on this End of the Chain fastned here which is always in my View and shall be my particular Care.

The dead Body of our Indean Brother whom You mention, was covered by me at Albany in the sight of all the Chiefs of the Five Nations and to the satisfaction of his Kindred; Nevertheless I take it very kindly that You now desire that Blood may be washed away under the Ground never more to be seen or heard of; This shews that You are truely our Brethren, and hereupon I embrace and as it were take into my Arms, You and all your People.

I will take care that no English Settlements shall hereafter be made too near your Towns to disturb You, so that the Shawanoes & Ganawese may remain in Peace where they now are, for we are well pleased with them as Neighbours and do not desire to see them remove further from us. But as I have always been ready to hear your Complaints and to take care of You as of my own Children, so I must also do by the English: Wherefore I desire You will be mindfull to treat them like Brethren of the same family and do not suffer your young People with their Dogs & Arrows to Hunt & kill their Creatures.

A——

I gave You these things here before You to confirm what I have said. viz. the presents beforement.

I also have ordered some Provisions and Gallons of Rum to help You back to your Families, and I heartily wish You a good Journey home. Which done

Civility by the Interpreter told the Governour he had something to say. which was

The Indians well approved of all the Govr. had said except where he told them that the English Law made no difference between the English and Indians: for they should not like, upon an Indians committing a Fault, that he should be imprisoned as they had seen some English were. To which the Governor answered.

That they had misapprehended his Meaning, which was, That if any Englishman did injury to an Indian he should suffer the same punishment as if he had done it to an Englishman; But if an Indian committed Robbery or any such like Crime agt the English; he would acquaint their Chiefs with it and from them expect satisfaction.

Then Civility told the Govern. that they looked upon it as a great Hardship for them to be confined from Hunting on the other side Patowmeck; for that in their neighbouring Woods was but little Game. To which the Govr. answered.

That the five Nations by their Treaty with the Govern. of Virginia had agreed not only to forbear themselves, but also to restrain the Susquehanna Indians from Hunting there. for that the (Civility) knew that some of the five Nations under pretence of hunting had gone there formerly and murdered & plundered some of the English. which was the Cause of making that severe article in the Treaty.

Then Civility said — That Wheuhingae and the rest, purposed

to

to proceed to Annapolis, to renew their League of Friendship with the Governor there as they had done here: and they thought proper to acquaint him thereof. To w.ch the Govr. answered — That the people of Maryland & Pensilvania were very good Friends, and he was contented they should go: but that y.e Indians should consider that as they were Inhabitants of Pensilvania, they were immediately Subjects of that Governm.t & none other.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug.t 3. 1723

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour

Richard Hill, James Logan, Samuel Preston, Robert Assheton } Esq.rs

The Governour informed the Board that he had the preceding Night received a Letter from the Governour of Maryland by an Express; which was read and is as follows —

Sir Annapolis July 29.th 1723.

Having received Instructions from the Right Hon.ble Charles Lord Ballemore absolute Lord & Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, forthwith to return to him, the true Limits & Boundaries of the said Province, in pursuance of a Letter from the Right Hon.ble the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations I, in obedience to his Lordships Commands send this to acquaint You, that I intend on the 10.th 11.th & 12.th days of Sept.r next on the west side of the Susquehannah River to take the fortieth Degree of northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial. the better towards enabling me. to answer the Ends of his Majesties Service expressed in their said Lordships Letter. And the Lord Ballemore hath thought proper, thus to make known the same unto You, lest You, or some of the Pensilvanians our Neighbours, might

The Governr. further acquainted the Board, that the principal occasion of calling them together at this time was to advise with them upon the Proceedings of Maryland against Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchell, upon whose accot. the last Council had met. That the said Persons, according to their Engagements to the Former Quarterly Court for Cœcil County had appeared at their last Court, and that the said Court had made an order of which they had procured a Copy in these Words: "Ordered, that Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchel be committed into the Sheriff's custody untill they find sufficient Security for their appearance at the next provincial Court, according to order of the Governr. & Council."

S. KNIGHT, Clerk.

That the Sheriff of that County had accordingly taken them into Custody, but that they had obtained leave for a few days to visit their families, and in the mean time came hither for advice, but that on the 24th of this instant they were obliged to be with the Sheriff, at his House in Cœcil county.

The Govr. hereupon desires the opinion of this Board what measures may be most advisable to be taken for these men's Relief, and the subject matter being the same that was under the consideration of the Board at their last meeting.

It is further Resolved, That as it appears to this Board that the ffacts for wch the sd. Isaac Taylor & Elisha Gatchel have been apprehended & committed by Maryland were within the Bounds of this Province, as Granted by his Maty King Charles the Second, and as they had been for many years acknowledged by Maryland, and have for twenty years past or thereabouts been in the Possession of the Inhabitants of this Province; Therefore, they ought not by any means submit to any of their Courts or Orders, or acknowledge their Jurisdiction over them, and that this Govt. ought to support them in the defence of their just Rights.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 20th, 1723.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.
Robert Assheton, Thomas Masters, }

The Governr. acquainted the Board, that he had thought fit to appoint Patrick Baird, his Secretary, to be Clerk of the Council, and that he would in a fuller Board give his reasons for so doing.

Then He communicated to the Board the Speech of Whiwhinjac, King of the Gannawese Indians, delivered to the Governor (when there was not a sufficient number of Counsellors to make a Quorum) by Civility, in the name of the sd. Whiwhinjac, and of his and all the other three Nations of Indians upon Susquehanna, viz.: the Conestogoes, Delawares & Shawannese, at the Court House, May the

18th, & rendred English by Ezekiel Harlan, Interpreter, which was read, & is as follows:

They rejoice that there is a Governr. here from England that loves the Indians as William Penn did.

They remembered that William Penn did not approve of the methods of treating the Indians as Children, or Brethren by joining Hands, for in all these Cases, accidents may happen to break or weaken the tyes of Friendship. But William Penn said, We must all be one half Indian & the other half English, being as one Flesh & one Blood under one Head.

William Penn often spoke to them and desired the Indians might hearken to what he said, and after three Generations were passed, and the People gone who heard his words, he desired that the writing which he left with them might be read to the fourth Generation that they might know it was the sense and words of their Grandfathers.

William Penn knew the Indians to be a discerning People, that had Eyes to see a far off, and Ears to hearken unto & discover any approaching Danger, and he ever looked upon them as his Brethren.

William Penn told them he perceived that the Indians delighted too much in going to War, but he advised them to Peace, for if they went abroad to War and thereby provoke other Nations to come & destroy them.

He would not in that Case give them Countenance or any Assistance, but if they lived at home in Peace & minded their Hunting he would not only take care of their Goods & Families to protect them, but would also furnish them with Powder & Lead to defend themselves against those who might come to War upon them.

It was agreed both by William Penn & the Indians, that if it should happen at any time that either of them did forget the strict League of Friendship then made between them, the Party who faithfully kept and remembered the Covenant Chain should take the other, who had forgot, gently as it were by the shoulder and put him in mind of it again.

As the Governour went last year to Albany to make a firm Peace with the ffive Nations, and to bury the Blood of an Indian that had been spilt by the English Whiwhinjac, the Ganawese King, here present, is come in the name of all the four Nations of Indians upon Susquehannah, viz: the Ganawese, Shawannoes, Conestogoes and Delawares, to desire that the same Blood may not only be buried but wash'd away as it were by a swift runnin Stream of Water never more to be seen or heard of, and they further desire the Governor to believe that as they are one fflesh with the English, they look upon themselves to be equally concerned with them in accidents of that Nature.

They desire the Government may keep this Treaty in remembrance, so as that no Clouds of any kind may arise to obscure it, but that it may remain bright and lasting as the Sun, & they desire that the Settlers & young men near Conestogoe & their other Towns, may be directed to treat them with Kindness and Respect like Brethren.

They also desire that the English may not be suffered to straiten or pinch the Ganawese or Shawannoes to make them remove further off, but to consider them as Brethren, for they have heard some words to this purpose which they do not care to mention.

They ar glad to find the English continue to send their young men with Goods amongst them, and they acknowledge that the Traders are now very Civil & Kind to them, whereby they Eat their Victuals without Fear & have a true Relish of them.

The Shawannoes, Ganawese, Conestogoes & Delawares, shall never forget the words of William Penn, but since that Treaty was made between Him & Them, they do not find that we have been so careful to come as often to renew it with them at Conestogoe, as they have been to come to us at Philadelphia.

They the said Indians both old & young do return the Governr. their hearty Thanks for his Care last year in sending Corn & Biscuit to their Families when they wanted it very much.

Having finished what they had to say, Whiwhinjae, in the name & on behalf of all the said Indians, makes a present to the Governour of 200 Skins.

The young men of the Ganaway Town, in behalf of all their People say by way of Complaint,

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

Then the Governrs. Answer to the Indians, which he was about to deliver, was read and approved.

It was then considered by the Board what Presents should be returned to the Indians, and agreed to be as follows, viz: a Barrel of Powder, Twelve Gallons of Rum, 300 lb. of Biscuit, one Groce of Pipes, 20 lb. of Tobacco, 15 Strowd Match Coats, 15 Blankets, 5 pair of Shoes & Buckles, 5 pair of Stockings, 150 lb. of Lead and Meat to the value of Twenty Shillings.

Mr. Logan, the Secretary, produced a Return of an Order of Council of febry. 19th last which is as follows:

By Virtue of an Order of Council held at Philada. the 19th day of Febry., 1722, It was ordered, that John Knowles, John Wilmerton, Joseph Paul, John Atkins, Edward Brooks, & Richard Busby do view a certain part of the great Road leading to Burlington through John Shallcrosses & Thomas Kentons Lands in the Township of Oxford Do Certify that we have both viewed & measured both Roads & finding the difference in Longitude to be only about two or three Perches, and that the new Road is better Land than the old, & that the Owners of the said Lands may & ought according to our Judgment and Order of the above sd. Council, make & clear the new Road effectual & commodious for Passengers & Travellers at their own Charges which said Road begins in the old Road near the Corners of the said Thomas Kentons & Solomon Halls Fences thence North Eighty four Degrees Easterly thirty two perches, thence North Eighty Eight Degrees Easterly one hundred & eighty perches, thence north sixty seven Degrees easterly eighteen perches, thence North

forty four Degs. easterly eighty two perches to the old Road which courses are desired to be Confirmed.

PETER TAYLOR, Suvr.

Jno. Wilmerton,	John Atkins,
Joseph Paul,	John Knowles,
Richd. Buzby,	Edwd. Brooks.

March 8th, 1722.

The Governour read a Letter from James Mitchell Justice of the Peace in Chester County directed to the Governour & Council, Dated at Donnegal April 25th 1723, containing an Address from Ocowellos King of the upper Shawanese &c. To which the Board agreed to make Answer as follows.

In Answer to the message from the upper Shawanese on Susquehannah, mentioning their past visits, and another shortly intended to the Governour of Canada whom they think fit to call their Father. The Governour & Council say, That William Penn's people in this Countrey, are by Treaties united to all the Indians as in one Body; But the ffrench & English are two distinct People, as the long Wars that have been between the English & them fully shew. Now no Indians that are united to us can be joyned to them, because that would divide the same Body into two Parts and utterly destroy it.

The Govr. & Council therefore, cannot agree that any of our Brethren should be joyned in League to any other Nation or People than to the Subjects of our Great King George who is the Head of all the English and of their Brethren. If these Indians are united to us, we shall desire their Company and that they may live with us as Brethren in Peace & Love as all our other Brethren have hitherto done and ever must do with us.

The Governr. at their request sends them five Gallons of Rum to chear their Hearts at hearing of these his Words, and one Strowd Match Coat to Confirm them.

The Board agreed to meet the Indians at the Court House the same Afternoon & accordingly,

P. M: PRESENT:

The Honble the Governour, and same members as in the afternoon, sundry Gentlemen & many other People.

Whiwhinjac, Civility, sundry Chiefs & other Indians.

Ezekiel Harlan & Indian Smith, Interpreters.

The Governr. answered Whiwhinjac's Speech of the 18th instant, as follows.

Brethren. You Know that I came from William Penn to fulfill his kind words to the Indians, and to be as a Father to them now, since He is gone.

It is also the Orders & Command of the Great King George my Master, That the English & the Indians should live together as Brethren in one Family.

If any of us therefore happen to be sick or in want of food the other should help him, and when any Loss or Misfortune befalls either the English or the Indians, the other is sorry & in grief for it.

You say William Penn Knew you to be a discerning People that could see and hear afar off, and I say you Know the English to be a faithful good People who always keep their Treaties & Leagues punctually with the Indians, and you also know that our Laws make no distinction between our people and yours.

We being thus linked together in one Family, we ought always to have but one Council and so be of one mind, and therefore we cannot suffer one half to go to War while the other remains at home in Peace.

When any People are divided in their Councils & opinions they grow weak & soon become a prey to their Enemies.

In such cases you know it is the constant practice amongst your People to consult together in Council until the old & wise men overcome & convince the weaker heads of the young & foolish.

Just so ought you to do with us, because we are altogether one people, and then the Family become strong in Love Peace & Friendship to each other.

Remember that this is the bright Chain of Love and Friendship wherewith William Penn bound your People and his together, never more to be separated. By this Chain Philadelphia is joined to Conestogoe, and all the Indian Towns upon Susquehannah.

By laying our hands as it were on this Chain, We can safely travel by night or by day through all your Towns, and into the woods, and in like manner your people are thereby conducted safely through all our Settlements back again to us at Philadelphia.

You must know & remember that it is my proper Office & Business, as Governor of the whole Country to keep this Chain perfectly clean and free from the least Speck of Rust.

You therefore Whiwhinjac, King of the Ganawese who have now spoke to me in the name and on the behalf of the four Nations of Indians upon Susquehannah must remember what I am now going to say and tell the other Chiefs of these Nations That I expect you and they being frequently in Council together with your old & wise men will be exceedingly careful to keep that End of the Chain towards your own Settlements always bright & Clear, and you may assure all your People that as often as any them have occasion to come down to visit their Brethren the English here, they shall not find the least spot on this End of the Chain fastned here, which is always in my view and shall be my particular Care.

The dead Body of our Indian Brother whom you mention was covered by me at Albany in the sight of all the Chiefs of the Five Nations and to the Satisfaction of his Kindred; Nevertheless I take it very kindly that you now desire that Blood may be washed away under the Ground never more to be seen or heard of. This shews that you are truly our Brethren, and hereupon I embrace and as it were take into my arms you and all your People.

I will take care that no English Settlements shall hereafter be made too near your Towns to disturb you, so that the Shawanoes & Ganawese may remain in Peace where they now are, for we are well pleased with them as Neighbours, and do not desire to see them remove further from us. But as I have always been ready to hear

your Complaints and take care of you as my own Children, so I must also do by the English; Wherefore I desire you will be mindfull to treat them like Brethren of the same family and do not suffer your young People with their Dogs & Arrows to Hunt & Kill their Creatures.

I gave you these things here before you to confirm what I have said, viz: the presents before mentd.

I have also ordered some Provisions and Gallons of Rum to help you back to your Families, and I heartily wish you a good Journey home, —— which done.

Civility, the Interpreter, told the Governour he had something to say, which was,

The Indians well approve of all the Govr. had said except where he told them that the English Law made no difference between the English and the Indians, for they should not like, upon an Indians committing a fault, that he should be imprisoned as they had seen some Englishmen were.

To which the Governour answered,

That they misapprehended his meaning, which was, That if any Englishman did injury to an Indian he should suffer the same punishment as if he had done it to an Englishman. But if an Indian committed Robbery or such like Crime agst. the English, he would acquaint their Chief with it and from him expect Satisfaction.

Then Civility told the Govrnr. that they looked upon it as a great Hardship for them to be confined from Hunting on the other side Patowmeck, for that in their neighbouring Woods was but little Game.

To which the Govr. answered,

That the ffive Nations by their Treaty with the Governr. of Virginia had agreed not only to forbear themselves, but also to restrain the Susquehanna Indians from Hunting there, for that He (Civility) knew that some of the ffive Nations under pretence of hunting had gone there formerly and murdered & plundered some of the English, which was the cause of making that severe article in the Treaty.

Then Civility said, That Whiwhinjac and the rest purposed to proceed to Annapolis, to renew their League of Friendship with the Governour there as the has done here, and they thought proper to acquaint him thereof.

To wch the Govr. answered,

That the people of Maryland & Pensilvania were very good Friends, and he was contented they should go, but that ye Indians should consider that as they were Inhabitants of Pensilvania, they were immediately subjects of that Governmt., & none other.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug. 3d, 1723.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill, James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Assheton, } Esq'rs.

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Johannis Bleecker

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Att a meeting of the Comm.ee of
the Indian affairs in Albany the
23.d day 1723

William Dummer Esq.r Lieutenant Gove
nour and Commander in Chief of his Majesties
Province of the Massachusets Bay in New Eng-
land To William Tailer, Elisha Cooke, Spence
Phips, and John Stoddard Esq.rs Greeting —
Whereas the Great and General Court of this
his Majesties Province did at their Session
held at Boston the fifteenth ~~Day~~ of Novem
ber 1722 Elect and nominate you (or any three
of you) to represent this Government in a
Treaty and Negotiation with the five Nati-
ons of Indians to be had at Albany in the
Month of May next, I have accordingly Au-
thorized, and Imployed, and do by these pre
sents authorize and Impower You the said
William Tailer, Elisha Cooke, Spencer Ph
and John Stoddard (or any three of you)
be Commissioners on the part of this
Governme

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government to treat with the five nations
or the Sachems or principal Men of the said
Nations at Albany as aforesaid In order to
the Renewing Ratifying and Confirming
the Ancient Friendship and Correspondence
hitherto kept Inviolate between this his
Majesties Government and the Said five Nations
and to Engage them to join with us in making
War with the Eastern Indians, and you are to
observe and follow in the Said Treaty the In-
structions herewith given you. Given under
my hand and the Common Seal of the Said
Province of the Massachusets Bay; at Boston
the Twenty fifth day of March 1723 In the
ninth year of his Majesties Reign—

By the Lieut. Govern[r]
Command
was Sign'd
J Willard Sec[ry]

was Sign'd
W[m] Dummer

Conference with the Indians at Albany

1723

The Commissioners of the Massachusetts appointed to [illegible] with the Six Nations at Albany [illegible] their Compliment [illegible]

[illegible] the Indian affairs, and to Intreat their good Offices in assisting us in said Treaty. And we made no doubt but that their Honours would readily Comply with the [illegible] More Especially by reason our Governour had received a Letter from his Excellency Governour Burnett by the advice of his Majestys Council of the Province of New York that their Endeavours should not be Wanting to assist us in prosecuting the said end & Encourage the Sending of as many of their fighting men as could be [illegible]

after which We presented them wth our Commission which they Received in Order to Enter the same in their Book

P. Peter Schuyler the President

with his Excellency Governour Burnetts Instructions and at the same time Re-

thought of what We intended to say to the Five Nations when we met them We asked whether Col. Spotswood and S.r William Keith the Governours of Virginia and Pensilvania did so. He assured us that his Excellency Governour Burnett was apprised with what they intended to say to the Indians. We told them we would Consider of what they had acquainted us with, and give them our Answer We took our leave of them and Invited them to our Lodgings to take

Before we made our first Speech to the Six Nations they acquainted us they had Something to offer which is as follows. Fathers

It was usual in Certain time that all our Hatchetts Guns and Kettles Should be mended and desired that the like might be don at this time. ——

The Commissioners Answer

Friends and Brethren ——

We take notice of what you have Said which Shall have a proper Consideration. We Shall now proceed

[illegible] ——

The Commissioners First Speech to the Six Nations May 29 1723 —

Brethren

We are well pleased that after our and your long Travel we are met together and have the Satisfaction of Seeing one another and of Congratulating each other on our Safe Arrival

Friends and Brethren

The Government of the Massachusetts Bay recalling to mind that form

of Friendship

Friendship that hath long time been
Contracted, often Renewed and Inviolably
maintained between them and your
Tribes. and Considering that by reason
of your great distance from them they
have not frequent opportunity of con-
versing with you, and thereby increas-
ing Mutual respect and Friendship —
Therefore they thought proper to Send three
Gentlemen about a year and half Since
to make you a Visit, and to renew that
Amity that hath Continued almost time
out of mind and to Negotiate Some

from hence to your own Country they
had not the Opportunity to Speak with
you. —

Since which Several of your Chiefs
being Delegates from their respective —
Tribes have taken a Journey to Boston
which was very acceptable and pleasing
to the Government and gave them an
Opportunity of Expressing their respect
to you. And We doubt not but they have
been so just as to acquaint you with the kind
Reception and friendly Entertainment they
met with at. —

the disappointment of their former Commissioners Resolved upon Sending us hither partly on the same Errand.

We are accordingly come by Order and in the Name of that Government to Brighten the Chain of Friendship into which they have put their hands, from which they neither can nor desire to with draw them — And to give you the Utmost Assurance of the Continuance of their respect and Friendship and that they will Endeavour by all proper Methods to Cultivate a good understanding — between them and your Tribes and Endeavour to continue the same to future Generations, And as a Testimony of their Regards to you and Evidence of their Sincerity they have Sent you this present which We in their Name do deliver to you —

When you have Considered of what We have Said and returned your Answer We shall have Some thing further to offer to you. ———

Wednesday 1 May 29th 1723. —

The Chief of the Several Tribes came to Visit us, and Told us that what We had Said to them was pleasing, and that they could not say that the present was Common but

that

that it was Extraordinary.——

They added that they Would this day Consult together and to Morrow make an Answer.——

We told them that We were glad that what We had said and what we had presented to them was pleasing and if they could have been ready with their Answer this day, It would have Expedited our affairs but Since they could not We would Wait their time.

Thursday May 30th 1723.—— This forenoon the Sachems of

The Commissioners appointed by his Excell: Governour Burnett.——
The Major and Several of the Aldermen of the City/ Their Speech

Brethren you told us the other day that you were glad to meet us here at Albany which is the usual place of Speaking with the Six Nations.——

We are very glad that you three Gentlemen arrived here and We are glad to See you here, We have understood your first proposition, We will not mention all particulars now but only the principal heads

Brethren You told us also the other day that you were willing to Speak with us a year and half ago but mist meeting us Also that you are three Gentlemen now appointed to Speak withus, and have mentioned what was concluded between you and our fore fathers who firmely Entered into an Alliance. ——

We Wondered what the Reason was that our Brethren did not come to Renew the former Chain of Covenant — Now We are Deputies Impowred by our Principals to Speak with you. ——

Brethren you told us the last fall Some of the Five Nations came into your Government We Acknowledge they Went by our Order and by Order and the desire of his Excellency Governour Burnett and you told us you were glad to See them in your Government and Shewed them all possible respect and Said you doubted not but those Indians had told us of all this. Yes they have told us of Every thing to our full Satisfaction And We are now come in the Name of the Six Nations to return you our hearty thanks for the same. ——

Brethren you also let us know that a year and half Since you thought to Speak

with

with us, to acquaint Each other and Remember the former Transactions of our fore fathers We thank you that you continue in this Resolution to this time. ——

Brethren you moved also about renewing the Covenant that was made by our fore fathers That you now come to brighten the old Chain if it should be any ways rusted We will brighten it again We thank you Brethren heartily and are glad to hear it, We do now the Same In the Name of the Six nations Strengthen that Covenant Chain and hope our Children Children

to no purpose Money for it is usual in the World that When Envious people know that Brethren live in peace together they will allways Envy them. ——

Brethren we told you just now in our application we should mention nothing but the principal heads of your proposition for which we hope you will Excuse us — had We seen any thing unreasonable therein we would have mentioned it, but We found nothing but what was reasonable We have done at present; for this time We hope you will Excuse us that our present is so small as it is but hope you will accept of it. ——

Thursday

Thursday
May 30th 1723

Brethren We thank you for the present you have made the Commissioners which is acceptable and We do assure you it is not the Value We regard but the Sincerity you seem to manifest. ——

The Commissioners Second Speech to the Six Nations viz——

Friends and Brethren——

We have according to our directions brightned the Covenant Chain and shall proceed —— agreeable to our Orders to Inform you that there are a people who live in the Eastern parts called the Abnequos, who have of late Subjected themselves to the Crown of —— Great Britain and in Solemn manner bound themselves to behave themselves —— peaceably towards his Majestys good —— Subjects so long as the Sun should —— indure and to Confirm their Engagement Instruments have been drawn and —— distinctly read to them by Sworn Interpreters and thoroughly understood by them —— to which they have Signed and affixed their respective marks which writings have been Seen by your Delegates when there And We doubt not but they have represented the same to you therefore We need not be more particular in Informing you in that matter. ——

Yet

Yet notwithstanding those people have
for divers years past behaved themselves
Insolently towards the English Inhabiting
those parts by killing their Cattle and
threatning their persons, upon which
altho' it was a manifest breach of
Covenant, and Resented by the Govern-
ment We took no other measures with
them than to send Commissioners to Re-
-mind them of their Strict promises
and to tell them of their perfidiousness
in such Acts of Violence committed with
out any provocation whatsoever.
They readily Acknowledged their breach
of Covenant, and seemed to bewail their
[illegible] yet did continue to expat
their Insolencies, and some time in the
last Spring some of them coming on
board some of our fishing Vessels in a
peaceable manner after they were onboard
took the men and bound them, others
by Land burnt divers Houses seized upon
Several men whom they kept as prisoners
under Pretence of Redeeming some of their
Hostages, which they had given us as
Security for payment of Skins they had
promised as Satisfaction for damages
they had done to the English and Surety
for their good and Peaceable behaviour

Afterwards they proceeded to Passkan
English Town — fired on a Garison —
wounded a youngman who afterwards
dyed of his wound. — The Govern-
ment who had long suffered Multiplied
abuses from the Eastward Indians —
and had not till now Revenged their
wrongs considering these outrages and
Murthers thought them selves bound
and accordingly did proclame them
Rebels to King George and Enemies to
the Crown of Great Britain. —

Some of your Delegates whom in the
Eastward parts were Eye Witnesses of
the Desolations made in that Country
and were made Sensible of the perfi-
diousness of that people which they resent
as they Expected it Even to Vomiting. —

Your Delegates when at Boston spake
that Government that they would en-
deavour to prevail with the five Nations
to prevent the Wenimack and Mesakee
Indians Confederating or acting with the
Eastward Indians against us, and we
presume they will Let us know whether
that matter has taken Effect. They
likewise gave the Government good reason

to

Joyne with them in carrying on the War
against the Eastward Indians. —

We being necessarily engaged in a
War against the Eastward Indians which
would not by any Acts of Kindness —
shewn them, by promises made by
them, or any Rules either of Justice or
Gratitude be obliged to live in peace
with us — The Government Consid-
ering that they only you had but one
Hatchett thought fit to send us hither
to Sound the Hatchett to you, which

propose to you before hand of your
ready and Cheerfull acceptance which of
they dont allow themselves to doubt
Considering the Firm alliance between
them and your Tribe as also the great
Justice We have on our side in bring-
ing into a War with those faithless people

The Government have likewise
sent a present much more considerable
than that which we have already —

delivered to you Which we are
Commanded to Lay before you upon
your assureing us you will Immediatly
Joyne with us in Warr against the
Eastern Indians who ought to be
Esteemed as our Common Enemy
and not only so but for the further
Encouragement of your Warlike
people they have Voted that the
following Sums be allowed and
paid out of the publick Treasury
for the Scalps of our Enemy Indians
vizt —
For every Male of twelve years
old and upward One hundred pounds
in New England money; And for the
Scalps of all others that shall be
killed in fight, Fifty pounds
And for Each prisoner conducted to the
Commanding officer of any Regiment
Company Troop or Garison Fifty pounds
And in case such prisoner be
or Children under the age of twelve years
they shall likewise have the sole
of

of Indian prisoners [illegible] Union
they shall take. ———

That for the better Accommodation
in any Marches they make against
the Eastern Indians, the Government
have given directions that in case they
should be in want of any provision
or ammunition for that Service they
shall be supplyed from the English
Garisons. ——— The Value whereof
shall be deducted out of what money
[illegible] for any Scalp by

And as well for the prevention of
any Mischief that may happen to
them from our Souldiers by mistake
as for the avoiding any doubts or
Disputes that may arise about the Scalps
that may be brought in by any of
your parties, It is Ordered by the Govern-
ment that there be two English men at
Casts to Joyne with Ten of them that
shall go out in quest of the Enemy
and so in proportion to a greater Number
[illegible] Polls

That the Scalp for which a Premium is Demanded is the Scalp of an Enemy Indian with their age and Sex killed in fight which English men are to receive an Equale proportion with them for the Scalps and Prisoners. ——

As to the proposal you made Two days ago of Mending your Guns, Kettles, and Hatchetts, We must tell you that We have particular directions what sums or Value to Delivered which We cannot Exceed yet our Instructions will well allow us to Comply with your desire provided you Chearfully come into the proposal we have now made. And upon the proposal We have now made We present you with this Belt of Wampum. ——

Friday May 31st 1723. —— In the afternoon Several of the Chiefs of the Six Nations were sent to Acquaint us —— That what We had proposed to them first was usual and Common and did not

Agreed

time to
require a long answer. But that
one last proposition was of Great
weight and required a longer time
for them to answer it but that they
shall be ready tomorrow in the after
noon. — We told them they
Acted as a wise people and that
matters of Great Consequence required
deliberation and that We were content
to stay till to morrow four or five a
clock in the Evening and would at
the time appointed meet them. —

Saturday June 1st
1723 This morning the Scatacook and
River Indians came to us according to
appointment. —

Interpreter, Tell them we are
now ready to deliver them the Message
sent to them by the Government of the
Massachusetts. They returned their —
answer that they were ready to Receive
it. —

The Commissioners Speech to
the Scatacook and River
Indians

R ll

Commissioners from the Governmnent of the Massachusetts Bay to Visit the Several Tribes of Natives that live in this Neighbourhood and to brighten the Chain of Friendship between us and them We have already been and Spoken with the Six Nations and are like wise glad to See you who are our nier — Neighbours and in the Same Covenant with us as the Six Nations are, and we are to let you know the Regard our goverment bear to you, and to Renew the Friendship that hath long been maintained — between them and your Tribes which they will Endeavour always to Continue

And as a token of their kindness for you we shall forthwith with their name deliver you a present. —

We doubt not but you are very Sensible of the disturbance that the Eastern Indians have very unjustly given us, and that We have tendered the hatchett To the Six Nations, upon which proposal they have not yet given their Resolution —

But inasmuch as your Tribes do not usually Engage in a War without the Six Nations. therefore we do not offer you

the

D

the Hatchet at present But dont doubt but if the Six Nations do renew the Hatchet that you will be as ready as they to accept the same which will be pleasing to the Government and an Evidence of your Friendship to them. ——

And if you so do We shall make an additional present to you and you shall be intitled to the same Remium as they are for the Service you shall perform. ——

We delivered them their presents which they received thankfully and Immediatly divided it before us between their Two Tribes. — and desired a little time might be given them to Return their Answer. ——

ne 1st 1723
Friday. The River Indians & Scaticooks Answer

Gentlemen you did in one thing fall short when you called us Brethren, and it hath been the manner of the English to call us Children and ours to call them Fathers as we call the Five Nations and We desire to be called as in Antient Times. .... You told us that you had already Spoken to the Five Nations and Tendered them

The Hatchett upon which they have red. given their Resolutions and you say very right that We keep our Eye upon them and look upon them and you to be great and shall do as they doe If they take up the Hatchett We shall readily do it. ——— Fathers

We were the first Inhabitants of this Country and some time after the Arrival of the English they and we made a Covenant which hath never been broken and hope it will Endure to future Generations. — We present you a Belt of Wampam (binding it about his hand and said) we Confirm our antient Covenant by this and dont only bind our hand with this but with a Silver Chain. ———

We answered them that their observation was good Relating to our calling them Brethren instead of Children and that we should Correct the Mistake.

Monday June 3. 1723 The Six Nations Answer to our Speech of the 30th. of May 1723. —

Brethren We have well considered your Speech made to us a few days agoe and

are

are very sensible of the many breaches
of Covenants and murthers Committed
by the Eastern Indians Our Children

Our Brethren that loe send to them
by the way of Boston at their Return
had throughly Informed Us of those
matters and it was needless to repeat
them They added that their Delegates
went into the Eastern parts and found
the place Empty upon their return the Six
Nations sent a Message to the three Tribes
of Eastern Indians in Canada to take
away the Hatchett that they had taken up
against the English and that they had deliver-
ed it up, and by their Messengers had Cast it
at their feet. ——

Brethren We have consulted together and
have concluded that We will lay down the
Hatchett you have Tendered us, together with
that sent us by the Eastern Indians by our
side till we see the Effect of that Business w.ch
We entered upon last year — And We desire
you to take a Coal of fire from Albany
where Cedar Lives, from the Fire of Peace
and Kindle a fire where you think fit in
your Government for us to meet the Chief
of the Eastern Indians, where we will in your
Presence Strive with them and with our

Children, and when We have effected that Business, We will return the Coal again where Quider dwelt upon this they laid down a belt of Wampum. —

Brethren We just now desired you to take a Coal from the place where Quider dwelt to build a fire for us where you shall think best and if it please you, We desire you to use a little patience till We can Speak with our Children the Eastern Indians who are at a Considerable distance which may probably take up Sixty or Seventy days at furthest and that you may quietly — Enjoy yourselves with peaceable thoughts whilest you are building your fire We make you this present which although Small We desire you to Accept it —.

Upon the Answer of the Six Nations to our proposal of their taking up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians We told them that their Answer was short of what We Expected inasmuch as what we had proposed to them was a matter of Consequence and required consideration

So also their answer was of moment and would require our thoughts till the next day when We would make a reply

Next day

143 — The Commissioners Speech

Brethren — Two days agoe We did in the Name of Our Government offer you the Hatchett, which you have neither excepted nor refused but in Stead thereof you propose to accommodate matters between us and the Eastern Indians — You know that some few days agoe We Renewed the Antient Friendship between us and your Tribe to our mutual Satisfaction, but what doth such an alliance avail if it will not induce you to assist us, Especially when We offer to recompence your Services You say you are throughly Informed by your Delegates of the many breaches of Covenant the Eastern Indians have been guilty of and of the Murthers by them committed, must not Justice be done on such perfidious People?

You frequently go to War when you can Expect nothing but a little Honour to recompence your Pains, but now you have an opportunity not only to gain both honour and profit, but to Serve his Majesty King GEORGE, and his good Subjects your Friends yet you Seem Inclinable to Shun it. —

As to the proposal you make of your

sidious in that matter therefore we cannot Act therein: However since you have mentioned it We will aske you what good Effect may from thence be Expected? You know that We have diver times made Peace with them, and when we thought our selves secure they have taken the Advantage and Murthered our people and why should we Expect better of them now? They have killed several people destroyed great Estates put the Government to Expence and can you think they must be immediatly Received into our Army— You say you will give them hard words, but we must think that words are not sufficient to oblige those people to a suitable behaviour of themselves but blows may doe. ——

We can't Imagine that the Government if they should be inclinable at any time for Peace, would make Peace with them, unless the six Nations would firmly Engage to pursue them vigorously in case they should ever make War with us again for they know that those Indians are too fast to be trusted. ——

Upon the whole We desire you once more to take it into consideration our proposal of taking up the Hatchet and give such an Answer as may be kindly accepted by the Government. ——

We did on the delivery of this speech lay down six blankets in Stead of a Belt

Tuesday June 4th 1728 — The six Nations Answer to the Commissioners speech to them of the same day. —— Present the major part of the Commissioners of the Indian affairs. ——

Brethren

You say We have Renewed the Covenant to our Mutual Satisfaction We likewise say We are greatly pleased withall. You and We ha but one heart, one Blood one mouth and one Eare. — You seemed to understand us for you tell us that We have neither accepted nor refused the Hatchet, which is true, and that We have left things in the dark, but We keep the Hatchet to be carried to the place where the Fire is to be kindled. You say the Eastern Indians are too false to be Trusted it was for that reason that We proposed to speak with our Children in your presence and We have concluded to go to Boston whether We will carry the two hatchets, that which the you have given to us and that which the Eastern Indians have delivered to us where We will dig a hole and sink our Children's Hatchets, So that it shall never be taken up again.

You say you think that words will not do but We think otherwise for we have sent to them in a very mild manner to take away the Hatchett from them and they have upon the first least kind. delivered the Hatchett to us, and when we have caused them to come to Boston We will live with all our might and let them know how firmly our Brethren and We are United together

And We will tell them that if ever they do Smite our Brethren again We shall the smart of it ourselves and if they do smite us we will again we will join together and fall upon them and

The Commissioners Answer to the Six Nations Last Speech Tuesday June 11th 1723 —

The Major part of the Commissioners for Indian affairs being present. —

Brethren We have heard your Answer where in you have given sufficient Evidence of your Sincerity, and fully declared your Resolution to let our Enemys know how firmly you are United to us. —— We told you before that We were not Instructed to say any thing of Peace and indeed there seem'd now to be no occasion for it, seeing you are determined to send Delegates to Boston, there in the presence of our Government to speak with the Eastward Indians. —

The Government themselves will then be able to finish the Treaty which We have begun. ——

We doubt not but your sending will be acceptable to the Government as it hath always been and we do assure you that all proper care shall be taken that you be suitably provided for in your Journey to Boston. — And doubt not but this Negotiation will tend to advance the mutual Interest, and will be finished to our mutual Satisfaction. ——

We shall now give Orders that suitable provision be made for your Return to your respective Castles, where we wish you a safe Arrival. —— Wm Taylor

H Hill

John Sa

Upon the finishing of this Treaty Some of the Sachems with the Messengers of the Six Nations to the Eastern Indians waited upon us and Desired that the Eastern Indians might be allowed to come into Some fort or Garison in the Eastern parts with a white flagg upon a staff and they particularly mentioned Richmond and desired there to be safely conducted to Boston.

Whereupon the Commissioners

Return to Boston

105
to
130

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph: Livingston
Joh: Lindsee
Joh: Bleecker
} Esq.rs Com.rs

16

At a meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian affairs in albany y.e 27.th day of may 1723.

Lowrence Claes the Interpreter being Returned this day from the Severall Castles of the five nations Relates to this meeting that pursuant to his Instruction by order of his Ex.cy Wm. Burnet Esq.r &c.a from the Com.rs dated the 2.d of april Last he had Invited the Sachems of y.e 5. nations to come hither to meet the Gentlemen Impowerd by the Govern.t of Boston to meet them at albany the 20.th of this Instant about some publick affairs That the mohogs onnoyds Cayouges (and the Tuscaroras being Settled near onoyds & Reputed now as a nation) accepted the message and said that they would be here at the appointed time, that the onnondagas and Sinnekes declind to be present at s.d meeting and said they were yet in mourning for three of their Sachems who dyed Last fall whose deaths are as yet not Condold to take away that pretence Lowrence borrowed two blankets of Stroud and a Shirt. and Condoled their deaths, (after their manner) which being performd acquainted the Sachems of y.e Sinnekes the second time that he was sent by his Ex.cy Gov.r Burnet Esq.r to desire them in his name to Come to albany to meet the Gentlemen from Boston on y.e 20.th Instant. on which they and the Sachems of onnon (Some of them being then present) Replyd that they ha

Concluded not to be present at said meeting ~~abovementioned~~ unless it ~~was~~ to be ye next Spring on which they gave Seaven hands of wampum ~~—~~. and that in the meen time they where to have a generall meeting at onnondag^e to Consult ~~of~~ about some affairs Relating the five Nations

Whereon Lowrence gott some of ye best of ye Indians to know from them the Reason why the Sinnekes & onnondages would not come to be present at S^d meeting told him that Jeun caeur the french Interpreter had made a breach among ye five nations and Enjoyned the Sachims of S^d two Castles not to go to albany on any message to be sent y^m to meet ye Com^rs from Boston till he should Return from Canada which would be when the Straw berries where Ripe and have promis'd him to Stay at home as had also the fighting men —

After Lowrence saw that his Endeavors ~~were~~ in perswading the Sachims of the Sinnekes and onnondages to ~~be~~ hither to be present at S^d meeting prov'd ineffectuall, Returned to Cayuga ~~to ye Lecker~~ and Dispatch'd one of the Sachims of that Castle to the Sinnekes Country to see whether he could prevail on them who being come at ye Castle Desired them to go to albany with them on ye message sent to all ye nations by this Govern^t who could gett no direct answer from them — on which ye Cayuga Sachim gott three Sachims who he known to be true to the English and Agreed to tell him Sincerly what was ye Reason ~~was~~ the onnondages & their Sachims — Refused to be present at S^d meeting told him as they had done above to Lowrence that they had promis'd Jeun Coeur ~~that~~ not to go.

That Jean Coeur had also desired from the Sachims of the Sinnekes to build a fort at onjagara which they have declined then he obtaind their Consent to build a house near Skirondequat (at the passage of the far Indians to albany) and ir thought wis gone to Montreal for men & to build that house.

. That at ye Return of Konrence from Cayuge at onnondage with ye assistance of ye Sachims of Cayuge prevaild on the Sachims of that Castle to come down and some of them are now in Town as also ye Sachims of Cayuge onnonde Tusquerora & mohogs. after the above Relation was given the Govr bing informd that Seawn Sachims of Sinnekes are arrived. the Interpreter bing sent out to see if it was so who Returnd said he had spoke with them, who [illegible] desired to meet the rest of ye nations to be present & treat with them of matters / with ye gentlemen from Boston

Present 17a

William Taylor
Spenser Phips
} Esq.r members of his Maj.ty Council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay

John Stodder Esq.r Member of the house of Representatives of the Province

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Ch. Livingston
John Wendell
John Bleecker
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Interpreted by Lawrence Clare after it was Translated into Dutch by Philip Livingston

Propositions made by William Taylor Spenser Phips & John Stodder Esq.r Commissioners appointed by his Maj.ty Govern.t of the Massachusetts bay. to the Sachems of the five nations (to witt) the Mahoggs onoyds onnondags Cayouges and Sinnekes at also to those of Tusquororas in albany the 28th day of may 1723

The Sachims being convind Said first

Brethren

ye chawanere and Kinsie. the first in the Indian tongue is A Broad way and the last Signifies Virgin which they take from Coll.o Virgin who has formerly treated with them in behalf of the Govern.t of Boston the Massachusets Bay

You have Invited us to come here we the Sachims of the five nations & of the Tusquororas being Eighty in number and Impowerd by the 10 Sorts nations to treat with you are arrived here and now Ready to hear what you have to propose. but we are first to beg a favour of you. and acquaint you that as it has from ancient time been the Comon practice of all Govern.ts to gett our guns hatchetts & kettles mended which we desire may you may also be done now

The Gentlemen Answered that as they were sent by the Govern.t of Boston to treat with them they desire to speak first and shall take Notice of what they Say afterward

Brethren

18.

Weare well Pleased that after our and your Long Travail weare mett together, and have the Satisfaction of Seeing one another and Congratulating each other on our safe arrival

Friends and Brethren

The Government of the Massechusets Bay recalling to mind that Friendship that hath long since been Contracted, often renewed and Inviolably maintaind between them and your Tribes. and considering that by reason of your great Distance from them they have not frequent opportunity of Conversing with you. and thereby encreasing mutual Respect and Friendship therefore they thought proper to send three Gentlem. about a year and half since, to make you a visit, and to renew that amity that hath continued almost time out of mind, and to negotiate some other affairs with you but you being then lately returned from hence to your own Country they had not the opportunity to speak with you

Since which Several of your Chiefs (being Delegates for their respective tribes) have taken a Journey to Boston which was very acceptable and pleasing to the Government, and gave them an opportunity of expressing their Respect for you. and we Doubt not but they have been so Just as to acquaint you with the Kind Reception and friendly Entertainment they met withal

The Govern.t being Sensible of the Disappointment of their former Comrs Resolved upon Sending us hither partly on the Same Errand. we are accordingly com-

t.y

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By order and in the name of ye Govern.t
to brighten the Chain of friendship into
which they have put their hands from wch.
they neither can nor desire to withdraw
them and to give you the utmost assurance
of their respect and friendship and that
they will endeavour by all proper methods
to Cultivate a good understanding between
them and your tribes, and endeavour to
Continue the same to future Generations.
And as a Testimony of their Regard to you
and Evidence of their sincerity, they have
sent you thes present which we in their
name deliver to you

When you have Considered of
what we have said, and Returned your an-
swer we shall have something further to
say to you

That the present just now delivered you is given
you by the Govern.t of the ~~Massachusetts~~ Massachusetts bay
and is as a token of their friendship and Renewing
the ancient Covenant Chain which has always been
kept Inviolable on their Side

This being the Birth day of our Soveraign Lord
King George we have ordered a Barrel of beer for you
to drink his health

There are also fifty keggs with Rum fild
for you which you ~~may~~ can fetch and are to be ~~brought~~ carried up
above Schinschtady where you are to Receive them
which you may Carry to your own Castles to drink
with the Rest of your Countrymen

New York
29th May 1723.

My Lords

A treaty between N: England and the Indians by consent of N: York

I take this opportunity to send Your Lordships the Proposals of the Government of Boston, to treat with the five Nations of Indians at Albany, with the Consent of this Government to it, upon the Terms proposed, which are all contained in the annexed Minute of Council.

B sends Copy of an Address to His Majesty

I have likewise enclosed a Copy of an Address to be presented to His Majesty by Brigadier Hunter, in the name of this Province, which I hope Your Lordships will approve.

Assembly just met

The Assembly here are but just met, so that I cannot yet give Your Lordships any particular account of their proceedings, but I have hopes that they will provide for the services I have recommended to them.

hopes they will provide for the Govern.t

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I shall be very happy if Your Lordships favourable Intentions to me in recommending

recommending the two P. Cont Act for
His Majesties approbation, prove success=
full notwithstanding all the oppositions
made to it, which I am very hopefull
to hear, when the great affairs of the
Nation will permit the little Concerns
of the Province to come before a Committee
of Council, in which I have great ex=
pectations from the powerfull recommen=
dation Your Lordships have given to His
Majesty, in favour of the Act.

He hopes for the Confirmation of the 2 P. Cent Act

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most obliged most
dutifull and most
obedient servant

W Burnet

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph. Livingston
Johan. Bleecker

19. At a meeting of the Comrs. of the Indian affairs in Albany ye 19 day of may 1723.

Interpreted by a Jinnicko Indian who Lives among them and rendered into Dutch by Lou: Cau.

being Eighty men of the far Indians (Vides Square Children) arrived at the City who appeard before this meeting

It was asked them how many nations they belong to, where they Live and on what Business they are Come

They Say by their Speaker. Called Sakona

Brethren

We are arrived here this day and therefore desird the Chiefs of this place might meet. that to acq. them of our arrivall. here have been severall nations who have given themselves out for the nation of Denighcariegon. (but more not) we are of that nation and what they have Said is not true. and we are those who Live most Remote from home you

They being asked where abouts they Live and how the french Call there Settlements. they Say (but what could not be understood) it is Called Montsiemeke

Brothers Corlaer, Quieder. and the five Nations

When one Brother comes to visit another it is the Comon practice among us to Smoak a pipe in peace together and revisle our Secrets. we compare a deceitfull heart by a dark Skye. but we hope that we Shall with a Clean & pure heart in a fair Sun Shining day discover to one another what we know. and therefore desire ye. according to our Custom we may take each another out of a Calumet Pipe in token of peace & friendship. which being done Said

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We thank the Brethren for smoaking out of their Calumet of peace and is a Sufficient Proof to us of your friendships.

We thought to have found the Brethren of the Mohogs at home to pay them a visit and show them our Respect. but finding none at home we shall tell them what we have to offer.

Brethren Corlaer and Mohoggs.

We have now done so that you may consider on what we have to give us an answer we are now here out of Six Castles called in our Several Speeches Neghkareage / being two Castles so named / Ronawadaine, Onnigh=sic sanairoene, Kajenadroene, & Tienondat=deaga and what we have further to offer we shall then desire the Gentle=men to meet together to hear us.

The Com.rs told the Sr Nations that they would meet to morrow morning at seven a Clock and desires that they may appoint two out of Each of their Nations to receive an answer if they have nothing further to offer on what has been said, and that a Sa=chim shall be pitched upon out of each of the five Nations to be present to hear what shall be Transacted.

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter Ian Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph: Livingston
Johs Blecker
Esqrs Comrs of Indn affairs

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indn affairs In Albany the 29th Day of May 1723.

(IV)

Interpreted by a Jennicke Indn who lives among them & rendred into Dutch by Lawrence Claese

Eighty men of the far Indians (besides Squas and Children) being arrived at this City appeared before this Meeting.

It was asked them how many nations they belong'd to where they lived and on what business they were come.

They say by their Speaker called Sakena.

Brethren

We are arrived here this day & therefore desird the Chiefs of this place might meet, to acquaint them of our arrival. Here have been several Nations who have given themselves out for the Nation of *Denighearages (but they were not) we are of that Nation, and what they have said is not true, and we are those who live most remote from you.

* Cutanaes in De Lisles French Map of Louisiane published in 1718.

They being asked wherecabouts they live, and how the French call their Settlements, they say (by what could be understood) it is called *Monsiemakinack.

* Missilimakinac in De Lisles French Map

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Brethren Corlaer's Guider and the five Nations

When one Brother comes to visit another it is the Common Practice among us to smoke a pipe in peace together & reveal our Secrets. We come a deceitfull heart by a dark Skie but we hope that we shall with a clean and pure heart in a fair Sun shining Day discover to one another what we have, and therefore desire that according to our Custom, we may take each a whiff out of a Calumet Pipe, in token of Peace and friendship, which being done, said We thank the Brethren for smoking out of our Calumet of Peace, and is a sufficient proof to us of your friendship.

We thought to have found the Brethren of the Mohoggs at home, to pay them a visit, & shew them our respect, but finding none at home, we shall tell them what we have to offer.

Brethren Corlaer & Mohoggs.

We have now done, so that you may consider on what we have said, to give us an answer, we are now here out of six Castles, called in our several Speeches Neghkaricago (being two Castles so named) Renowadainie (mighsicsanairone, Kajenatroene, & Tienondeaga, and what we have further to offer we shall then desire the Gentlemen to meet together to hear us.

to which of these far

The Comrs told the s.d Nations that they would meet to morrow Morning at seven a Clock and desire that they may appoint two out of each of their Nations to receive an answer if they have nothing further to offer upon what has been said, & that a Sachim shall be pitched upon out of each of the five Nations to be present to hear what shall be transacted.

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph: Livingston
John Hendrick
John Bleecker
Esqrs Comrs of Ind.n affairs

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Ind.n affairs in Albany ye 30.th Day of May 1723.

The fair Indians that spake yesterday having brought a Letter from Majr Abraham Schuyler, dated at the great Lake the 19.th Instant, said that before they proceed to speak, they desire to hear the Contents thereof, which was told them to be as follows, that he by a Belt of Wampum told them he was sent there by His Excell.y Gov.r Burnet to invite & encourage them and other upper Nations to come & trade with the Inhabitants of this place; that thirty six French from Montreal who were going up, was then with s.d Majr Schuyler, & used all their Endeavours to perswade them to go to Canada, but that they would not hearken to what they said.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIAL RECORDS

and is thereupon pro

The Indians said by their Speaker
called Sakiena of Konighcarriages Nation

Brethren Corlaer & Ludder

We have long since intended to come
and see you here, but the French have
hindered & stopped us in the Lake of Ochsnego
+ Lac Erie in by French maps

Brethren Corlaer & Ludder

I have this Spring sent a
Canoe with Indians hither to see the
convenience of this place & the Peoples
behaviour that time & time, & withal to present
the six nations with two Calumets pipes of
peace & friendship, which they delivered to
the Onondages & thought with ourselves
when we sent that Canoe, the People
here would have compassion on us, since
we come hither such tedious & long Journey

Last Year I acquainted the French
who live among us, that we intended to go to
Albany who asked, why will you go to Corlaer
& Ludder, and if they were our fathers, they
will certainly kill you, & if you escape
them, the six Nations will do it.

We have heard from Ind.s who have
been here formerly who acquainted us of the
kind treatment they received, which has en-
couraged us to break thro', and not hearken
to what the French say.
+ Le Detroit between Lac Huron & Erie in by French maps

Brethren

When we came to * Foghsaghronon

to Albany of these far Indians

we found some of the Indians who live there at home, to whom we told that we designd to go to Albany, who presently joined with us, & are now here with us.

We acquaint you that here is an Indian called Awistocenis, who is the Author and occasion of our coming here and is Master of several Nations.

A Calumet pipe amongst our Nations is esteemed very valuable, and is the greatest token of peace and friendship we can express

A Calumet pipe and Tobacco, is us'd when Brethren come together to visit one another, & we hope to receive such kind and civil treatment from you in our Trade, that we may with joy smoke with our Neighbours, when we return home, & tell them how goods are sold here, and gave a Calumet pipe as a token of their sincerity, and desire that it may be shown to those that for the future shall come hither.

They say to the six Nations Brethren

We have heard long since, that you have entered into an alliance with several Nations, & agree friendly with each other hunt together, & go a fighting with one another

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against the Mal heads but we that are
so remote from you have not had such an
opportunity, and acquaint you also that we
have always endeavoured to go to Corlaer and
Quider but we heard from a Nation called
Aghsiesagichroane, who endeavoured to hinder
us, & told us many evil stories concerning you
but would give no credit to them, & resolved
to come and see

It is a firm Resolution of our
Nations what we shall now say to the
Brethren here. We have given to all our
friends, and to all Nations with whom
we have entered in Covenant, a Calumet
pipe of peace & friendship, and as the
Mohoggs are furthermost from us, we
now call them the end of the six nations
and desire them to accept of this Calumet
as a sincere & solemn token thereof. And
we Aghseriages now call our selves the
seventh Nation, and desire to be received
as such: That any of our people that
come may smoke out of the same Calumet
Pipe, we give a Beaver Coat to wrap
about the same to preserve it.

A Sachim called Onicstoenis stood
up and said.

Brother Corlaer & Quider
Last year I was here & told you I was
a Mess: sent from Sughsaghwondie.

Brother Corlaer & Quider.

I am but a Mess.r and speak in behalf of all these who are here present & desire you to have compassion over us. We have spoken with one another last year & had some discourse together, & entered into a Covenant with one another & promised not to reveal any thing to those who might enquire into our actions.

We promis'd also one another that we should give no occasion of any Breach of that Covenant we entered into with you and hope you shall keep it firm & inviolable, which we promise shall be done on our parts, gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer & Quider.

We speake now in the presence of several Nations of us & the six nations that you may have compassion on us and do promise we shall not hearken to any storys the French may tell us.

I have performed the Engagem.t you have enjoined me, in encouraging and perswading the upper Nations to come to trade here; You see now many of them here; & beg they may be well used. We are obliged to complain of the Waggoners who impose on us by taking an extravagant price for a Waggon fraight

We desire that you may not be

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very nice in the Trade when we dispose of what we have to purchase your Skins. I speak now of the Trade we are to have together, & desire we may have a blanket of strouds for two Beavers.

Brother Corlaer & Brider.

I desire that according to your promise & engagement when you sent me, we may now have goods cheap, for you told me that the more of the upper Nations came here, the cheaper goods would be, & beg you to take care that we may have cheap pennyworths, that those who are here of the several Nations may be fully satisfied, & I not be ashamed when I return home, which will encourage all the far nations to come & trade here.

Present

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Wendell
Phil. Livingston
Johs. Wendell
Johs. Bleecker.

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of the Indn. affairs in Albany ye 31st. of May 1723.

Answers made by the Comrs. to the far Indians.

Brethren

We return you thanks for the kind and friendly Propositions you made to us at your arrival and yesterday we consider'd on what you said, & it is very acceptable

to Albany of these far Indians

unto us to see such a number of you here, and
do assure you that the news of your having
been here, will be very pleasing to His Excell.
our Gov.r who uses all proper measures (in his
power) to encourage you & all upper Nations
to come & trade with the Inhabitants of
this place, for which purpose he has made
a clean & open way for you thro' the six
Nations, & has now sent a number of men
to lye at Cadaraghqua Lake (whom you
have seen) to invite you & all far Nations
to come hither, & to assure you that you
shall meet with kind treatment & friendly
Entertainment
[illegible] and as a token thereof, here are
two wooden houses, built on purpose for
your accommodation to lodge in, that you
may go where ever you please, to see where
you can buy the cheapest pennyworths
and not be compelled to trade with one
or two private men, who might exact
and impose upon you. So that the kind
Reception you meet with, and the little
value you are to pay in exchange for goods,
we doubt not but will be the chiefest
motives for you not to hearken to any
Dissuasions of the French not to come
here, nor oblige you to pay extravagant
prices for their Goods, they have few or
no strouds & used of late to buy them
here, but at the request of y.e Brethren
of the six Nations (with whom we exhort
you
[illegible]

you to keep a friendly Correspondence) His Excell: our Govern! has made a strict pro-
hibition with a severe penalty on those
that sell any such goods to the French,
so that they have none now to supply
you with.

As You comprae a deceitfull heart to ab dark Skie, so we hope you will with a clean & pure heart endeavour to the utmost of your power to come often hither to trade, & perswade all nations in Alliance with you to do the like, when you join in a Body as you have now done, the French will not be able to stop & oppose you, & as you are a free People, you should not regard what they say with an intent to prevent your coming hither, for all what they have hitherto told you & other upper Nations in disrespect of us, you know has proved to be false and notorious lyes, invented by them, only that you may go to Canada, and then to make you pay double & treble the price for Goods, you can have them here for.

Now we come to return you thanks for your kind Present of the Calumet pipe of peace & friendship, which we now take to be solemnly concluded, which we shall keep for you to smoke with as often as any of your Nation shall come here.

We are pleased that those of the upper Nations who have been here, have done us the justice to inform you of the kind reception they received from us, and have no reason to doubt but you will be so honest as to give us the same Character to those who may enquire of you what treatment you receive from us.

We do in a most solemn manner renew the Covenant Chain with you, that was made in your behalf by Onistacinis, & yesterday confirmed, and as you in the behalf of the six several Nations you belong to, have ingrafted your selves as the seventh Nation to this Government, we now accept you as such, and promise on our side, not to give the least occasion to make any Breach between us, & shall keep all secrets you shall reveal to us, and the Covenant Chain inviolable, for ever which we do not doubt but will prove to our mutual satisfaction & advantage.

We return Onistacinis thanks for performing the Message we sent him upon, and are glad it hath taken effect by your coming here, & hope before your Return you shall be so well pleased with the

117

96

and is therefore perfectly well

118 qualify

Market you meet for your skins, that it will not only encourage you, but all the uppermost Nations to come & carry on their trade at this place.

As to the Complaint you make about the Waggoners, we have taken care that none of them shall take or exact more from you for a Waggon Load then nine shillings, if you can tell us who hath exacted more from you, shall be punished for it.

We desire you to be friendly and peaceable, & not do any mischief in your Marshes to Peoples Cattle &c. Whereupon we give you sufficient Provisions for your Journey

2. fatt Hoggs
4 ½ bush: of Pease
4 ½ Do: Ind: Corn
90 ℔ Cags. Bread

For goods
12. Blankets of strouds
18. Shirts
26. Gallons Rum.

A true Copy ex: & compd.
C. Bl. & Livingston Secry
for the Ind: affairs.

Minutes of Conference held at Albany May 29. 1723 Concerning the Mr. Schuyler &c. Indians who are to Trade at Canada to be summoned to Albany to Assist at a Conference, &c & Rides Journies &c Paid

Recd. 6th. Decemb. 1723 of the 29th. May 1723.

to Albany of these for Saddle

Conference between the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and some Western Tribes.

[New-York Papers, Cc., 119.]

At A Meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 29th day of May 1723

PRESENT— Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Peter Schuyler	Evert Banker
Henry Holland	Ph: Livingston
Peter Van Brugh	Johs. Bleeker

Interpreted by a Sinneke Indian who lives among them and rendered into Dutch by Lawrence Claese

Eighty men of the Far Indians (besides Squas & Children) being arrived at this city, appeared before this meeting.

Twas asked them how many nations the belonged to, where they lived and on what business they were come

They say by their Speaker called Sakena

Brethren

We are arrived here this day and therefore desired the Cheifs of this Place might meet to acquaint them of our arrival Here have been several Nations who have given themselves out for the nation of *Denighcariages (but they were not) we are of that nation & what they have said is not true, & we are those who live most remote from you

*Outaouaes in De Lisle's French Map of Louisiane published in 1718

They being asked where abouts they live and how the French call their Settlements they say (by what could be understood) it is called †Monsiemakenack

†Misilimakenack in ye French Map

Brother Corlaer, Quider & the five Nations

When one brother comes to visit an other it is the common practice among us to smoke a pipe in Peace together & reveal our Secrets — We compare a deceitful heart by a Dark Skie, but we hope that we shall with a clean & pure heart in a fair Sun shining day discover to one an other what we know & therefore desire that according to our Custom we may take each a Whiff out of a Calumet Pipe in token of Peace & Friendship Which being done said we thank the Brethren for smoking out of our Calumet of Peace and is a sufficient proof to us of your friendship

We thought to have found the Brethren of the Mohoggs at home to pay them a visit and shew them our respect but finding none at home we shall tell them what we have to offer

Brethren Corlaer & Mohoggs

We have now done so that you may consider on what we have said to give us an answer we are now here of Six Castles called in our Several Speeches Neghkareage (being two Castles so named) Ronowadainie, Onnighsiesanairone, Kajienatroene, and Tienondaideaga,[1] and what we have further to offer we shall then desire the Gentlemen to meet together to hear us

[1] These were Hurons, and not Ottawas. Compare *Gallatin's Synopsis*, 70; *Schoolcraft's Notes on the Iroquois*, 118. — ED.

The Com^{rs} told the said Indians that they would meet tomorrow morning at seven oclock, and desire that they may appoint two out of each of their Nations to receive an answer if they have nothing further to offer, then what has been said, and that a Sachim shall be pitched upon out of each of the five Nations, to be present to hear what shall be transacted—

At a Meeting of the Com^{rs} of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 30 day of May 1723

PRESENT— Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Peter Schuyler	Evert Banker
Henry Holland	Ph: Livingston
Peter Van Brugh	Johs Wendell

Johannes Bleeker

The Far Indians that spake yesterday having brought a letter from Maj^{r} Abraham Schuyler dated at the great Lake the 19th instant, said that before the proceed to speak they desire to hear the contents thereof which was told them to be as follows—That he by a Belt of Wampum told them he was sent there by his excellency Governor Burnet to invite and encourage them and other upper nations to come & Trade with the Inhabitants of this place, that thirty six French from Montreal who were going up, was then with said Major Schuyler & used all their endeavors to persuade them to go to Canada, but that they would not hearken to what they said

The Indians said by their Speaker called Sakiema of Denighcariages Nation

Brothers Corlaer & Quider

* Lac Erie in the French Map

We have long since intended to come & see you here, but the French have hindred & stopped us in the Lake* Ochswego

Brothers Corlaer & Quider

I have this Spring sent a canoe with Indians hither to see the conveniency of this place and the peoples behaviour that live here and withall to present the six Nations with two Calumet Pipes of Peace and Friendship, which the delivered to the Onnondages and thought with ourselves when we sent that Canoe the people here would have compassion on us since we come hither such a long and tedious Journey

Last year I acquainted the French who live among us that we intended to go to Albany, who asked why will you go to Corlaer & Quider, and if they were our fathers they will certainly kill you, and if you escape them the six nations will do it

We have heard from Indians who have been here formerly who acquainted us with the kind treatment they received which has emboldened us to break through & not hearken to what the French Say

Brethren

† Le Detroit betwn Lacs Huron & Erie in the French Map

When we come to †Toghsaghrondie we found some of the Indians who live there at home to whom we told that we design'd to go to Albany, who presently joined with us & are now here with us

We acquaint you that here is an Indian called Owiestonis who is the author and occasion of our coming here and is master of Several Nations

A Calumet Pipe amongst our nations is esteemed very valuable & is the greatest token of Peace and friendship we can express

A Calumet Pipe & Tobacco is used when Brethren come together to visit one another and we hope to receive such kind & civil Treatment from you in our Trade that we may with joy smoke with our Neighbours when we return home & tell them how Goods are sold here & gave a Calumet Pipe as a Token of their sincerity and desire that it may be shown to those that for the future shall come hither

They say to the Six Nations

Brethren

We have heard long since that you have entered into an alliance with several Nations and agree friendly with each other hunt together & go a fighting with one another against the Flatheads but we that are so remote from you, have not had such an opportunity and acquaint you also that we have always endeavoured to go to Corlaer and Quider but we heard from a Nation called Aghsiesagichrone,[1] who endeavored to hinder us and told us many evil stories concerning you but would give no credit to them & resolved to come and see

It is a firm Resolution of our Nation what we shall now say to the Brethren here We have given to all our friends & to all Nations with whom we have entered in Covenant a Calumet Pipe of Peace & friendship, & as the Mohoggs are furthermost from us we now call them the end of the six Nations and desire them to accept of this Calumet as a sincere & solemn token thereof, And we Neghearіages now call ourselves the seventh Nation and desire to be received as such—That any of our People that come may smoke out of the same Calumet pipe we give a Beaver Coat to wrap about the same, to preserve it

A Sachim called Owiestoenis stood up & said

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Last year I was here and told you I was a Messenger sent from Tughsaghrondie

Brother Corlaer & Quider

I am but a Messenger & speak in behalf of all these who are here present and desire you to have compassion over us we have spoken with one another last year, and had some discourse together & entered into a covenant with one another and promised not to reveal any thing to those who might enquire into our actions

We promised also one another that we should give no occasion of any Breach of that Covenant we entered into with you, & hope you shall keep it firm & inviolable, which we promise shall be done on our parts, gave a few Drest Deer.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

We speake now in the presence of several nations of us & the six Nations that you may have compassion on us & do promise we shall not hearken to any stories the French may tell us

I have performed the engagement you have enjoined me, in encourageing & perswading the upper Nations to come to Trade here You see now many of them here & beg they may be well used We are obliged to complain of the Waggoners who impose on us, by taking an extravagant Price for a Waggon Freight

We desire that you may not be very nice in the Trade, when we dispose of what we have to purchase your Merch[u][2] I speak now of the Trade we are to have together & desire we may have a Blanket of Strouds for two Beavers

[1] Mississagues. — Colden. [2] when we dispose of what we have *and go* to purchase *from* your Merchants? — Ed.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

I desire that according to your promise & engagement when you sent [for] me, we may now have goods cheap for you told me that the more of the upper Nations came here, the cheaper goods would be, & beg you to take care that we may have cheap pennyworths that those who are here of the several Nations may be fully satisfied (and I not be ashamed when we return home whc[h] will encourage all the far Nations to come & trade here

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs in Albany May 31—1723

PRESENT—Peter Schuyler, Evert Banker
Henry Holland, Ph: Livingston
Peter Van Brugh, Joh[s] Wendell
Johs. Bleeker

Answers made by the Com[rs] to y[e] Far Indians

Brethren

We return you thanks for the kind and friendly Propositions you made to us at your arrival, & yesterday we considered on what you said and it is very acceptable unto us to see such a number of you here, & do assure you that the news of your having been here will be very pleasing to His Excellency our Gov[r] who uses all proper measures (in his power) to encourage you and all upper Nations to come & trade with the Inhabitants of this place for which purpose he has made a clean & open way for you thro' the six Nations and has now sent a number of men to lye at Cadaracqua Lake (whom you have seen) to invite you and all far Nations to come hither, and to assure you that you shall meet with kind treatment and friendly entertainment from us (and the people of this place) and as a token thereof here are two wooden houses built on purpose for your accommodation to lodge in, that you may go wherever you please to see where you can buy the cheapest pennyworths & not be compelled to trade with one or two private men who might exact and impose upon you so that the kind reception you meet with, and the little value you are to pay in exchange for goods, we doubt not but will be the cheifest Motives for you not to hearken to any disswasions of the French not to come here who oblige you to pay extravagant Prices for their Goods They have few or no Strowds and used of late to buy them here, but at the request of the Brethren of the six Nations (with whom we exhort you to keep a friendly correspondence) His Excellency our Governor has made a strict prohibition with a severe penalty on those that sell any such Goods to the French & that they have none now to supply you with

As you compare a deceitful heart to a Dark Skie so we hope you will with a clean & pure heart endeavour to the utmost of your power to come often hither to Trade and perswade all Nations in alliance with you to do the like, when you join in a body as you have now done, The French will not be able to stop & oppose you and as you are a free people & should not regard what they say with an intent to prevent your coming hither for all what they have hitherto told you & other upper Nations in disrespect of us you know has proved to be false and notorious lyes invented by them only that you may go to Canada & then to make you pay double & treble the price for goods, you can have them here for

Now we come to return you thanks for your kind Present of the Calumet Pipe of Peace & friendship (which we now take to be solemnly concluded) which we shall keep for you to smoke with, as often as any of your nation shall come here

We are pleased that those of the upper nations who have been here have done us the justice to inform you of the kind Reception they received from us and have no reason to doubt but you will be so honest as to give the same character to those who may enquire of you what treatment you receive from us

We do in a most solemn manner renew the Covenant Chain with you, that was made in your behalf by Owiestoenis, and yesterday confirmed, and as you in the behalf of the six several Nations you belong to, have engrafted yourselves as the seventh Nation to this Government, we now accept you as such, and promise on our side not to give the least occasion to make any Breach between us, and shall keep all secrets you shall reveal to us & the Covenant Chain inviolable forever which we do not doubt but will prove to our mutual satisfaction & advantage

We return Awiestonis thanks for performing the Message we sent him upon & are glad it hath taken effect by your coming here & hope before your return you shall be so well pleased with the market you meet for your Skins, that it will not only encourage you, but all the uppermost nations to come & carry on their Trade at this Place

As to the complaint you make about the Waggoners, we have taken care that none of them shall take or exact more from you for a Waggon Load than nine shillings, if you can tell us who has exacted more from you, he shall be punished for it

We desire you to be friendly and Peaceable and not to do any mischeif in your Marches to Peoples cattle &c wherefore we give you sufficient Provisions for your journey

2	Fatt Hoggs		In Goods
4½	Bush. Pease	12	Blankets of Strowds
4½	do Indian Corn	18	Shirts
90	Loafs Bread	26	Galls Rum

A True Copy ex^{d} & comprd
P^{r} Ph: Livingston Sec^{y} for
ye Indian affairs

Lords of Trade to Governor Burnet.

[New-York Entries, K., 318.]

To Wm Burnet Esq: Govr of New York

Sir,

We have received your letters of 25 May, 17 June, 21 Nov: & 12 Decr 1722 and one without date, together with the publick acc^{ts} that accompany'd them and have seen your letter to our Sec^{y} of S of Decr last

According to your desire we recommended Abra: Van Horn and Wm Provost to supercede Mr Abra: De Peyster and John Johnston in his Maj^{tys} Council of New York and the said Abra: V: Horn & Wm Provost have been appointed Councillors accordingly

We thank you for having enquired into Lady Bellmont's claim and when you shall have received any further information on this subject, we shall be glad you will send it to us.

Anno Regni Regis Georgij Decimo.

At a great and General Court or Assembly of this His Majesty Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England begun and held at Boston upon Wednesday the twenty ninth day of May Anno Domini 1723 and continued by Prorogation to Wednesday the seventh day of August following, and then met.

In the House of Representatives.

Veneris die 20.mo Sept. A. D. 1723. A.M.

At a Conference begun and held on the twenty second of August 1723. By & Between the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay, and the Delegates of the Six Nations of Iroquoise with the Mohegun and Scattacook Indians, at the Court House in Boston

His Honour the Lieu.t Governour and Comander in Chief in the name of the Court, Congratulated them on their safe Arrival, as follows.

Brothers & Freinds

I am glad to see you arrived here in Health and Safety, and do in the Name of this Great Court bid you welcome into this Government.

I Do Observe with pleasure the appearance of so many of the Sachems and Cheif Captains of your Tribes and look upon it as a proof of your sincere Freindship that you have undertaken so long a Journey pursuant to your Resolutions in the late Treaty with the

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The Comissioners of this Province at Albany.

I make no doubt the Plaid provided for your Reception and Entertainment is agreable to you, and our care is taken to Furnish you with all necessarys for your Refreshment and comfort during your Stay with us.

I Conclude you will be glad to rest yourselves a short Space, after which it is Expected you will proceed to the Business you are come upon.

The same time, one of their Chiefs in the Name of the Indians made Reply to His Honours Speech as follows.

You Haw waw nanaw and Kinsey, We Rejoyce that We the Delegates of the Eight Nations both our Councillors and Captains of Warr are Safely Arrived in Boston, We take notice that the General Court Say We Shall want for nothing during our Stay here, it was our Resolution when We came from home to wait on this Government here; We desire that the Governour may know what We now are about to do, which is to mourn and lament after the way of our Country.

The Speaker holding three Strings of Wampum in his hand, proceeded & Said, We are Arrived here, and before our coming We heard the News at which your and our hearts trembled, We desire to proceed according to Custom of our Land to wipe off your Tears, the Difficultys you met with (We Suppose) have Obstructed your Speech, however We desire to be looked on peaceably, and that your Throat may be open to a free Speech, at our first Arrival We met with terrible News, which was repeated, of persons being killed and wallowing in their blood, but We hope the Blood will be wiped off from the

the Bench that so We may have freedom of Speech; and the Speaker thereon laid down the three strings of Wampum

His Honour in the name of the Court Replyed We take it very kindly that you have expressed so Great concern for us, and what the Enemy Indians have done no ways lessens the Esteem We have for the Eight Nations, and have no further to say at this time, and that if there is any thing that may divert them in the Town until We See them again, the Interpreter Shall wait on them, and Shew it unto them.

The Indians desired to wait until the Arrival of Colo Schuyler before they proceed to further Speech.

August 28th At the Council Chamber. Present, The whole Court, Colo Schuyler and the Delegates of the Eight Nations.

The Delegates made three Moans, then their Speaker made a procession thro them, lamenting and bemoaning which continued a long time, being now and then prompted by the Tribes. The Procession and Lamentation being at an end, their Speaker took his Seat, and after some time, the Delegates made another heavy Moan, Then their Speaker arose and Said, At our Arrival here We were before this Honoble Court, and then We told you that We Should stay until Colo Schuylers Arrival that so he might hear and See what We will do which he now may being present. We now desire you will take notice of what We Shall say, Our hearts as well as yours are trembling at what has happened to you. At our Entrance into this Province our first News was that Blood was shed even the Blood of our Father your Minister which Blood was spilt by the Hatchet of our Children, and half of this Belt of Wampum

We

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[illegible] lay on his Corps, thee other half of this Belt (all the while holding it in his hand) is to lay on the Bodys of all others that have been Slain that so the Earth may lye in a Suitable posture round on their Bodys, as this Belt of Wampum lyeth, laying down the same on the Table, and the Speaker Sat down; After some time arose again and holding a large Belt of Wampum in his hand said, We desire you may have peaceable thoughts of those that are gone, and that no hindrance may be from thence as to our Treaty with you, and We desire that We may Renew our Fire here in this place, i.e. That this may be the place of Council and that while We are here the Sun may shine Bright, and that there may be no Cloud or Darkness; laying down the Belt of Wampum, and Sat down.

Thereupon the Lieut. Governour thanked them for their Concern for those that have been Slain & assured them We were pleased with what they had said, and desired they would proceed with their Treaty as soon as may be, and also his Honour acquainted them with the late Mischiefs done Eastward, and added, that this Court doubted not but the Delegates were Sensible the Eastern Indians have broke their Faith with them, & that they will have a proper Resentment thereof.

August. 29th. In the Council Chamber. Present, The Court &c.

The Lieut. Governour in the name of the Court made a Speech to the Indian Tribes and laid down some Blankets instead of Belts of Wampum.

Frends & Brethren.

1st. At your first Meeting with us, you wiped off our Tears We have Removed all Sorrow from your hearts.

2. Our hearts & Tongues are now Opened to a free Speech with you, and We Expect the same from you.

3. You may be assured that the Blood that has been shed is now washed off, and therefore We now proceed to Answer what you said Yesterday.

2. We are glad that Col. Schuyler our good Freind and yours is come hither in Safety, and We well Approve that he Shoulds hear and See what Shall pass between us.

2. As to this Belt of Wampum which you laid down upon the Corps of your Father the Minister and of all thee others Killed by the Hatchet of your Children the Eastern Indians, We take it very kindly that you Express so much concern for the death of our People your Brethren and We take this Occasion to Condole with you the loss of any of your People.

3. According to your desire We so farr Entertain quiet and peaceable thoughts as to those that are gone, that no hinderance shall be from them as to our Treaty with you.

4. We are very willing that the Fire Should be Renewed in this place and that all difficultys be Removed, and that you may Treat with us here as Occasion Shall Require with utmost freedom. And We pray the Great God that made the Sun may Shine upon our present Treaty and bring it to a happy Conclusion.

Then the said Indians made three Huzza's to denote their Satisfaction and Assent to what had been Said; after which one of the Delegates Repeated what had been Said and also of the Great Trouble they had been at in coming here, and what had been told them was matter of Importance and required time to consider of and took what had been said kindly and Thankfully Acknowledged the kindness Shewn them, that when they

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They came to the Treaty they hoped that the Devil would have nothing to do therein and that as to the last Article in the Governours Speech, they would do what they can and follow the Steps of their Forefathers.

September 2d Present, The whole Court, &c.

After an Introduction or desire of Attention the Delegates by their Speaker made the following Speeches.

Formerly We lived alone and were Masters of this Land, afterwards one came over the Sea from afar who had a Skin like one of us and Entred our Land and was Master of our Rivers who We have discouged with and was welcome to us, he was a Spaniard after this arrived the Dutch who brought with them many thing We wanted and never saw before, We gladly saw them and there was Great Leyon both sides, who sat down where our River Indians now live; after whom came the English who had a dispute with the Dutch and afterwards the English and Dutch became Brethren and were Masters of the Land together; And from this began his Speech. Upon this Agreement between the English and Dutch they has acquaintance with the Maquois and the other Indians which has been handed down from time to time to us and from hence it is that this Government is Called, The Broad way; The Reason why there has been such a Love between Us and the English was, because they had What suited us, and We had what suited them; and so We have since been Brethren and Entred into a Covenant between us, which was not to be broken; You have fulfilled all your

Promises

promises to us, and We have done the same to you
And holding a Belt of Wampum he said, This Belt
of Wampum Renews the said Covenant, and that We
may treat one the other under the Great Tree planted
at Albany signifyed by this Belt with all freedom
and kindness as Brethren. At the first Arrival of the
English We did not take so much care of their Vessell
as We have done since, but did only fasten it with a
Cord of grass, after this our Love to them caused us to
take more care and fasten their Vessell with a
stronger Cords, carrying it up and fattening it to the
Great Mountain the Seneca's Countrey, least that the
Vessell should be driven from us and We loose their
freindship; It was our Fore Fathers pleasure after-
wards to kindle a Fire at Albany at which they
might light their pipes; This Fire was kindled at
Albany, not at York, nor at Boston, nor at Virginia,
nor any where else; that was the thought & pleasure
of our Forefathers that the good Treaty the English
then had with us might not bleed nor We find
any trouble about it. Thereon laid down a
Belt of Wampum. Continuing,

The Tree of Peace was planted by our Forefathers at
Albany was such that it reaches up to the Heavens
and may be seen by every Body which has also
been supported by us, Queder, and the Government
of York. In the first place We took hold of one
anothers hands and afterwards with a String, then
with a Chain which was strong; Finally, you
offered a Golden Chain which has firmly bound us ever
since, and will Continue to hold us and our Children
forever which is agreable to our Councillors & Men of
Warr, this is according to the Covenant and Treaty
We

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We entred into and will Continue in the Words
ens and will never grow old; the Chain
is such that if a Vast Tree should fall that Chain will
not break, yea if the Thunder should fall thereon it
will hold fast, but if it might happen to break
yet We would again Renew it. When We first Entred
into Covenant We agreed to Have but one Heart one
Head one life, this is what We Obliged our selves to,
We now again fasten that Chain and make it
Stronger and Stronger least Some evil Spirit should
come amongst us, We also make it as Bright as possible
And thereon laid down a Belt of Wampum

Then taking into his hand another Belt of
Wampum proceeded; This Belt of Wampum is to
desire you our Brethren may never endeavour to
withdraw your hands, but that it may henceforward
be always it has heretofore been, and that from this
time forward you are desired to look upon the
sun that it may be a perpetual Memorial between
us; And thereupon laid down a Belt of Wampum
and Sat down.

After which he arose and proceeded
That the Six Nations, and the Two Nations their
Nephews would set up a Tree next adjoyning to the
Tree set up for the Government of New York which
Tree should be seen throughout the whole Earth
And thereupon laid down a Belt of Wampum

Then Continuing
Our Brother, We will fix a Tree for you at Albany
that so you may know our Sincerity, adding,
We now Spread a Cloth for those to Sit on that Shall
come to the Tree, laying down a Coat of Bever
We desire also that if any of our Nations Shall come
again

Again as Messengers or for further Treaty, they may be well received and Entertained, This is the Spreading We have laid under the Tree for them to sit upon that come to Albany to Treat with us and We desire Such Care may be taken of it that it may not be defiled with Blood, for it is our Custom to fight when the Carpet is defiled with Blood; Then laid down a Pack of Skins.

Then taking another Belt of Wampum in his hand, said, This Respects more People that are gone from us and have Setled in Canada, naming Chuckrawaugaw & Oso Recollect, and other Indians that have not medled in the Warr. We the Eight Nations have agreed that Colo. Schuyler be desired to draw those Nations down to be treated with, that so they may be kept in Peace with the English; We do not mean that Colo. Schuyler should go himself, but that he should send some persons upon this affair; And laid the Belt down for Colo. Schuyler to send.

We were desired to come to Albany to Renew the Covenant with you, which We did Rejoycing; but behold in a short time the matter is turned to another thing, & Your Comissioners proceeded after We had renewed the Covenant to put the Hatchet into our hands, which We laid by our side, not Supposing it would come to what it is, We told the Comissioners We would take a Coal from Queens Fire and bring here to Boston, which the Eastern Indians our Children have been acquainted with in Order for their Meeting us and you here in Boston, but they refusing to come and meet here and having Spilt the Blood of the English our Brethren, therefore We the Six Nations and the two other Tribes now lay hold of the Hatchet which you offer

Now

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

8 45 121

Now our Brother the Broad way & Syncheon,
Let us make no mistake in our management, it
belongs to him that is at home His present Majesty,
We are as a Field to a mans house, We desire that
this Belt of Wampum may cross the Seas, and our
Eyes will be upon that, that We may not go astray,
We desire that this Belt may be offered to His Majty
that so he may connocr of it, that he may
know how We are bleeding of our Wounds, for it
is he that manages Warr and Peace, We say, that
We have fast hold of the Hatchet as you have, but We
desire this Belt may be immediately sent to His Majty
that so His pleasure may be known, and as soon as
the head of the Canoe or Vessell Strikes the Shoar, We
desire you would send directly to us and We will come
forthwith, and then take down the s. Belt of Wampum

We now having Accepted the Hatchet from you
as Soldiers haved put a large Eye into your heads that
you may look about you that so you may see
further than ever you did, We Desire that during
the time of this Belts going over and returning
you would have a good care to look about you
you well know the paths they have heretofore
comed in, they are the same they now come in,
therefore as you know them We desire you would
be very careful by your looking about, perhaps
you may captivate some of them, and thereby
you and We may know how many of their there
be that hurt you, for We cannot now tell who they
are, nor how many they be. And thereupon he
laid down a Belt of Wampum, [illegible]

We are now proceeding upon what was
agreed upon by our Forefathers, it is only multiplying
words

Words to Repeat it, We Desire you would take particular notice of this which is our Death & yours. We Desire that this may always be kept in memory, that this which We call death may appear when a Great Army of men appear against you that a Post may go night and Day to us through our whole Countrey, this We call a Candle and may walk Day and Night and may give intelligence to one another of any danger

Now Our Brethren, The Broadway and Lynchean, and all that are here present, this is to let you know these are the Articles We have to Lay down before you, what Articles We have Ingaged in are not of small Importance but what We heartily engaged in, what We have said lyes before you. Thereupon laid down a Belt of Wampum, There is another thing which We did not come upon but it is the Custom on our Treatys to have our Hatchets and Kettles put in Order.

The Lieut. Governour in the name of the Court said that the Expressions of Friendship now made By the Delegates are as great as the Free mentioned by them, and the Articles being of concern will be answered the next time of Treaty.

Sept. 6th The Lieut. Governour in the name of the Court made Answer to the several Articles mentioned by the Delegates in the last meeting.

Friends & Brethren.

We have Observed with Satisfaction the Account you have given us of your first acquaintance

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Acquaintance with the English and of the
Several Treatys between us and your Nations from
the beginning to this day which We find agreable
to our Ancient Records and to the Accompt given
us by our Forefathers of the same and are glad
to find that by so often renewing the Covenant
the Freindship between us and you has been so
Strongly Confirmed and Continued without any
Infraction as at this day. And as We have
hitherto Inviolably kept all our Promises to you
so We do now again assure you of our constant
Freindships to you for the future and that you
may at all times treat with us as Brethren
whenever We meet together

Then a peice of plate with the
Figure of a Turtle Engraved thereon was laid down.

2. We agree with you to Reave but one
hand and one heart and are desirous that the
Freindship between us should remain in its force
and vigour to the Worlds end, and We are well
pleased to find that the Union is so Strict between
us that no evil Spirit shall be able to break or
Disannul it.

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure
of a heart engraved thereon was laid down.

3. You here See in a General Assembly
the whole Government of this Province who do
in a publick manner engage that they will not
with-draw their Hands from the Golden Chain
but will endeavour to keep it bright & Strong
as long as the Sun shall endure.

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure
of the Sun engraved thereon was laid down.

4.

4. We take notice you propose to set up at Albany a Treaty with us near the Fire that is set up for the Government of York which We allow to be a proper place when there is a General Treaty of the Several Governments with the Six Nations, But when there is a Treaty of this Government only, We Judge the proper place to be either here in Boston or some other Town within this Province as We and you shall agree, especially since We are more capable of giving you good Treatment and Entertainment in this Province than in any other place.

Then a peice of Slate with the figure of a Tree engraved thereon was laid down.

5. We have already by our Comissioners when at Albany sent some Blankets to the Tribe of Cagnewaga Indians who have received the same very kindly and We shall depire and enable Colo. Schuyler whose readiness and fidelity in serving us and you has been always manifest to go on in engaging not only those Indians but also others who have not already taken part with the Eastern Indians to Continue in Freindship with us and you.

Then a peice of Slate with the figure of a Boar engraved thereon was laid down.

6. We take notice that out of Tenderness to the Eastern Indians (whom you Term your Children) you had laid by you the Hatchet We had offered you because those Indians had laid their Hatchet at your feet; by that Action disarming themselves, and engaging to forbear all

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12 & 125

All further Acts of Hostility against us, but now that instead of coming hither, they have cast the utmost Scorn and Contempt upon you, and in Defeiance both of us and you at the very time they should have met you here, have fallen upon our people your Brethren all along the Frontiers and Spilt their Blood, and thereby given the most Convincing Evidence of their Great Falsehood and Treachery, We think you could do no less in Justice to your selves and in Freindship to us than to take up the Hatchet against them as you have done especially since you assured our Comissioners at Albany that in Case those Indians should smite any of our people your Brethren again, that you should feel the Smart of it your selves & that you would Joyn together and fall upon them.

Then a peice of Plate with the figure of a Hatchet engraved thereon was laid down.

7. We Observe your desire that a Belt of Wampum should be sent forward to His Majesty King George, which shall be done so farr as to Represent to His Majesty your readiness to Joyn with us against the Eastern Indians and thereupon to Recomend you to his favour, but this Govern^t. having full power from His Majesty to make Warr upon those Indians you have no reason to delay going out against them till an Answer comes back from the King, but since you have made it known to a Comittee of this Court, That you are desirous to bring in some other Tribe to your Assistance or at least to engage them to stand Neuters, and that Severall of your fighting men are now Warring against a Nation of Indians living at a great distance from

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From you whom it will take some time to Recall and you having offered this as the reason for your not generally proceeding against the Eastern Indians at this time We Accept, as having weight in it; and desire you will dispatch those matters as soon as may be, that so you may then with the body of your fighting men vigorously pursue the Enemy, But We Expect that in the mean time you will Allow and Encourage such of your young men as shall Incline to proceed immediately against them.

The Sparing a small number of your men can be no way Injurious to you, but may be of Service to us, and you may depend upon it that according to our promise made by our Comissioners at Albany, they shall be well Rewarded; Let this matter have a proper Consideration and your Answer with what dispatch you can.

Then a peice of Plate with the figure of a Ship engraved thereon was laid down.

8. We think your Proposal very reasonable That if any Number of the Enemy should be discovered by us coming against you, that a Post should go by Night and by Day to Inform you of the danger, and We expect that you will take care to dispatch to us the same advice on all Occasions.

Then a peice of Plate with the figure of a Wolf engraved thereon was laid down.

We have already given Orders that your Guns Hatchets and Kettles should according to your desire, be mended at the charge of this Government.

Sept.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

September 11th: Meeting of the Court & Delegates &c
In the Council Chamber.

The Lieut. Governour tells them that the Court understand that two Articles in their Speech, they thought was not fully annwered, which now shall be Spoke unto and made the Speech as follows;
These Blankets are an Enlargement of the Carpet or Covering you have Spread under the Tree for our Comissioners and your Delegates to Sit upon at any after Treatys We Shall have. We kindly Accept your Caution to look out and Discover the motions of our enemy, and Shall endeavour to Secure our People and hope that We & you Shall Captivate Some of the Enemy, by whom We may gain Intelligence that may be a direction to us.

Indians Answer.

We have Spread a Cloth under the Tree We have Set up for you at Albany, We Return Thanks that you also have done the Same, We Return Thanks also that the General Court have Annwered us as to our Proposal for Looking out for the Enemy and Captivate Some of them. When We were here last you annwered us as to our Several Article, which was to our Satisfaction and We thank you for it; but We are Impoverished and have no Belts left to give you, you desired us old men that we would not be opposite to our young mens going out; We will be no hindrance to them but it Shall be as you desired, most of them are at present abroad but when they Return We will Inform them of this, Our Customs are not as yours; We the Councillors cannot Comand young men to go out, Captains of

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Of Warr must first move in that matter.

As to your Proposal of having a Treee of Treaty set up in this Province when We Treat with this Government only, We observe it, and as it is Said, it is fit to meet at Albany when the Treaty is with this and the other Governments together, but to meet in this Province when the Treaty is particularly with this Government We acquiesce in it, but desire that such Treaty may be in the first Town in this Province Because it is with Great difficulty our old men come hither.

We brought a Coal with us to have kindled the Fire here and now having gone through our Treaty of Peace and what has followed, We now desire to Return and carry back the Coal with us.

The Lieut Governour told them that what they had said was as (acceptable) as if they laid down ye Pledges at the Same time, We take it very kindly that you have promised not to discourage your young men from going out as soon as may be. I See a great many of your brave young men here and if they will now go out, it will be very acceptable, and they Shall have all possible Encouragement. I Suppose you are all acquainted with the Reward allowed by the Government for Scalps, if not, you shall have the Copys of the Act. We apprehend you are fully engaged in the Warr with us and We Shall be very punctual in performing our Promises to you. We desire you Should See the Castle to morrow and Shall have a Vessell ready to carry you down thither.

An Indian Standing up held a Belt in his hand, Said, We Desire our Brother the Broad

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16 49 12 5

Broad way and Luncheon, would hear what We have to say, It is an hard thing and as much as We can do to Speak it, delivering the Belt of Wampum, Wee the Six Nation, have Considered both what was said last year and this

You have Several of our Nephews in your Prison, We desire that the Doors may be opened & that they may be delivered to us, there are Five of them, We have knowledge of all you have done, & you of what We have done, and We Hope all is well done. When you have Answered this Proposition We Shall turn our Faces homewards.

The Lieut. Governour Said, We have done at present, but they Shall have our Answer another time

At a Conference held in the Council Chamber on the 17th of September 1723

Present, The Lieut. Governour Council & Asembly, Coll. Schuyler, & the Delegates.

The Lieut. Governour in the Name of the Court Acquainted the Indian Tribes, That the Court took notice that the Delegates acquiesc'd in our Proposal that particular Treatys between us and them should be in some place within this Government and that they desired it may be in the first Town in the Province because of the difficulty of their Old Men coming hither. We therefore fix upon Deerfield as the place for future Treatys and thereon in the name of the Court delivered them a Belt of Wampum with a Seal in a Silver Box appending.

And

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And His Honour further acquainted them, That the Court had taken into Consideration their desire that Paucaunalmett, his Wife, and three Children, whom We have in Custody might be delivered to them as a mark of our Great Freindship to them; We Consent thereto, and they are here ready to be delivered to you, if you will engage to take them Home with you, and that they shall for the future demean themselves as Loyal Subjects to King George and peaceably towards all His Subjects, and accordingly they did engage, and the Sd. Paucaunalmett and his Family were delivered up, and then he declared he would be as one of the Maquois, and conform himself to them and fight with them. The Lieut. Governour added, as you have Consented that your young men should go out against the Enemy as soon as they can get themselves ready, We have provided a Medal which is left in Cole Schuyler hand, to be presented to the Captain of the first party that goes out against the Indian Enemy.

And then the Lieut. Governour in the name of the Court went on and made the following Speech, That this Government are willing and desirous to Instruct one or two of their young Sons of each of their Tribes at our College, so as to Accomplish them with learning Sufficient to Enable them to teach the Tribes the Knowledge of the Christian Religion, the only true and Saving Faith; And We desire to know if they do Accept it and in the mean time We are willing to provide them with a Minister and School Master if they will Accept and kindly receive them

To

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(Vol. 130v-131v are missing.)

To which the Indians Answered We will consider of it, and give you our Answer. after which two young men more offered to go immediately into the Warr Eastward, and sang a Warr Song: Four of their Young men having offered privately before to go into the Warr.

September 18th.

The Tribes waited on the Court in the Council Chamber to take leave and said they would Acquaint their several Tribes of the last offer made by the General Court, for which they were thankful, and would acquaint Colo Schuyler with their Resolution therein and then after Nine Huzza's, according to their Custom took leave of the Whole Court.

September 20th. 1723.

The foregoing Articles were Stipulated & Agreed upon by and between the Great and General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England and the Delegates of the Six Nations of Iroquoise with the Mohegun and Scattacook Indians, at the Several Conferences had with them in the present Session.

In the Name and by Order of the
House of Representatives.
John Clark Speaker

In the Name and by Order of His
Majtys Council. J. Willard Secry.

By His Hon. the Lt. Govern.
Consent. Jam Dummer.

Locus Sigilli

A True Copy of Record
Exam. per John Winthrop Dep. Secry.

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Anno Regni Regis Georgij Magnæ Britanniæ Franc: & Hiberniæ Decimo.

At a Great and General Court or Assembly for His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England begun and held at Boston upon Wednesday the twenty ninth day of May 1723 and Continued by Prorogation to Wednesday the Seventh day of August following and then met, being their Second Session

Friday Sept. 20th 1723/ In the House of Representatives.

Whereas this Court have Voted that Copys of what was delivered at the Several Conferences had by this Government with the Delegates of the Eight Nations &c as well on the part of the Government as the Delegates and a Duplicate thereof be delivered to the Delegates under the Seal of the Province

Resolved That the Secretary be directed to affix the Seal of the Province to the Copy hereto annexed, and deliver the Same forthwith to the Honoble Colo. John Schuyler for the use of the Delegates.

In Council. Read & Concurred

Consented to Wm Dummer.

A true Copy as of Record
Examined p J Willard Secry

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Anno Regni Regis Georgij
nunc Magnæ Britanniæ ffranciæ & Hiberniæ
9no Decimo

At a Great and General Court or Assembly of his His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New Engd begun and held at Boston on Wednesday the twenty third day of May Anno Domini 1723, and Continued by prorogation to Wednesday the Seventh day of August following, & then Met.

In the House of Representatives.

Mercurij Die
18va Septembris
A M

This House being informed that a private Seal is appending to the Belt of Wampum delivered by His Honour to the Delegates at the Interview last night, and the Seal of the province being agreed upon by the Committee of both Houses to be affixed thereto Resolved That the aforesaid Seal be defaced, and the Seal of the province be appending to the said Belt as the Committee agreed upon

Sent up for Concurrence

Samuel Sewall and Thomas Hutchinson Esqrs brought down the following Vote of Council viz In Council September 18th 1723 Whereas the Vote Passed this Morning in the House of Representatives respecting the Seal affixed to the Belt of Wampum yesterday delivered to the Delegates, contains just matter of Offence Voted That a Message be sent down to the Honourable House to desire they would reconsider the said Vote

Sent up for Concurrence

Whereas the Committee of the Honourable Council & House of Representatives had agreed that the Seal of the province should be appending to the Belt of Wampum last delivered to the Delegates of the Six Nations &c as the Conclusion of the Treaty had with them, and there being no Determination of the Council or House for the alteration thereof known to the House, The House of Representatives look upon the affixing a private Seal, contrary to the agreement of that Committee) a high affront & Indignity to them, & therefore very justly expect that the Devisers & promoters thereof be made known to this house & then the House will justifie & maintain their Vote Sent up this Morning respecting that affair

Sent up by Capt White, Mr Richman & Capt Howard

A True Copy of Record
Examd J Willard Secry

Fr 115

2

Present

William Tailer } Esq.rs of the
Spencer Phips } Majts Council
of the Massa-
chusetts Bay

John Stoddard Esq.r one of the
Representatives
of sd Province

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter v Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph: Livingston
Joh: Wendell } Esq.rs Cezrs

Interpreted by Lawrence Claus
into Dutch & rendred into Eng-
lish by Philip Livingston

Answer made by the
Sachims of the Six Nation
viz/ the Mohoggs Oneyde
Onnondages Cayouges &
Tuscaroras to
Wm Tailer Spencer Phips
& John Stoddard Esq.rs Comrs
from the Province of the
Massachusetts Bay in
New England at Albany the 30th day
of May 1723

The Comrs from the Province
of the Massachusetts Bay said to the
Six-Nations they were now met and
ready to receive their answer
after some Consultation they proceed
in the following Manner and said
by their Speaker Thannidsoroowe

Brethren Ayeshowanne & Kinsie

You told us that you were
Rejoiced that you met us here in
Albany at the place where Corlaer
lives and where you appointed to treat
with the five Nations. We are very
glad that you three Gentlemen
are arrived here in good health
and

And it is very acceptable to us to
see ~~them~~ you here. the Contents of your
Propositon we have rightly un-
derstood but shall not dishonestly
repeat the same now. only the
principal heads thereof.

Brethren, you told us also two days
ago that it is about a year and
a half ~~since~~ that Com.rs were sent hither
to treat with us here at Albany you
told us also that you were appointed
by the Govern.t of the Massachusets
Bay and that you spake in their
name & heard what our Ancestors
have concluded and transacted time
out of mind. how strongly they have
been entered in the Covenant. And
that it has been kept Inviolable
we have thought by our selves what
the reason was our Brethren did
not come sooner to renew that
Covenant. on your Message we are
here as you see Delegates from all
the rest of ~~the~~ ^ our Nations, who are
at home.

Brethren

You told us also that some of the Delegates of the five Nations came to visit you in your Govern.t We acknowledge that they went by our order and on Request of our Brother Colo.r Lee his Excel.y your Gov.r Burnet you said also that you rejoiced to see them in yo.r Govern.t that you have Shewn them all the honour & Respect you could, and that you doubted not but they had done you the Justice to acq.t the Five Nations of the kind Entertainment they mett with all which we acknowledge they have done to our great Satisfaction — therefore we in our own & in the name of all the Nations return you thanks for the kind treatment and Reception given to our said Delegates

Brethren You have also notified to us the Disappointment of the former Comp.s at one year and half ago. you have Intended to speak w.t us. to and

21a

We put one another in Remembrance of those things which have been transacted by our Forefathers ancestors wherefore we return you thanks that you persisted in that good design ever since

Brethren

You moved also Concerning the antient Covenant made between our ancestors time out of mind that ye Coven. Chain wherein they entered themselves & put in their hands you neither would nor desired to withdraw your hands that on the best and most proper methods you would keep that Covenant unreelable if any Rust might be on the same you did Clean and make it bright and shining Therefore we do return the Brethren our most hearty thanks & Rejoice to hear it, We do now in like manner in name of the Six Nations Renew & Strengthen ye Coven. Chain & hope that our Childrens Children may live in such Amity and agree so friendly as we do

Brethren

We desire you not to hearken to any false stories for in the Common Course of the World we Brethren live peaceably. Envious people will endeavor to breed discord

Brethren yehahowane

I e just now told you in the beginning. we would only rehearse the principal points of your Proposition therefore hope you will excuse us if we had any Objection against ym we would have answered ym but finding none Return you thanks for your friendly & kind Expressions you told us also in y Conclusion of your Proposition yt after we had given you our answer you had some thing further to offer unto us I e have now done for ye present what we have to say And hope you will excuse us for the Small present we give. we wish it was greater but we are but poor we desire you to accept it —

The Gentlen replyed That what answer you have given is very acceptable to us & doubt not but it will be so to the Govern^t as for the Smalness of the present is what we doe not regard but your sincerity in what you have said will be most Acceptable to our Gove

That in the afternoon or to morrow we will make you our further Propositions —

Present 22a

Further Proceedings made by William Sailer, Spencer Chips & John Hobard Esqrs Com.rs appointed by his Majs. Govern.t of the Massachusetts Bay to the Sachems of the five Nations, Viz. with The Mohoggs, Oneydes, Onondages Cayenges & Sinnekes as also to those of Tuscarora in Albany the 30th day of May 1723

William Sailer, Spencer Chips } Esqrs Members of his Majs Council for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

John Hobard Esqr member of the house of Representatives of sd Province

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph. Livingston
Johs. Wendell
Johs. Bleecker
} Esqrs Comrs

Interpreted by Laurence Claese after it was Translated into Dutch by Chiver Livingston

Brethren

We have according to our Directions brightened the Covenant Chain, and shall proceed agreeably to our Orders to Inform you that there are a people who live in the Eastern Parts, called Aboniquois, who have often Subjected themselves to the Crown of great Britain and in Solem Manner bound themselves peaceably towards his Majs good Subjects so long as the Sun shall Endure, and to Confirm their Engagements Instruments have been drawn, and distinctly read to them by Sworn Interpreters, and throughly understood by them, to which they have signed, and affixed their Respective Marks, which writings have been seen by your Delegates when in our Country, and we Doubt not but they have represented the same to you, therefore we need not be more particular in informing you in that matter.

yet

Yet notwithstanding those pe=ple have for divers years past behaved them=selves Insolently towards the English Inha=biting those parts, by killing their Cattle, and by threatning their persons, upon whic although it was a manifest breach of Co=venant, and resented by the Govern.t we took no other measures with them, then to send Comm.rs to remind them of their renewed pro=mises, and to tell them of their perfidious=ness in such Acts of Violence Comitted without any Provocation whatsoever. they readily acknowledged their Breach of Covenant and seemed to bewail their miscarriage yet did continue to repeat their Insolence

And sometime in the last Spring some of them coming on Board some of our fishing Vessels in peaceable manner after they were on board took the men and bound them, others by land, burnt Dwelling=hes seized upon Several men, who they kept as prisoners, under pretence of redeeming som of their hostages, which they had given as Security for payment of skins they has pro=mised as Satisfaction for Damages they had done to the English, and as sureties for their good & peaceable behaviour; af=terwards they proceeded to attaque an Engl. Town, fired at a Garrison, wounded a young Man, who afterward died of his wound. the Govern.t who had long suffered Multiplie abuses from the Eastern Ind.rs, and had not till now revenged their Wrongs considering these outrages, and Murther, thought them=selves bound and accordingly did proclaim them Rebels to King George, & Enemies

to

232 to the Crown of great Britain.

Some of your Delegates when in the Eastern parts were Eye Witnesses of the Desolations made in that Country, & were made sensible of the perfidiousness of that people, which they resented, as they expected it, even to vomiting.

Your Delegates when at Boston assured that Govern.t that they would Endeavour to prevail with the five Nations, to prevent the Merrimack, and Mesesheek Ind.ns Confederating or acting with the Eastern Ind.ns against us, and we conclude they will let us know whither that matter has taken Effect.

They likewise gave the Govern.t good reason to expect that y.e five Nations would join with them in Carrying on the War against the Eastern Ind.ns

We being necessarily engaged in a War against the Eastern Ind.ns who will not by any acts of kindness shewn them, by promises made by them, or any Rules either of Justice or Gratitude, be obliged to live in peace with us; the Govern.t upon their considering that they and you had but one hatchett, thought fitt to send us hither to tender the hatchett to you, which they could not for want of Opportunity propose to you before hand, of your ready & chearful acceptance whereof they don't allow themselves to Doubt, considering the firm alliance between them & your Tribes, as also the great Justice we have on our side in entering into a War with those faithless people

The Govern.t have likewise
sent a present much more Considerable th
that we have already delivered to you, w.
we are Comanded to lay before you, upo
your assuring us that you will Immediat
Join with us in the War against the
Eastern Ind.ns, who ought to be Esteemd
as our Comon Enemy

And not only so, but for the fur
ther Encouragement of your Warlike peop
they have resolved that the following Sum
be allowed, and paid out of the publick Tre
-sury for the Scalps of our Enemie Ind.ns / Vi
for every Male of twelve years old & upwa
one hundred pounds in New England Mon
and for the Scalps of all others that sh
be killed in fight fifty pounds, and for
Each prisoner rendred to the Comanding
Officer of any Regim.t, Company, Troop or
Garrison fifty pounds, and in Case such priso
ners be Women, or Children under the ag
of twelve years, they shall likewise have
the sole benefit of such prisoners, toget.
with the plunder they shall take

That for your better accomod.
tion in any Marches your parties shall
make against the Eastern Ind.ns, this Gover
have given Directions, that in Case they
should be in want of provision, or ammun
-tion for that Service they shall be Sup
-plyed from the English Garrisons, the
value whereof shall be deducted out of
what may be Due to them for any Scalps
by them brought.

We as well for the preventing of any mischief that may happen to be done from our Souldiers by mistake, as for the avoiding of any Doubts or Disputes that may arise about the Scalps that may be brought in by any of your Parties, it is Ordered by the Govern.t that there be two Englishmen at least to goe with ten of them that shall goe out in quest of the Enemy, and so in proportion to a greater Number, which Englishmen are to Certifie upon oath, that the Scalp for which a Premium is demanded is a Scalp of an Enemy Ind.s with their age & Sex killed in fight, which Englishmen are to receive an Equal Honorarium with them for their Scalps and prisoners.

As to the proposal you made two Days agoe, of mending your Guns, Kettles, and Hatchets we must tell you that we have particular Directions what sums, or value to advance which we cannot exceed, yet our Instructions will well allow us to comply with your desire, provided you chearfully come into the proposal now made to Confirm what we have ~~not~~ said give you a belt of Wampum as a Token of the Hatchet.

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Ed: Banicher
Ch: Lungston
Joh: Wendell
Joh: Bleecker

At a meeting of the Comrs of the Indn affairs in alb the 30th day of May 1722
Comrs of Indn affairs

The far Indians that Spake yesterday having brought a Letter from Maj Abraham Schuyler Dated at the great Lake the 19th Instant Said before they proceed to Speak they desire to hear the Contents thereof wch was told them to be as follows that he by a Belt of Wampum told them he was Sent there by his Excell Governr Burnet to Invite and Encourage them and other upper Nations to come and trade with the Inhabitants of this place that thirty Six french from Montreal who were going up was then with Maj Schuyle and used all their Endeavours to perswade them to goe to Canada but that they would not hearken to what the said. The Indians said
By their Speaker called Sakieena of Denigeariages Nation.

Brothers Corlaer & Onder

We have long Since Intended to come and See you here but the ffrench have

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have hindered and stopped us in y^e Lake of Ochswego

Brothers Corlaer & Ruider

I have this spring sent a Canoe with Indians hither to see the Conveni=ency of this place and the peoples be=haveur that live here and withal to present the six Nations ~~Corlaer~~ with five Calumet pipes of peale & freendship which ~~we have~~ they declared to the Inhabi=tants and thought by our selves y^t when we sent that Canoe the people here would have Compassion on us since we come hither such a tedious and long Journey.

Last year I acquainted the ffrench who live among us that we Intended to goe to Albany who asked why will you go to Corlaer & Ruider and if they were our fathers. they will certainly kill you and if you Escape them the Six Nations will do it

We have heard from Ind^ns who have been here formerly. who acquainted us of the kind treatment they received ~~here~~ which has encou=raged us to break thro' & not hearken to what the ffrench say

Brethren 26

Here are Indians of two Nations
who I have Invited to come here and
acquainted them that we would first
goe to Albany & Smoke a pype with
our Brethren in peace

Brethren

When we came to Toghsaghrondie we
found some of the Indns who live there
at home to whom we told that we
Design'd to goe to Albany who presently
Joined with us and are now here
with us We acquaint you that he
is an Indn Called Awistoenis who is
the Author and occasion of our coming
here and is master of Several Nations
A Calumet pipe amongst
our Nations is Esteemed very valuable
and is the greatest Token of Peace
and Friendship we can express
A Calumet Pipe & Tobacco
is used when Brethren come together
to visit one another and we hope to
receive such kind & Civil treat-
ment from you in our Trade that we
may with Joy Smoke with our Neigh-
bours when we Return home & tell
them how goods are Sold here & give
a Calumet pipe as a Token of their
Sincerity and Desire that it may

be

be Shown to those that shall for the future come hither
They say to the Six Nations

Brethren We have heard long Since that you have Entered into an alliance with Several Nations and agree friendly with each other, hunt together & goe a fighting with one another against the Flatt heads. but we that are so remote from you have not had such an opportunity. and acq.t you also y.t we have always Endeavourd to goe to Corlaer & Quider but we heard from a Nation called Aghsiesagichroene who Endeavourd to hinder us and told us many Evil Stories concerning you but would give no Credit to them and resolved to come and See

It is a firm Resolution of our Nation what we shall now say to the Brethren here. We have given to all our friends & to all Nations with whom we have Entered in Covent. a Calumet pype of peace & friendship and as they are the furthermost from us we now call them the End of the Six Nations and desire them to accept of this Calumet as a Sincere & Solemn Token thereof. And we Negariages now

Now call our Selves the Seventh Nation
and desire to be Received as Such
That any of our People that come may
Smoke out of the Same Calumet Pipe
we give a Bever Coat to wrap about
the Same to preserve it

A Sachim called Oniestoenis Stood up & Said

=Brother Corlaer & Quider

Last year I was here & told
you I was a Messenger Sent from Tegh
=saghroende

Brother Corlaer & Quider

I am but a ~~Messenger~~ Lordaer & Speak
in behalf of all those who are here
present and desire you to have Compas
=sion over ~~these~~ us. We have Spoke with
one another last year & had some Di
=course together & Entered into a Co
venant ~~Together~~ with one another and promised not to
reveal any thing to those who might
Enquire into our Actions

We promised also one another
that we should give no occasion of any
Breach of that Covent we Entered into
with you and hope you shall keep it
firm an Inviolable which we promise
shall be done on our parts give a few
Drest Deer

Brother Corlaer & Quider

We Speak now in the presence
of Several Nations of us & the Six Nati
=ons that you may have Compassion on us
and

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And Soe premises we shall not hearken
to any Stories the French may tell us

I have performed the Engagemt
you have Injoined me in Encouraging and
perswading the upper Nations to come
to trade here you see how many of them
are and beg they may be well used
We are obliged to Complain of the Wag-
goners who Impose on us by taking an Ex-
travagant price for a Waggon fraight.

We desire that you may not
be very nice in the Trade when we dis-
pose of what we have to purchase your
Merchandize I speak now of the trade
we are to have together & desire we
may have a Blanket of 5/ Strouds for
two Beaves

Brother Corlaer & Quider

I desire that according to
your promise & Ingagemt when you
sent me we may now have goods Cheap
for you told me that the more of the
upper Nations came here the cheaper
goods would be and beg you to take Care
that we may have cheap pennyworths
that those who are here of the several
Nations may be fully Satisfied and Not
be ashamed when I return home which
will Encourage all of those Nations to come
& trade here

Present

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph: Livingston
Joh: Wendell
Joh: Bleecker

Comm.

Esqrs

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Propositions made by an Ind.n of the Castle called Agiehanthkook near the Saint Francois — in Canada — Eghsahoes says he is Deputed by the Eastern Ind.ns to the Sachims of the Six Nations of Ind.ns called Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cayougas Sinnekes & Tusquaroras in Albany the 31.st Day of May — 1722

Interpreted from y.e Eastern Ind.n Language into y.e Maquase by Henderick then into Dutch by Lawrence Claese & rendred into English by Jonas Crumpton

Fathers

I am glad to meet you here in Albany at the place appointed to treat of peace and other affairs of Moment with you I begg you to excuse me if I do not speak with such Wisdom as you ~~have~~ expect.

Fathers that are living at Albany and the Six Nations

If you have any sorrow or grief in your hearts I do by this String of Wampum wipe of your Tears that you may see with a glad and Cheerful Countenance. gave a String of wampum

If you should have a hardened heart I do by this String of Wampum soften & purifie it that you may Speak to me w.t a pure heard. void of all Evil gave a String of wampum

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This being the appointed place
to treat abt peace and tranquility
If there should be any blood shed any
where through Rashness or misunder-
standing, I do wipe it off that it may
not be seen for the future which also
has been the Custom and Practice of
your and our Ancestors do so when
they met one another gave a String of Wam

I Condole the Death of the Sachim
who went last fall abt some publick
affairs to Boston and Died there
as also of all the Dead who lately ~~dyed~~
belonging to you Respectively gave a Belt
of Wampum

The Deaths of your friends
and Relations I just now Condoled, do
now carry that you may put them out
of your Remembrance & again desire
that you may put them in Everlasting
Oblivion gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren Corlaer & Quider & the Six Nations

We are Informed that a Sachim
of Each of the Six Nations have been
last fall at Boston and from thence
took a Journey to our Country but to
our great grief we were not then at
home, but we could plainly think on
what Errand they were Sent from Corla

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And the Six Nations without doubt you
have Encouraged to be the Mediators
between ~~Boston~~ the ~~Govern~~ people ~~men~~ of N. England
& us because we were
in open War one ag.t another, We acknow
knowledge we waged War ag.t y.e people
of that Govern.t & because you found
us not at home you at the Return
of your Delegates sent others to per=
form that Message who came to some
of your people that were hunting East
Winter at the falls near the Lake to
whom they told that they were sent
by all the Six Nations to tell them y.t
they were Informed that they had
taken up the hatchet ag.t their Bre=
thren of New England which was a
great grief to them and desired the
Ind.ns to go to the Several Nations
of Eastern Ind.ns & ask if them if they
were drunk or void of Understanding
that they waged War ag.t their Brethren
of N. England
and desired them to awake out of their
Godly sleep

Achyamawat Messenger that
went from the falls to the Eastward
Acquainted these Ind.ns what the Dele=
gates told us who after they had
Consulted ordered me to Return

to

32 to Return to this place and with all
gave me full power & Ample Authority
to Lay down the hatchet of War
~~in the Name of the whole~~ in a most Solemn & publick manner
to Lay down the Hatchets of War with
the Eastern Indns held in their hands
against the People of England
and Pde on their parts & behalfs
bury the same for ever In Token
whereof I Lay down a belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer & Fathers of the Six Nations

I come with full Power and
Authority from the Indians of these
several Castles named by y Mohogs
Cwanagonga, Kuescowanne, Onyana-
wareas and come weeping to bidde
Corlaer & our fathers to complain
that some of our People were prison-
ners at Boston who we desire
may be Released gave a Belt of
Wampum

Present

Peter Schuyler
Vt: Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Joh: Wendell
Joh: Bleecker

At a meeting of the Comrs of the 25
Indn affairs in Albany the 31st Day
of May 1723

Esqr Comrs

Answer made by the Comrs
to the five Indians

Brethren

We Return you thanks for the
kind & friendly Propositions you made
to us at your arrival & yesterday we
considered on what you said and it is very
acceptable to us to see such a number
of you here and do assure you that
the News of your having been here will be
very pleasing to his Excellcy our Govern
who uses all proper measures in his
Power to Encourage you and all upp
Nations to come & trade with the
Inhabitants of this place for which
purpose he has made a Clean & open
way for you thro' the Six Nations &
has now sent a Number of men to ly
at Cadarachqua Lake whom you have
seen to Invite you and all far Nations
to come hither and do assure you
that you shall meet with kind treatm
and

ye friendly entertainm^t from y^e and ye people
of this place and as a token thereof. Here
are 4 Wooden Houses built on purpose
for ye Accomodation to Lodge in that
you may go where ever you please to see
where you can buy the cheapest penny
worths and not be compelled to trade
with one or two private Men as he
might exact and Impose upon you, So
that the kind Reception you meet
with and the Little value you are
to pay in Exchange for Goods. we doubt not but will
be the Cheapest Mohwe: for you not
to hearken to any Dissuasions of the
French not to come here who oblige
you to pay Extravagant prices for their
goods they have few or no Furrs &
used of late to buy them here but
at the Request of the Brethren of
the Six Nations with whom we
exhort you to keep a friendly corre-
spondence / his Excel^y our Govern^r has
made a Strict prohibition with a
Severe penalty on those that Sell any such
goods to the French. So that they
have none now to Supply you with
As you complain a deceit-
ful heart is a dark Sky so we hope

you will with a Cleand and pure
heart Endeavour to the utmost of yor
power to come often hither to trade, &
pswade all Nations in alleanie with
you to do the Like when you Join
in a Body as you have now done the
French will not be able to Stop and
oppose you, and as you are a free peo-
-ple you should not Regard what they
say wt an Intent to prvent your comin
here, for all what they have hitherto
told you & other upper Nations in disre
spect of us. you know has prov'd to
be false & notorious lyes Invented by
them only that you may go to Canada
and then to make you pay Double and
treble the prices for goods wch you can
have them here for

Now we come to Return you than
for your kind psent of the Calumet
pipe of Peace and friendship, which
we take to be now Solemnly conclu
-ded, which we shall keep for you to
Smoke with as often as any of your
Nation shall come here

We are pleased that those
of the upper Nations who have been here
have done us the justice to Inform you
of

Of the kind Reception they receiued from us and have no Reason to Doubt but you will be so honest as to giue us the same Character to those who may Inquire of you what Treatment you receiued from us

We do in a most Solemn manner renew the Covent. Chain wth you that was made in your behalf by Owiestoenis & yesterday confirmed. & as you in the behalf of the Six Several Nations you belong to have Ingrafted your selues as the Seventh Nation to this Govern.t we now accept you as Such. and promise on our Side not to giue the least Occasion to make any Breach between us & shall keep all Secrets you shall reveal to us & ye Covent. Chain Inviolable for Ever, wch we Do not Doubt but will proove to our mutual Satisfaction & Advantage

We return Owiestoenis thanks for performing the message we sent him upon and are glad it hath taken Effect by yr coming here and hope before yr Return you shall be so well pleased wt the Market you meet with for your Skins that it will not only Encourage you

you but all the upper Nations to
come & carry on their Trade to this pla

As to the Complaint you make
about the Waggoners, We have taken
Care that none of them shall take or
Exact more from you for a Waggonload
then Nine Shillings if you can tell
us who hath Exacted more from you
shall be punished for it

We desire you to be friendly
and peaceable and not to do any
mischief in your Marches to people
Cattle &c. wherefore we give you
Sufficient Provisions for your Jour
=ney Viz 4½ bush. pease two fatt Hoggs

4½ bush: Ind.a Corn
90 loafs Bread

In Goods 12 Blankets & Strouds
18 Shirts
26 Gallons Rum

Present 32.

William Tailer Esq.r 1st Member
Spencer Phips } of his Majs Council
Lieut Gov.r & Commander in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay
John Clarke Esq.r Member of the House of Representatives of the Province
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Gt Banker
Philip Livingston
John Collins
John Wendell } Esq.rs Commissioners

Propositions made by Wm Tailer, Spencer Phips & John Stoddard Esq.rs Comrs appointed by his Majesties Govern.t of the Massachusets Bay to the Sachems of the Senakhook and Rivers & Hatchell Gnds in Albany the 1st Day of June 1723

Brethren

We are come hither as Comrs from the Govern.t of the Massachusets Bay to visit the several Tribes of Nations of Live in the Neighbourhood & to brighten the Chain of Friendship between us and them, we have already been and spoken w.t the six Nations & are likewise glad to see you, who are our nigher Neighbours, and in the same Covenant w.t us, as the six Nations are, and are to let you know the regard our Govern.t bear to you; and to renew the friendship that hath long been maintain'd between them & your tribes which they will endeavour always to Continue: And as a Token of their kindness for you we shall forthwith deliver you a Present.

We Doubt not but you are very Sensible
of the Disturbance y^t ye Eastern Ind.^s
have very unjustly given us; and that
we have tendered the Hatchett to y^e
Nations upon which proposal they have
not yet given their Resolution, but
in asmuch as your tribes doe not usual
engage in a War w^t out the Six Nations
therefore we do not offer you ye Hatchet
at present. but Don't Doubt, and if ye Six Na
tions do receive the Hatchett, that ye
will be as ready as they to accept the
same, which will be pleasing to the
Govern^t, and an Evidence of yor Friend
ship to them. and if you so do we
shall make an Additional present to
you; and you shall be entituled to the
same Preminms, as they are for the
Services you shall perform

The present being brought
the Gentlemen told them. This present
we desire may be Equally divided among
your Several Tribes and as we have yet
some business to finish with other Indians
we desire you not to be too free with
your Rum now given you but to keep
it till you are going home.

Present &c.

The same as to ye foregoing Speeches

Answer of Sachemakh-
-rech Lawr & Nattikill
Ind.ns to the forgoing
Expostulation In Albany
the first day of June
1723 made by Wm Salter
Spencer Chys.r John Sladdard
Esq.r Com.r appointed by his
Maj.ty present Govr of Mass.ts Bay
in Albany y.e 31.st day of June
1723

They Sate by y.e Speaker named

Father

You told us that you were sent
by the Govern.t of the Massachusett Bay
and Impowered by them to Speak unto
and receive from them, for which we re-
turn you Thanks, you Call us Brethren but we have
always been Esteem.d in the Time of
our Ancestors as Children to you and
the five Nations

Father

You have spoken to us and
the six Nations and have offer.d the
Hatchet of War to them ag.st y.e Eastern
Ind.ns as you are great as well as they
as our Eyes shall be upon them & we shall
act jointly with them in whatever they
shall undertake.

Father

We ~~are~~ were the Natives of this Country when the English came first hither they Entered into a Coven.t with us & the five Nations wch has hitherto been kept Inviolable by us. and do now fasten yt Coven.t Chain with the strongest Tyes of friendship imagi-nable to keep it from all Rust. the Proposition you made to the Six Na-tions Relating your lending the Batchelt of War you say they have as yet not resolved what to doe. We do assure you that whatever they shall Consent or Conclude to doe, We shall willingly join & Act in Conjunc-tion wt. them

The Gentlemen replyed as to the mistake in calling you Brethren shall be Redressed for the future; what you have now said is very acceptable to us for wch we Return you thanks, & have ordered a barrel of beer for you to Drink the Kings Health

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Present

Jon.a Fuller
Spencer Phips
John Stoddard

Sig.rs of his Majs Council of the Province of the Mass.tts Bay

Sig.r a member of the house of Repre sentatives of said Province

Answer made by the Sachims of the six Nations to Jon.a Fuller Spencer Phips & John Stoddard Esq.rs Com.rs appointed by & from the Govern.t of the Massachusetts Bay

In Albany the 3.d June 1723

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter v Brugh
Evert Bancker
Chas Lawyer
John Collins
John Wendell

Sig.rs Com.rs

Brother Sachems & Warriors

We have some days agoe heard the Expressions you made use of, and have rightly understood & Considered the same concerning the War you have with the Eastern Ind.s how they have from time to time broken their Engage ments made with you. it is needless for the present to repeat any thing about that, for our Delegates who have been at Boston last year have fully Informed us how perfidious they have been & kill'd your Brethren in New Englands we shall not add further about that matter. You have acquainted us that you have Design'd to speak with us here at Albany about one year & half

ago

And you have in your last Propositon desired us to take up the Hatchett against your Enemies of Eastern Indns. now Brethren we must first acquaint you when our Delegates arrivd first at home: what we have done in that affair, we did then privately send messengers to ye Eastern Indns, whome we had enjoined to speak in name of us the Six Nations, that they should Lay Down the Hatchett of War wch they had taken up against you our Brethren of England, whereupon Eastern Indn was sent messenger from the Lake to those Eastern Ind. who being Returnd, delivered us his message a few days agoe in the name of the three Castles of Eastern Indians and spoke to us of the six Nations with a Belt of Wampum, told us that they had laid down the Hatchett of War wch they hung down at the feet of us their fathers. Therefore Brethren Yekahoo-wanne and Kinsie we have had a Consultation about that Hatchett you delivered us, as also the Hatchett they have

have now laid down before us which they had taken up against ye English, we shall now lay them together, and we desire you our Brethren Sekahowanne & Kinsie that you appoint a place in your Govern.t wherever you please, where we shall meet you, and the Chief Sachems of ye Eastern Inds. as soon as you have appointed such place we shall send for them to be there where we shall be your mediators to Conclude & Confirm the peace between you and them, and when we shall treat with them with hatchets give a belt of Wampum

(Brother Sekahowanne & Kinsie)

We have just now desired you to appoint a place in England where you, we, and the Eastern Inds. might Conveniently meet one another, if it please the Brethren to appoint such place; we desire you not to be Impatient till we can speak & treat conveniently with those Eastern Inds. ~~the~~ two

Time
~~have~~ we think ~~it will require~~ for 36 hs to
get from hence and be at the meeting
will require ~~the space of~~ be about Sixty or
Seventy Days at ~~least~~ longest, Since our Children
the Eastern Ind.ns live at a great distance
from hence, who may then conveni-
ently come at the place appointed

Brethren of Shakowanne & Kinsie

We have just now desired ~~Brethren~~ you might have patience
till the time above mentioned to meet
the s.d Ind.ns. We now desire you to
accept of this small present, we would
give more but are poor, wherefore
we desire you will excuse us and ac-
cept it.

upon the answer of the six nations to our
proposall of their taking up the hatchet against
the Eastern Indians. and we told them that their
answer was short of what we expected. and in as
much as what we had propos'd to them was a matter
of Consequence and Required Consideration. so als
their answer was of moment and would Require our
thoughts till the next day. when we would make a
Reply —

~~Minutes of the Meeting of Further Negotiation made by~~
~~Commissioners of Indians to~~ Tom Tailer
Spencer Esqr & John Stoddard Esq
Comd for the Government of the
Massachusetts Bay to the Sachims
of ye six nations in Albany ye 4th
of June 1723

Tom Tailer
Spencer Esqr
John Stoddard Esqr
Comd for the Govt of the Massachusetts Bay
Sachims of the six nations

Brother Corlaer

We did in the Name of our Govern.t offer you & Hatchett wch you have neither accepted nor refused, but in stead thereof you propose to accomodate the Differences between us & the Eastern Ind.s

You know that some few Days ago we renewed the antient Friendship between us and gave Tokens to our Mutual Satisfaction, but what is such an Alliance avail if it will not prevent or redress, especially when we can not recompence your Services now only you are strongly enformed by your Relations of the many Breaches of Covent. the Eastern Ind.s have been guilty of and of the Murthers by them committed, must not Justice overtake such perfidious People.

You frequently goe to war when you can get nothing but a little honour to recompence your Pains, but now you have

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the Governt. only, not only to gain both Honour and Profit, but to serve his Majtie King George and his good Subjects yet are sensible, yet you seem enclinable to shun it

As to the proposal you make of our being at peace wt the Eastern Indians, it is foreign to our Business, we have no Instructions in that matter, therefore we can't act therein however since you have mentioned it we will ask you what good effect may from thence be expected You know that we have several times made peace wt them, and when we have thought our selves secure, they have taken the Advantage and murthered our People, and why should we expect better of them now

They have killed several people, destroyed great Estates, put the Governt. to Expences, and can you think they must be immediately relieved into our Arms.

You say you will give them hard words, but we must think that words are not sufficient to oblige those people to a suitable behaviour of themselves, but blows may do it. tt

We can't imagine wt Governt. if she should be Inclinable at any Time for peace would make peace wt them, unless the Six Nations would firmly Engage

to

to renew them covenants, in Case they should ever make war with us again, for they knew that those Indians are too false to be trusted

Upon the whole we desire yor honr more to take into Consideration our Proposal of taking up the Hatchet and give such an Answer as may be kindly accepted by the Governt we will on the Delivery of this Speech lay down six Blankets instead of a Belt of Wampum

Present
William Salter
Spencer Esqr
John Stoddard
Henry Holland
Col^o Brush
Ed^d Bancker
Ebenezer Wendell
John Collins
Jon^a Wendell
Joh^s Bleecker

Interpreters of the Six Nations
Daniel Claus Esqr Com^y of Ind^n affairs
Lewis Esqr by their Speaker Thannisorowee
Bay
Esqr a member of
the Corporation
Mayor Recorder & Aldermen of this City

in the foregoing
Declaration made in the
forenoon

You have spoke unto us this morning, the Contents of your full Declaration we shall not now Repeat, You said you could not trust nor confide in the Eastern Ind^s and demanded of us of us what fruit could be expected from it, that is the reason we desired you to appoint a place in yor Government to meet

and

and treat with them, and to forbid them to war any more with you our Brethren

You told us likewise that we said that we should use them with hard Words, we shall now forbid them to war any Longer with you, But you Brethren Mohawawne and Konee think they could better be prevailed upon to make a Peace with Blows then with hard Words, we think the Contrary of the Eastern Ind.ns our Children, we have but with great mildness Requainted them to Lay Down the Hatchett they had in hand against you, they forthwith on our Commands Sent a Messenger and Delivered the Hatchett unto us the Six Nations and promised never to take the same up again against the English

N.W. Brethren

You say in the 4th you can't understand our meaning, that we have neither accepted nor refused the Hatchett, the Reason why we have not fully answered the Brethren is, because we Desired a Gen.l meeting at the Town of Boston and think it

the

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The Answer of some of the Chiefs of the Eastern Indians to your Excellency's Answer.

Brothren We know well that a few days ago we renewed the Covt with one another and promised each other that we should be one Head one Heart and one Blood. When we meet the Eastern Ind.s at Boston we shall accept them with it in your Presence and in what form Covt we are with the Brethren and cordially sincerely that they never take up the Hatchet against you and you and if they Strike you again we shall esteem the Pain and Smart as if done to our own Selves, and therefore we shall forwarn them in y.e Presence of you our Brethren Sachems and Chiefs and tell them that the first English Person they shall annoy or murther that we the Six Nations shall take up the Hatchet against them, and when Peace shall be concluded between you and them, we do engage to be their Sureties that they shall perform

Wadeva

whatever they promise

We hope you will excuse us perhaps you might expect a Letter of Confirmation of what we say but of Acquaintance, as we have none we Desire our Sincerity may be a sufficient token —

~~You have given us sufficient Evidence of your sincerity and doubt not but you have satisfied all~~ and doubt not but you have satisfied all the Gentlemen then sate

Brethren

We have heard your answer wherein you have given sufficient Evidence of your sincerity, and fully Declared your Resolution to the our Enemies knew how firmly you are united to us

We told you before that we were not instructed to say any thing of Peace; and indeed there seems now no occasion for it, seeing you are Determined to send Delegates to Boston, there in the presence of our Govern.t to speak with the Eastern Ind.s; the Govern.t themselves will then be able to finish the Treaty wch we have begun

We doubt not but your sending will be acceptable to the Govern.t, as it hath always been, and we do assure you that all proper

care

Care shall be taken that you may
be suitably provided for in your
journey to Boston

We doubt not but this
Negotiation will tend to advance
his Majt.s Interest, and will be finish'd
to our mutual satisfaction

We shall now give Orders w.ch suitable
Provision be made for your Return
to your Respective Castles, where
we wish your safe arrival

3. Ethen Yehakonanne & Kunse

We return you thanks for y.r kind
Reply in proceeding so speedily not only
for our Delegats we are to send to Boston
but for our Respective Nations home

You wish us just now a safe
arrival home & we in like manner wish you
a good journey. It will be very acceptable
for us to hear if you have met with no
Accident in your Return

In Confirmation of what the
Six Nations have said they gave Six Shouts
after y.e usual manner

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CAN

At a meeting of the Com.rs
of the Indian Affairs in Albany
the 8th of June 1723.

Present
Henry Holland
Evert Bancker
Jacob Wendell
John Collins
Wm. Livingston
Joh.s Depeyster
} Esqrs
Com.rs

Brethren—

We shall first tell you that Lawrence
was Directed by us to Condole the Death of
the three Sachims that died last fall belong-
ing to the Sinnekes which he says he has done
and desire you to let us know what wise men
are appointed in their Room that we may
approve of them

We are glad to see so many of the
Sachims of the Six Nations here, and of having
the Opportunity of treating with you concern-
ing some affairs of great Moment in Respect
to this Government but before we proceed it
necessary to tell you that we think you can
not treat with too much any agreemt
from Pleasure and Loyalty Resolutions
the meeting with your Brethren Cringes the
Governm.t of Virginia and Pensylvania
Indeed that if they do not Succeed we shall
always meet with Joyful Countenances

After then we desire Seriously that
you would not Correspond with the French
of Canada but adhere Strongly
to the English that you would give all the
necessary Assistance that lay in your

Power

Extract of a letter from Mr. Crowninshield
to Mr. Derby dated Batavia Roads
Augt. 30th 1800 — Since the date of
my last by the Ship Ann I have
had the pleasure of receiving
your favors of the 2d. 3d. 4th
& 5th Inst. — I am sorry to
find that you have not been
more successful in the Pepper
trade — Since my arrival here
I have exerted myself to
learn the true Interest of the
Country, and have
invented that it might be made
more at Public Sale near Cheribon
— but the Dutch Gov. since Augt.
1799 have entered into
a Treaty with the Sultan
of Bantam by which
a free passage for the Ships
of this Nation to this
Port with Pepper will
soon be put into a Stop and only
permit the Ships from Country
Ports but object all the Ships from
below Java from coming
here to make themselves masters of
all new Country. How can you expect
this will be well taken by the Executive Gov.
of Batavia. Under these circumstances
I cannot recommend your sending the
Ships here to make any Settlement in your
Country

Country nor to let any come among you
who only breed Division among you. His
Excell.y Govr told you two years agoe that
when the ffrench came among you again
to let them know that y.e disapproved
of their coming into your Country and
coming on your Land at Jagara or any
where else, that you should give them
positive Notice to take that house away
and to come no more into your Country
and that after this warning given you
if they do not return home you should
complain to his Excellency and inform
him who the persons are that offend after
the regular Notice given by his Excell.y
Sr. but we do not hear from you that
you have given such Notice or are displea
d at their settling on your Land, therefor=
e desire you will to make your Complaints
that the ffrench &c. have annoyed you in
your Hunting. we want to know what
has been done in that particular &
hope you'l give such answer as may be
acceptable to his Excell.y hereon gave
a large belt of Wampum

Present the same as before except the Onondagas

Then meeting the Cayouges & Tuscaroras came & inform us y.t they expected Lead.r Coode from Boston Gentlem.n but got none & desire Com.r to have Compassion on them & speedily them

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Country not to let any come among you
who only breed Division among you. His
Excel. &c. told you two years ago that
when the French came among you again,
to let them know that not to approved
of their coming into your Country and
remain on your Lake at Jagara or any
where else, that you should give them
positive Notice to take that house away
and to come no more into your Country
and that after this warning given you
if they do not return home you should
complain to his Excellency and inform
him who the persons are that offend after
the regular Notice given by his Excellcy.
&c. but we do not hear from you that
you have given such Notice or are displeas
d at their coming on your Land therefore
need you need to make your Complaints
that the French Tribes annoyed you in
your Hunting. we want to know what
is to be done in that particular &
hope you'll give such answer as may be
acceptable to his Excel. hereon gave
a large belt of Wampum

Present
the same as before
except Shickellamy

Then a meeting of the Com.rs same day
present the Chiefs Cayugas & Senecas
come & inform us that they expected Lead & Conde
from Mr. Boston Gentlemn but gott none & desire
the Com.rs to raise Company on them &
supply them

A Record
Between the Governor
Council & Assembly
Jan 1723
Jan 1723 December

At a meeting of the Com.rs
of Ind.n Affairs in Albany
the 5th day of June 1723 —

Present
Wm Com.rs
of the Ind.n
affairs

The Six Nations by Thannuntoreowe
their Speaker say —

Brother Corlaer

We have made a Deputation
to you three Years ago & Desired
you then hearing of the Calamity Hanni
had fell on us that you thought we could not
forget what we formerly promised to his
Excellency that we should have no Correspon-
dence with the French, and that
we would Command the French to break
down their House at Tyanderah and
they refused to do it that we should im-
mediately fall on them no Excuse who made
Peace with the great King George

Brother Corlaer We hope you will excuse us at
this Juncture, we shall when our Country
is Settled on you a full Answer &
will take the Belt you have to do our
Country

Present 42.

Henry Holland
Pet.r Brugh
Evt Bancker
John Collins
Joh.s Bleecker

} Comm.rs of Ind.n affairs

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of the Ind.n affairs in Albany the 5th June 1723.

Answer of the Six Nations to the Messenger sent from the Eastward

Brethren

You tell us that the Hatchet you have had in your hands against our Brethren of New England you lay down at our feet, and promise never to take it up again we hope you will be as good as your Word and perform what you promise. Last fall we sent Delegates to Boston and from thence to your Country, to dissuade you from warring any more against our Brethren. You must think it will take the Cause upon us, for it is very hard to see one Brother murder another, you must know that we are in a firm Covent w.th the Brethren of New England, wch we will always keep & maintain. We acquaint you that we are one Heart one Blood and one Body, therefore have we appointed a meeting at the Town of Boston, and desire you that all your principal Sachims may appear there fifty seven Days hence, that we may hear

what

N.Y.C

That ye Sachems they had to War against our Brethren and desire that they Do not neglect to appear on our Appointed time, and if they are negligent to appear at ye meeting it will take no good End, our Delegates shall be there at the Appointed time

Mahicon

We have not fully answered to every Article of the Message sent to us. We refer till we meet one another at Boston

At a meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 16th day of June 1723

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Johan: Bleecker
} Esqr Comrs

Ten Jar Indians being arrived to this City Liveing in a Castle Called by them

Say that they are come on purpose to see how goods are Sold here, desire the Comrs they may be well used by the Traders and have good Cheap, that such will Encourage many of their nation to Carry on their trade to this place, gave a few skins

The Comrs told ye Mahicons they would find a great difference in the price of goods here to those they Sell at the French that this Govt does take nothing more to heart than to Encourage ye Indians that they may not be Imposed upon for a Trifle and shall Cause Houses to be Built on purpose for their Conveniency to Lodge in that they may go and buy where they can get the Cheapest as they Think fit, & gave them Some Rum. Indian Compliments &c.

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Present
Mr. Peter Schuyler
Capt: Holland
Capt: Bleeck
Capt. Banker
Capt Collins
Mr. Ph Livingston
Capt. John Bleecker
Wm. John. Wendell
Mr Evert Wendell
} Comrs.

At a meeting of ye Comrs. of Indian Affairs in Albany ye 19th June 1723

A Letter from his Ex^cy governour Burnet, bearing date ye 18th Instant Communicated to the board, and read. Directing the Commissioners to tender the oath provided by the last act of assembly to prevent the trade to Canada for Indian goods to all persons Suspected and that have traded with Canada for Christian goods Since the Commencement of ye last act. in — obedience thereto it was Resolved to tender to all persons Suspected & those who have traded for Christians goods to Canada, to tender the said oath unto them

The persons to whom the said oath was tendered this day are ~~this following~~ hereunder (vizt.)

Jacob Wendell Son of Harmanus Wendell
Johannis Schuyler Refused
Philip Schuyler Refused
Cornelis Cuyler Refused.
Nicolas Bleecker
Harmanus Wendell
Samuel Dorsie

Pursuant to an act of gen^ll assembly of ye Colony of new york Entituled an act for the further & more effectuall — prohibiting of ye selling Indian goods to the french ~~Local~~ Executions were directed to the Sheriff of Albany County & for Compelling Coll^o John Schuyler & Mr Philip Schuyler ~~were directed~~ Till they Shall pay each one hundred pounds ~~were directed to the Sheriff~~. to be applied towards the building and Repairing ~~the~~ such of the fortifications of this Colony as the gov^r & Comander in Chief for the time being Shall think fit.

MICROFILMED 1957

New York, June 25.
1723.

My Lord 35

In obedience of Your Lord=
=ships Command to me that I should
give some full relation concerning
the soil, product strength, trade
and intercourse with the Indians
of the Province under my care.
I have already given Your Lordship
some account of the discovery of Mines
in this Country in a letter of the 12th
of December last. I now send Your
Lordship enclosed two particular
Accounts one of the Climate, and the
other of the trade and product of
this Province, which are both done
by Mr. Colden the Surveyor General,
a person who has seen most parts
of America, is a good Physician and
has been a Merchant several years,
and is therefore perfectly well quali=
=fied to write from his own knowledge

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

and

and experience on these Subjects: and as I am sensible, I could not have entertained Your Lordship so well on these heads I think it but a piece of justice to him who has furnished me with the thoughts, to let them come before Your Lordship in his own words.

He is preparing a Map of the Province, which I have directed him to draw from all the latest Surveys and particular drafts that have been made since any that are in print, but it is not yet finished.

I shall soon be able to send Your Lordship the number of the Inhabitants in this Province, but I have not yet obtained a compleat account of them.

The other enclosed Relation is a Minute of the Transactions of the Commissioners whom I have appointed to take care of the Indian affairs at Albany, wherein they have set down at length, all that has passed between them and a great body of far Indians, who are come to incorporate

themselves

themselves with the English and have desired to be admitted as a seventh Nation with the five Nations who have anciently belonged to this Province, and the Tuskaroras who are of late years come from the Borders of Carolina to settle here, and are now reckoned the sixth Nation.

This seventh Nation are Inhabitants of Missilimakinac, which is a Neck of Land between the Lac superieur & the Lac Huron, and are come to trade here upon the general Invitation which I have given to all Indians, promising them goods cheaper than it is possible for the French to afford them: And to which end I have for two years together kept a small party of English constantly among the remotest of the five Nations called Sinekees, whose business it is to give this advice to all the Indians that travel that way which almost all the Indians that go for Canada are obliged to do, in order to buy Indian Corn, to enable them to continue their Journey.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

I have now the pleasure to find the good effect of this attempt, which we have a right to do by the 15.th Article of the Treaty of peace at Utrect

The prohibition of Indian Goods to be carried to Canada, has been the chief means of bringing that Trade into our own hands, which is now so forward that I believe it is out of the power of the French to prevail the Indians from going on with it, either by promises or threatnings, which they have already employed with the utmost industry: and indeed in an unjustifyable manner, by sending people to reside among the five Nations, in order to persuade them to shake of their dependance on Great Britain, which I humbly hope Your Lordship will obtain Orders from the Court of France to prevent for the future.

There have come this year to Albany of these far Indians

first

first about twenty men and then eighty besides women and Children and it is these last that the enclosed Minute concerns. I am since informed that forty or fifty more are coming and I find this success has convinced the Generality of our Indian Traders, who have been very uneasy at the precaution of the Trade to Canada, and have treated all projects and views of a direct Trade with the remote Indians as chimerical and impracticable.

I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship with the good news that the Station Ship for this place under the Command of Captain Tolgard has on the 10th of this Instant June engaged two Pirate Sloops at once, of about 70. men and 8. guns a piece, under the Command of one Low, and after having disabled one towards night, she struck to the Man of war, but night coming on he lost sight of the other which seemd much shattered, he brought in his prize into Rhoad Island,

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL

and immediately went out in quest of the other, which he writes me word, he has intelligence by which he believes he shall find her to the Eastward of Boston.

This blow, with what they received from Captain Ogle will I hope clear the Seas of those accomplished villains. These last have been remarkably cruel and have done vast damage in the West Indies but the honour of destroying them, has been reserved for Captain Tolgard whose merit makes every body glad it has fallen to his share, at the same time that they rejoyce at the publick deliverance.

As I did in my last beg the favour of Your Lordship to introduce Brigadier Hunter to His Majesty, with an Address from the whole Legislature of this Province, I now take the liberty to transmit to Your Lordship a very

fine [illegible] come this year
[illegible] these far Indians

very dutifull Address to His Majesty from the Judges Justices and Grand Jury of this City which they have desired me to do.

I am with the utmost gratitude and the sincerest respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most dutifull
and most obliged
humble servant

W Bull

New York 25th June 1723.

My Lords.

I have the satisfaction to send
Your Lordships an Account of the
success I have had in settling a
Trade with the far Nations of
Indians. Last spring there
who have come came about twenty far Indians
to Albany and this Month about
eighty, besides Women and Children
which they commonly bring with
them wherever they go, I have
sent Your Lordships a Minute
of all their Proceedings at Albany
by which it appears that they
are now incorporated with the
five Nations who had before ad-
mitted the Cuskarores, to make
a sixth Nation, and now this far
Nation has been received as a se-
venth. They are come above a
thousand miles to Albany, from

A successful Trade settled with the far Indians

have 1000 Miles

& meet & treat with the five Nations at Albany

& incorporated
~~with the Nations~~

Misilimakenac, which Lyes between
Lac superieur and Lac Huron, as it
is laid down in De Lisle's Map of
the Louisiane.

I have since intelligence of
forty or fifty more far Indians
more are coming who are coming to Albany to trade,
and thus I find the fruits of the
which is owing
to the Act restraining the Trade to Ca-
ing the Trade to
Canada nada, and of the Company whom
I have kept in the Sinekees Coun-
try, whose business it has been
to persuade all the Indians that
pass by, to come rather to trade
at Albany than at Montreal.
and as the Indians who come from
the remote Lakes to go to Canada,
are commonly in want of provi-
sions when they come below the
falls of Niagara; they are obliged
to supply themselves in the Sinekees
Country, where our People are,
and then they may take their choice
where they will go and trade, which
considering the experience they

have

have now had of the cheapness of goods in this Province, we need not fear will be universally in our favour, and I now flatter my self that the most difficult part is over, since the very Traders of Albany who were fond of trading to Canada, generally confess their errour, and that since the remote Indians will come to them, they ought not to share that trade with the French, which they may keep wholly to themselves.

that traded to

were fond to

their error

3. If I am so happy as to get the two p.c. Act confirmed, I shall be very earnest to build a Fort among the Sinckees, which I

If the 2 p.c. is confirmed I will build a Fort

believe will be the best way to secure the passage of these remote Indians from any interruptions which may be given them by the French, who have their agents continually busy to pervert our Indians.

to secure the Indians from the interruptions of the French

I

I send Your Lordships two dis=
courses which Mr. Colden, the Sur=
veyor Gen.ll has composed at my desire
and which give a very good Account
of the Climate and Trade of this
Province; I hope this may prove
acceptable to Your Lordships.

He sends the Surveyor Gen.ls Acct. of the Trade of Newyork

The Assembly is now sitting
in this place, they have made
some provision for the deficiency
in the Revenue and for the ex=
=pence of keeping a Company in
the Fisheries Country, but as they
have sent an Acct of Proceedings have not quite finished, I shall
by another Opportunity defer giving a particular account

Acct of a Prize taken at Rhode Isld

of their proceedings to another
opportunity; and am

P. S. On the 10th Instant
Capt. Tolgard Capt. of
the Ships for this Station
met with two Pirate Sloops
commanded by one Low.
He has taken one of them &
brought her into Rhoad Island
& is in pursuit of the other
whom he lost in the night,
but believes much disabled.

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most dutifull
and most obliged
humble servant

W Burnet

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Wm. Livingston
John Bleecker
Interpreted by
a Mohawke Indn
who lives among them
& removed into Dukes
by Lawrence Claese

Esqrs
Comrs
of Indn
affairs

At a Meeting of the
Comrs of the Indn affairs
in Albany the 29th Day
of May 1723.

Eighty men of the far
Indians (besides Squaws &
Children) being arrivd at
this City appeared before
this Meeting.

It was asked them how many Nations
they belonged to whom they lived & on what
business they were come.

They say by their Speaker called
Tahoua.

Brethren.

We are arrivd here this day, and
therefore desired the Chiefs of this place
might meet, to acquaint them of our Ar-
rival. Here have been several Nations
who have given themselves out for the Nation
of Denighcarioges, (but they were not) nor
are they that Nation, & what they have
said is not true, and we are sorry for it
but most Sermate [illegible]

They being asked whence about they live
and how the French call their Settlements
they say (by what could be understood) it is
called Mousiemakonack.

*Outaouas in De Lisles French Map of Louisiane published in 1718.

*Musili-makinac in ye French map.

Brothers Corlaer Sunder & the five Nations

Were one Brother comes to visit an-
other, it is the common Practice among us
to smoke a pipe in peace together & reveal
our Secrets. We compeare a deecolfull heart
by a darke Skie, but we hope that we
shall with a clean & pure heart in a fair
Sunshining day, discover to one another what
we know, & therefore desire that according
to our Custom we may take each a whiff
out of a Calumet pipe, in token of peace
and friendship. Which being done, said he
thank the Brethren for smoaking out of
our Calumet of Peace, & is a sufficient
proof to us of your friendship.

We thought to have found the
Brethren of the Maheggs at home; to
pay them a visit & show them our respect,
but finding none at home; we shall tell
them what we have to offer.

Brethren Corlaer & Maheggs.

We have now done; so that you may
consider on what we have said, to give us an
answer, we are now here out of six Castles
called in our several Speeches Oghskanage
(being two Castles so named) Onondadaine,
Onnighsiesanairone, Kajicndaroene and
Ticandaidoga; and what we have further
to offer, we shall then desire the Gentle-
men to meet together, to hear us.

The Comr told the 5 Nations that

they

they would meet to morrow morning at seven
a Clock, and desire that they may appoint
two out of each of their Nations to receive
an answer if they have nothing further to
offer, then what has been said and that a
Sachim shall be pitched upon out of each
of the five Nations, to be present to hear
what shall be transacted.

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Dr. Livingston
Johs. Incidell
Johs. Bleecker

Esqrs. Comrs. of Indn. affairs

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of the Indn. affairs in Albany the 3d. day of May 1723.

The four Indians that spake yesterday having brought a Letter from Majr. Abraham Schuyler dated at the great Lake the 19th instant, said that before they proceed to speak they desire to hear the Contents thereof, which was told them to be as follows, That he by a Belt of Wampum told them he was sent there by His Excellcy. Govr. Burnet to invite & encourage them and other upper Nations to come & trade with the Inhabitants of this place, That thirty six French from Montreal who were going up, was then with Majr. Schuyler and used all their endeavours to perswade them to go to Canada, but that they would not hearken to what they said.

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The Indians said by their Speaker called
Sakiena of Denigleariages Nation.

Brethren Corlaer & Quider.

We have long since intended to come
and see you here, but the French have hind-
ered & stopped us in the Lake * Ochsuego.

* Lac Erie in ye French map

Brethren Corlaer & Quider.

I have this Spring sent a Canoe
with Indians hither to see the Conveniën-
cy of this place, and the Peoples behaviour
that live here, and withal to present the
six Nations with two Calumet pipes of
peace & friendship which they delivered
to the Onnondages and thought with our-
selves, when we sent that Canoe, the
people here would have compassion on us
since we come hither such a long & tedious
Journey.

Last year I acquainted the French
who live among us, that we intended to go to
Albany, who asked, why will you go to
Corlaer & Quider, and if they were our
fathers, they will certainly kill you, & if
you escape them, the six Nations will
do it.

We have heard from Indians who have
been here formerly who acquainted us of
the kind treatment they received, which
hath encouraged us to break thro, if not
hearken to what the French say.

* Le Detroit between Lacs Huron & Erie in the French maps

Brethren

When we came to * Toghsaghrondie

we

we found some of the Indians who live there, at home to whom we told that we designd to go to Albany, who presently joined with us & are now here with us.

We acquaint you that here is an Indian called Cwieslecms who is the Author & occasion of our coming here & is master of several Nations.

A Calumet pipe amongst our Nations is esteemed very valuable & is the greatest token of peace & friendship we can express.

A Calumet pipe and tobacco is us'd when Brethren come together to visit one another, & we hope to receive such kind & civil treatment from you in our trade, that we may with joy smoke with our Neighbours when we return home & tell them how Goods are sold here, and gave a Calumet pipe as a token of their Sincerity, and desire that it may be shown to those that for the future shall come hither.

They say to the six Nations

Brethren

We have heard long since that you have entered into an alliance with several Nations and agree friendly with each other, hunt together & go a fighting with one another against the Flatheads, but we that are so remote from you, have not had such an Opportunity. and acquaint you also that we have always endeavoured to go to Corlaer and Quider but we heard from a Nation called

called Aghseisagiehroene, who endeavoured to hinder us, and told us many evil stories concerning you but would give no credit to them & resolved to come & see.

It is a firm Resolution of our Nations what we shall now say to the Brethren here, We have given to all our friends & to all Nations with whom we have entered in Covenant, a Calumet pipe of peace & friendship & as the Mohoggs are furthermost from us, we now call them the end of the six nations, & desire them to accept of this Calumet as a sincere and solemn token thereof: And we Mohicanages now call our selves the seventh Nation, and desire to be received as such. That any of our people that come may smoke out of the same Calumet pipe we give a Beaver Coat to wrap about the same, to preserve it.

Then Jachim called Onrestaeones stood up & said,

Brother Corlaer & Quider.

Last year I was here, & told you I was a Mess.r sent from Sughsagherondie.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

I am still a Mess.r & speak in behalf of all these who are here present and desire you to have Compassion over us: We have spoken with one another last year, & had some discourse together, & entered into a Covenant with one another, & promis'd not to reveal anything to those who might enquire into our actions.

We promis'd also on another that we should give no occasion of any Breach of that Covenant we entered into with you, & hope you shall keep it firm & inviolable, which we promise shall be done on our parts, gave a few dressed Deer.

Brother Corlaer & Quider.

We speake now in the presence of several Nations of us, & the six Nations, that you may have compassion on us, & do promise we shall not hearken to any stories the French may tell us.

I have performed the engagement you have enjoined me in encouraging & perswading the upper Nations to come to trade here. You see now many of them here, & beg they may be well used: We are obliged to complain of the Waggoners, who impose on us by taking an extravagant price for a Waggon straight.

We desire that you may not be nice in the trade, when we dispose of what we have to purchase your Merch.ts. I speake now of the trade we are to have together, and desire we may have a Blanket of strouds for two Beavers.

Brother Corlaer & Quider. 164

I desire that according to your promise and engagement when you sent me, we may now have goods cheap, for you told me that the more of the upper Nations came here, the cheaper goods would be, and beg you to take

take care that we may have cheap pennyworths
that those who are here of the several Nations
may be fully satisfied (& not be ashamed
when we returne home) which will encourage
all the far Nations to come & trade here.

Present
Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Abr. Van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Phi: Livingston
Johs. Wendell
Johs. Bleecker.

At a Meeting of the
Comrs. of the Indian
affairs, in Albany the
31st. of May 1723.

Answers made by the Comrs.
to the far Indians.

Brethren

We returne you thanks for the
kind and friendly Propositions you made to
us at your arrival, and yesterday we consi-
dered on what you said, & it is very accep-
table unto us to see such a number of
you here. & do assure you that the News
of your having been here, will be very
pleasing to His Excellcy our Govr. who
uses all proper measures (in his power) to
encourage you and all upper Nations to
come and trade with the Inhabitants
of this place, for which purpose he
has made a clean & open way for you
thro' the six Nations, and has now sent
a number of Men to lye at Cadarackqua
Lake (whom you have seen) to invite you
and all far Nations to come hither, and
to

to assure you that you shall meet with kind treatment and friendly entertainment from us and the people of this place) and as a token thereof, here are two wooden houses built on purpose for your accommodation to lodge in, that you may go where ever you please to see where you can buy the cheap-est pennyworths & not be compelled to trade with one or two private men, who to might exact & impose upon you, so that the kind Reception you meet with, and the little value you are to pay in Ex-change for goods, we doubt not but will be the chiefest Motives for you not to hear-ken to any Dissuasions of the French not to come here, who oblige you to pay extravagant prices for their Goods: they have few or no strouds, & used of late to buy them here, but at the request of the Brethren of the six Nations (with whom we exhort you to keep a friendly Correspondence) this Excell: our Governr has made a strict prohibition with a severe penalty on those that sell any such goods to the French, so that they have none now to supply you with

Els you comyand a deceitfull heart to a dark Skie; so we hope you will with a clean & pure heart en-deavour to the utmost of your power

to

to come often hither to trade, & perswade all Nations in alliance with you, to do the like, when you join in a body as you have now done, The French will not be able to stop & oppose you, & as you are a free People, you should not regard what they say with an Intent to prevent your coming hither, for all what they have hitherto told you & other upper Nations in disrespect of us, you know has proved to be false & notorious lyes, invented by them only that you may go to Canada & then to make you pay double & treble the price for goods, you can have them here for.

Now we come to return you thanks for your kind Present of the Calumet pipe of Peace & Friendship, (which we now take to be solemnly concluded) which we shall keep for you to smoke with, as often as any of your Nation shall come here.

We are pleased that those of the upper Nations who have been here, have done us the justice to inform you of the kind Reception they received from us, and have no reason to doubt but you will be so honest as to give the same Character to those who may enquire of you what treatment you receive from us.

We

We do in a most solemn manner renew the Covenant Chain with you, that was made in your behalf by Owiestaenis and yesterday confirmed and as you in the behalf of the six several Nations you belong to, have ingrafted your selves as the seventh Nation to this Government, we now accept you as such, and promise on our side not to give the least Occasion to make any Breach between us, and shall keep all secrets you shall reveal to us, & the Covent Chain inviolable for ever, which we do not doubt but will prove to our mutual satisfaction & advantage.

Whereunto Owiestaenis thanks for performing the message we sent him upon, and are glad it hath taken effect by your coming here; and hope before your Return you shall be so well pleased with the Market you meet for your skins, that it will not only encourage you, but all the upmost Nations to come & carry on their trade at this place.

As to the complaint you make about the Waggoners we have taken care; that none of them shall take or exact more from you for a Waggon Load than nine shillings, if you can tell us who hath exacted more, from you, shall be punished for it.

N.Y. 1023

Minute of Com.rs of Albany
May 29th 1723. concerning
the far Nations of Indians
who are come to trade at
Albany, to ye number of
eighty Persons, besides
Women & Children.

Rd with his Ex.cy
Burnet's Letter
of 25th June 1723

Read Aug: 7th
Read 1723

Cc: 119.

1723.

to give those in his Ldspps. high station the trouble of remarks on such papers *etc.* *Continues:*—Tho' the inhabitants of this Colony suffer great inconveniences thro' the low price of the comodity that is their cheife support, yet I have the pleasure to assure your Ldspp. that there is a universall sign of contentment on the change made in the Goverment here, and that my administration meets with the approbation of all ranks of people *etc.* *Begs for* his Lordship's countenance and protection *etc.* *Signed*, Hugh Drysdale. *Endorsed*, Rd. Sept. 23rd N.S. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

638. i. Minutes of Council of Virginia, 12th Dec., 1722–20th June, 1723. 32¾ *large pp.*

638. ii. Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia, 9th May–20th June, 1723. 45¼ *large pp.*

638. iii. Journal of Council and Assembly of Virginia, 9th May–20th June, 1723. 41½ *large pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1343. *Nos.* 1, 1. i–iii.]

July 8. **639.** Mr. Gordon to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Asks to be heard against Act of Jamaica *for encouraging the speedy resettleing of Pero Plantation*, of which he has heard "by a late Jamaica print" (*v.* 11th July). "My wife owns one moiety of that plantation, the other moiety is own'd by Collo. Peers and Mrs. Whitehead all of this Island of Barbadoes, and we have brought our bill in Chancery against Mr. King and the Lady Cotton heiress of Sir T. Lynch, who detains our sd. plantation from us, and we are not only willing but suing for leave to redeem" *etc.* *Signed*, W. Gordon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 18th Sept., Read 27th Nov., 1723. 2¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 14. *ff.* 250–251*v.*]

July 9. Whitehall. **640.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Justices in Council. Submit Act of Barbados, 1723, *for supporting the honour and dignity of the Government* for confirmation. [*C.O.* 29, 14. *p.* 375.]

July 9. Whitehall. **641.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Burnet. We have received your letters *etc.* of 25th May, 17 June, 21 Novr., and 8 and 12 Dec. 1722, and one without date. According to your desire, Abra. v. Horn and Wm. Provoost have been appointed Councillors *etc.* We thank you for having enquired into Lady Bellomont's claim *etc.* We are extreamly pleased with the success of your meeting with the 5 Indian Nations at Albany and we congratulate you upon having been so useful to the neighbouring Provinces upon that occasion. It is certain that nothing can make the British intrest in America more formidable to their neighbours than a perfect union among themselves, and we hope that the Govrs. of all H.M. Plantations abroad will upon all occasions endeavour to convince, as well

1723.

the Indians as their European neighbours, that they have but one King to obey and one common intrest to pursue. We are sorry the obstinacy of some of the Palatines has given you so much trouble; but it is matter of satisfaction to us, that your endeavors for settling of them are likely at last to take effect. The several Acts passed in New York and in the Jerseys wch. you have transmitted to us lye now before Mr. West *etc.* In your letters to us relating to the Governmt. of the Jerseys you give us an account of an attempt to destroy the Secretary's right, wch. was prevented by you, wherein we approve of your conduct, it being agreeable to your Instructions on all just and reasonable occasions to grant your countenance and protection to persons holding their employments by Patent from the Crown. H.M. has been pleased to approve James Smith and James Alexander for the Council of the Jerseys *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Docs. V. 697. [*C.O.* 5, 1124. *pp.* 318–321; *and* (*rough draft*) 5, 1079. *No.* 133.]

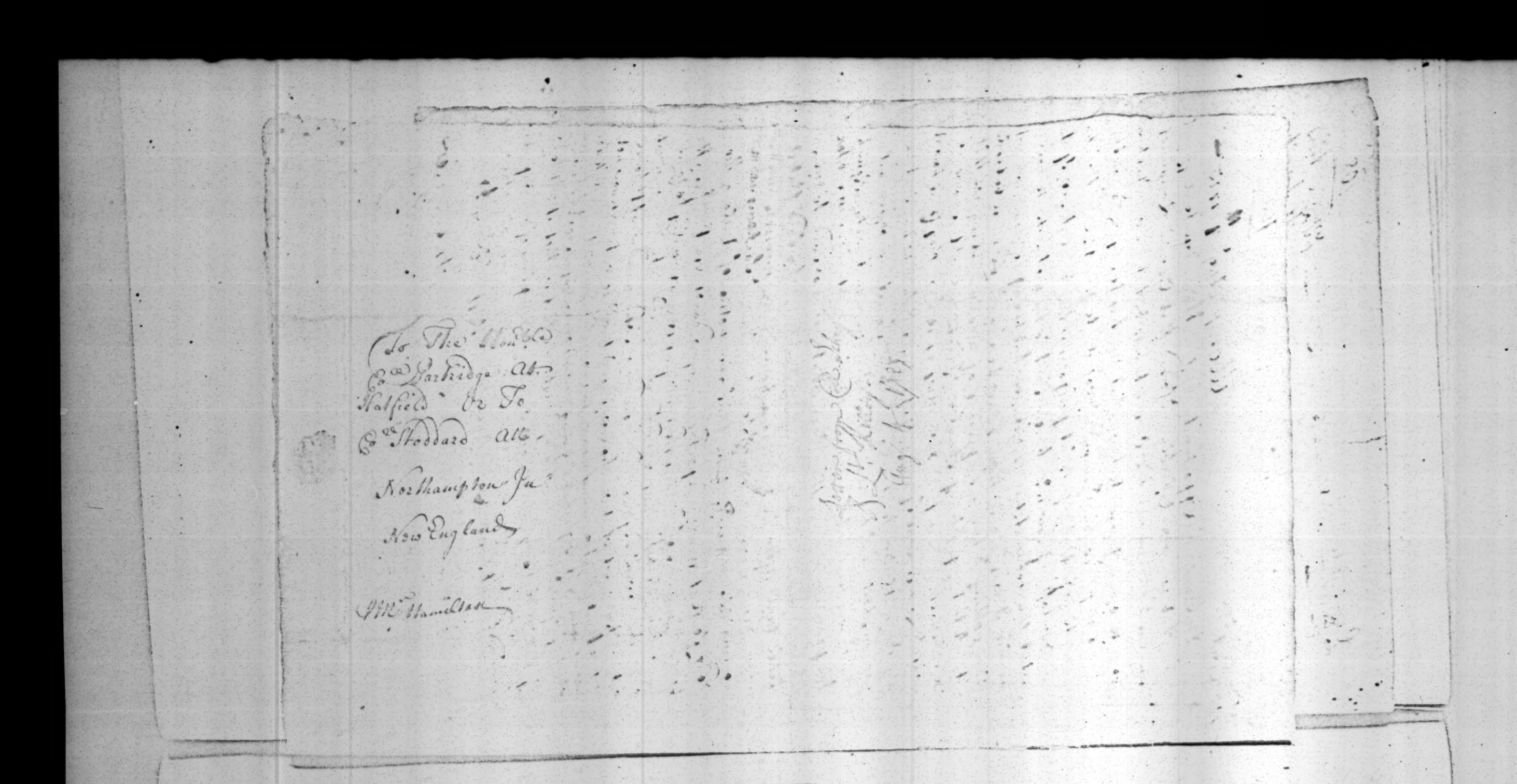
Jan. 17.12.

Albany Aug.t 4 1723

Hon.d Gent.n

Ice Embrace an Opportunity by Mr. Hamilton to Acquaint you that we are Credibly informed that Govern.r Longuiles Son has been Among the Owenutawges & that the Onnidas have been to owenutawge to hear what he has to say & no doubt he is imployd by Govern.r Dongodrik to practise with those Nations to do that the present purposes of the English. we Spake in our last of Lowries being Sent to the Mohawks to hear what the Abanakkes Messenger had to say to them we will Se tho it was more time he Should Return but could hear nothing & being Suspicious of Wrong dealing we Sent it best that Capt Schuyler & Kellogg Should go to Schonactady & inform them how they at present they could hear was, & Lowrie was Sparing of Speaking & said he had Sent the Acct in Letter to the Commissioners Some time before, but said in short that the Abanakkes Messenger met with Slugh Answer was tell that the Abbanakes must meet them in Esopus the place Appointed & there hear what was to be said to one, [illegible] one of the Onnidas who said that he [illegible] he got from home three fourteen days man from Owenutawge & told him that the Sachems were coming Along & would have him give notice of it along the Road So that we are Expected in a few days Gent.n from the Confederate number of Indians Most fully as well as really to Come & the business being thus retarded we are led into the Consideration of the Govern.t Expence & discourse of Sending Dwight home but we know not what Occasion we Should have to write & those at who to trust the two young men of this house if Can write English are not at home Yet it is probable may be want of an Opportunity which if after wards not Sufficient must be by Dwight So that we thot it best to do lain him also it may possibly give Occasion to complain of our imprudence which in that Case we think we are not fully Chargeable with & the needfull at present from Gent.n your most Humb.e Serv.ts

John Schuyler
Jos: Kellogg



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Albany Augt 10 1723

Hon'd S'r

This Day the Delegates of the 6 Nations are moving from hence towards New England. as prudently Fitted & instructed as I am Capable of I doubt not but that they will well answ'r the Expectation of the Govern't of the Massachusetts, its likely there may be more in number of the Delegates then by Yor Govern't is Expected, it is that which I could not avoid, that any time I am Capable of Serving Govern't in any thing of this or any other affair I am Sincerely ready to do it If any thing is thro' inadvertency overlook'd & Yor Excell'y not Advised of it I refer Yor Excell'y to Mr Norton who is knowing to the whole business, which is from my Humble Duty to Your Excellency & Lady is the present trouble from Yor most Humble Servt

John Schuyler

494a

Present
Col. Schuyler
Mayor Nicoll
John Collins
Col. Livingston
Col. Bleecker
& Wendel

} Com.rs

} Esq.rs 23

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs in Albany the 9th of Aug.t 1723

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The Deputies of the five Nations going to Boston make the following Speech to the Com.rs by Kastiehta their Speaker

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Last Summer were here three Gov.rs who had sent for us and in our Return from that meeting dyed some of our principal Sachems. Mean while the Com.rs have sent Here Col. Abraham Schuyler to appoint a Sachem in the Room of Blackbeard and you desired us when we were here to treat with the Boston Com.rs to appoint a Sachem in his Room on which we have thought fitt to appoint one of his nearest Relations called Annatsiekie in his Stead and We Desire you may have the same Esteem and Regard for this Person that you had for the Blackbeard He was a Man always true to the Englesh Interest & Cultivated the Happyness of the five Nations. We Desire that this Person will follow his Example and hope y.t your Childrens Children shall follow the Steps of our Ancestors give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

When his Excel.cy our Gov.r & the Gover.s of Virgin.a & Pensylv.a were here his Excel.cy gave

gave us a Belt of Wampum to speak to the
Senecas and Order them to tread down their
house at Sagara & not to come any more among
us nor make any Settlements on our Land
& also to accept upon the Presents he made at
Sagara. on which he made answer with a
Belt of Wampum as a Token that his
Excell.y your Brother was but a Servant of
the King of England & of you. & Canada
of the King of France & that he would
acquaint him what he the King of Canada with
the Governour then Salutes him & of
the Contents of our Conversation should be
sent to the Governour of France and of the
Commander that no more Injury be done
and it should not then be done

Brother Corlaer & Sachems

You told us this Summer & we did not
perfectly what we had promised to the Excell.y our
Governour we meant that the answer from France
would come sooner to our then to you for we
know the Kings of England & France have
a Correspondence

Brother Corlaer & Brider

We have long since complained to you
that the French & Indians called the Wagankies
invaded us in our hunting Land now they are
become our Brethren & come to trade at
Albany we are now entirely Reconciled with them & Indians with us are not
pleased that the Senecas have taken of Sagara
what they did for their interest as our Brethren & amend us and we will not suffer the
French to keep our Land

We were Desired two years ago by his Excell.
yor Govr Burnet to let the French know that
might come among us again that we disapproved
of their coming into our Country & Living on
our Land at Jagara or anywhere else We
have given Jean Coeur the French Interpreter
Notice to take away that House at Jagara &
to come no more into our Country We the
Sachims of the five Nations Consisting of Sixty two
in Number Come now make our Complaint unto
that Jean Coeur will not take away y House
tho he has Orders for so doing from the
Govr of Canada one & Sixty Arrangeum

We think Fit to acquaint yo
that we are going to Boston to treat of some
publick affairs and that it was Concluded
by us and the other Sachims before We came
from home to Desire you to appoint three
of your Number to Come with us to be present
at the Treaties that are to be held at Boston
and we have appointed Cadt John Schuyler
to go along with us and it would likewise
be Convenient that Lawrence Claus go

Answer made by the Commrs to the
foregoing Representation.

We are Concerned that on your Return
from the last Meeting, that his Excell. your
Governor the Govr of Virginia and Genll.
had with you the Sons of your Sachems
died, We must Submit it Entirely to you,
According to our ancient Custom the Deaths
of those Sachems are Condoled, We are well
pleased

CANADA MICROFILMED 1957

please with Annabecca one in a month
instead of the Beer Barks he sent that
Man will bring the Languages of Kings
descriptive of the Inclinations of Indians
thereabouts & the Inclinations in general &
particular of all Governments that you Mean in
the Room of the other Languages Barnetts

You Acquainted when the Gov.
Gov.r Barnett were here, to desire you
to tell the French to break down y.e House
at Jagara & not to come any more amongst
your Indians as we were now Friends
& Brethren the French Jagara and that they An-
swered that they would send their Excel.
Brief to the Gov.r of Canada who would
send it to the Governor of France and if
he Orders them to pull down the House
they would Immediately do it, but that his
Excel. and their Gov.rs were both dead &
the Brief Lost. Gentlemen Pray tell us
your Opinion what you find us that is Answer
to be made, you must tell us that we never rec.d their
Answer as that Head, but since you now
Repeat that their Answer is and Com-
plain of their not Complying with your De-
mands We shall acquaint his Excel.y of it,
who will no Doubt take proper Measures
about that Affair.

We are glad that the Diagonderas are
come into the Covenant Chain & that you are
in an Entire Friendship with them we also
very much Rejoice at their Governm.t and the
Peace: and more Open you keep that
Path, the more your Fidelity & good Design

for

the Service of
you, this Govern. ~~will appear~~ and your
own Strength and Security will appear
If you have done well to acquaint us
of your going to Boston, We wish you a
good Journey and could not but yow'l
act Likewise pilen, but we cannot Inter-
meddle in that after having no Direc-
tions from his Excel.y about it, if you had
had any Intentions to have any of us along
with you, you ought to have proposed it
at your Treaties with the Com.rs of Boston
since that time we could have acquainted
his Excel.y on y.r with it and known his
pleasure on that head

At a Conference begun and held on the 22d. of August 1723 By & Between the Great & General Court of y Massachusetts Bay & the Delegates of the Six Nations of Iroquois with y Mohegan & Scatacook Indians at y Court house in Boston.

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His Hon.r y Lt Gov.r & Comand.r in Chief in y name of y Court congratulated them on y safe Arrival as follows.

Good Freinds & Brethren I am glad to see you arrived here in health & Safety & do in y name of this Great Court bid you welcome into yt Government.

I Do observe with pleasure the appearance of so many of the Sachems and Chief Captains of yo.r Tribes & look upon it as a proof of your Sincere Freindship that you have undertaken so long a Journey pursuant to yo.r Resolutions in the late Treaty with y Comiss.rs of this Province at Albany.

I make no doubt the place provided for y.r Reception & Entertainm.t is agreable to you & due care is taken to Furnish you with all necessarys for y.r Refreshment & Comfort during y.r Stay with us.

I Conclude you will be glad to rest your selves a short Space after which it is Expected you will proceed to the buriness you are come upon

The same time one of their Chiefs in the name of the Indians made Reply to His Hon.r Speech as follows —

You (Haw Hawwahaw & Lirsy) We Rejoyce that y Delegates of the Eight Nations both our Councillors & Captains of War are safely arrived in Boston We take notice that y General Court say We shall want for nothing during our Stay here, it was our Resolution when We came from home to wait on this Governm.t here: We desire that y Governm.t may know what We now are about to do which is to mourn and lament after the way of our Country the Speaker holding three Strings of Wampum in his hand proceeded and said We are arrived here and before our coming We heard the News at which your and our hearts trembled, We desire to proceed according to y Custom of our Land to wipe off your Tears, the difficultys you met with

(We

We Suppose I have obstructed y. Speech, however We desire to be looked on peaceably & that your Throat may be open to a free Speech; At our first Arrival We met with terrible news which was repeated of persons being Killed & wallowing in their Blood, but we hope the Blood will be wiped off from the bench, that so We may have freedom of Speech & the Speaker thereon laid down the three Strings of Wampum. His Hon.r in ye name of y.e Court Replyed We take it very kindly that you have Expressed so great concern for us, & that ye Enemy Indians have done no ways lessen the Esteem we have for the Eight Nations & have no further to say at this time, & that if there is any thing that may divert them in y.e Town until We see them again the Interpreter shall wait on them and shew it unto them

The Indians desired to wait until the Arrival of Col.o Schuyler before they proceed to further Speech

August 28th at the Council Chamber. Present The whole General Court, Col.o Schuyler & the Delegates of y.e Eight Nations

The Delegates of the Eight Nations made three moans, then their Speaker made a procession thro' them lamenting & bemoaning which continued a long time being now & then prompted by the Tribes, the procession & lamentation being at an end their Speaker took his seat and after some time the Delegates made another heavy moan, then their Speaker arose & said, At our Arrival here We were before this honorable Court when We told you y.t We should stay until Col.o Schuylers Arrival that so he might hear and see what We will do, which he now may being present, We now desire you will take notice of what We shall say, Our hearts as well as yours are trembling at what has happened to you, At our Entrance into this Province our first News was that Blood was shed even the blood of our Father your Minister, which blood was spilt by the Hatchet of our Children, & half of this Belt of Wampum We lay on his Corps, the other half of this Belt (all the while holding it in his hand) is to lay on the Bodys of all others that have been slain that so the Earth

may

May lye in a suitable posture round & on their dead Bodys as this Belt of Wampum lyeth, laying down the same on the Table & y Speaker sat down, after some time arose again & holding a large Belt of Wampum in his hand, said, We desire you may have peaceable thoughts of those that are gone and that no hindrance may be from thence as to our Treaty with you, and We desire that We may Renew our Fire here in this place, i.e. That this may be a place of Council, and that while We are here the Sun may shine bright & that there may be no cloudy or darkness, laying down the Belt of Wampum and sat down. Thereupon the Lt. Governour thanked them for their Concern for those that have been Slain & assured them we were pleased with what they had said & desired they would proceed with their Treaty as soon as may be, and also His Honr. Acquainted them with the late Mischiefs done Eastward & added that this Court doubted not but y Delegates were sensible the Eastern Indians have Broke their Faith with them & that they will have a proper Resentmt. thereof. Aug. 29.

In the Council Chamber; Present, The Court &c. His Lt Gov. in y name of y Court made a speech to y Indian Tribes & laid down some Blankets instead of Belts of Wampum.

Freinds & Brethren At your first Meeting

1. with us you wiped off our Tears, We now Remove all sorrow from your heart.

2 Our hearts & Tongues are now opened to a free speech with you and We Expect y same from you.

3 You may be assured that y Blood that has been shed is now washed off, and therefore We now proceed to answer what you said yesterday.

1 We are glad that Colo. Schuyler our good Freind & yours is come hither in safety & We well approve that he should hear & see what shall pass between us.

2 As to this Belt of Wampum wch you laid down upon the Corps of your Father the Minister & of all the other killed by

By the Hatchet of your Children & Eastern Indians We take it very kindly that you Expreſs so much Concern for the death of our people your Brethren, and We take this Occasion to Condole with you the loss of any of your people.

3 According to your desire We so far entertain quiet & peaceable thoughts as to those that are gone that no hindrance shall be from them as to our Treaty with you.

4. we are very willing that the Fire should be now Renewed in this place, and that all difficultys be removed and that you may treat with us here as Occasion shall Require with utmost freedom & We pray the Great God that made the Sun may shine upon our present Treaty and bring it to a happy Conclusion.

Then the Indians made three Hussa's to denote their Satisfaction & Assent to what had been said. After wch one of the Delegates repeated wt had been said & also of ye Great trouble they had been at in coming here & what had been told them was matter of Importance & required time to consider of & took what had been said kindly & thankfully Acknowledged the kindness shewn them that when they came to ye Treaty they hoped that ye Devil would have nothing to do therein & that as to the last Article in the Governours Speech they would do what they can & follow ye steps of ye Forefathers.

September 2d Present the whole Court &c.

After an Introduction or desire of Attention ye Delegates by their Speaker made ye following Speeches.

Formerly we lived alone, were Masters of this Land, afterwards one came over ye Sea from afarr who had a skin like one of us & Entred our Land & was Master of one of our Rivers who we had discourses with & was welcome to us, he was a Spaniard, after this arrived ye Dutch who brought with them many things we wanted & never saw before, we gladly saw them & there was Great joy on both sides who sat down where our River Indians now live, after whom came ye English who had a dispute with the Dutch and afterwards the English & Dutch became Brethren & were Masters of ye Land together & from this began his Speech: Upon this Agreemt. between ye English & Dutch they had acquaintance with the Mequa's & the other Indians which has been handed down from time to time to us, and from hence it is that

this

This Government is called, The Broad way, The reason why there has been Such a loud between us & ye English was because they had what Suited us & We had what Suited ym. and so we have Since been Brethren & Entred into a Covenant between us which was not to be broken, You have fulfilled all your promises to us & We have done y same to you, and holding a Belt of Wampum, he said, this Belt of Wampum Renews ye Covenant, & that we may treat one the other under ye great Tree planted at Albany Signifyed by this Belt with all freedom & kindness as Brethren At the first arrival of ye English We did not take so much care of yr Vessell as we have done Since but did only fasten it with a Cord of Grass, after this our Love to them caused us to take more care and fasten their Vessell with a stronger Cord carrying it up and fastening it to the Great Mountain the Seneca's Country least that ye Vessell Should be driven from us & we loose their Freindship, it was our Forefathers pleasure afterwards to Kindle a fire at Albany at wch they might light their pipes, this Fire was kindled at Albany not at York nor at Boston nor at Virginia nor any where else, that way ye thought & pleasure of our Forefathers that the good Treaty the English then had with us might not bleed nor we find any trouble about it thereon laid down a Belt of Wampum

Continuing The Tree that was planted by our Forefathers at Albany was Such that it reaches up to the heavens & may be Seen by every body which has also been supported by us Under y the Governmt. of York, in ye first place we took hold of one anothers hands & afterwards with a string then with a Chain wch was Strong, Finally you offered a Golden Chain wch has firmly bound us ever Since & will continue to hold us & our Children forever wch is agreable to our Councillors & Men of War this is according to y Covenant & Treaty We Entred into & will continue to the Worlds end and will never grow old, for our Covenant Chain is Such that if a vast Tree Should fall thereon it will not break, yea, if the Thunder Should fall upon it, yet it would hold fast, but if it might happen to break, yet We would again Renew it, when We first Entred into Covenant We agreed to have but one heart, one head, one life, this is what we Obliged our selves to, We now again fasten y Chain and make it Stronger and Stronger least Some evil Spirit

Should

Should come amongst us, We also make it as bright as possible
and thereon laid down a Belt of Wampum, then taking into his
hand another Belt of Wampum, proceeded, This Belt of
Wampum is to desire you our Brethren may never endeavour
to withdraw your hands but that it may henceforward be
as always it hath heretofore been, that from this time
forwards you are desired to look upon ye Sun that it may
be a perpetual Memorial between us, & thereupon laid
down a Belt of Wampum & sat down — After which
he arose and proceeded That ye Six Nations & ye two Nations
their Nephews would set up a Tree next adjoyning to the
Tree set up for the Governmt. of New York, which Tree
should be seen throughout ye whole Earth & thereupon laid
down a Belt of Wampum — Then Continuing, our
Brother, We will fix a Tree for you at Albany that so you
may know our Sincerity, adding We now spread a Cloth
for those to set on that shall come to the Tree laying down
a Coat of Bever, We desire also that if any of our Nations
shall come again as Messengers or for further Treaty they
may be well received & Entertained, this is ye Spreading
We have laid under the Tree for those to set upon that
come to Albany to treat with us, and We desire such
care may be taken of it that it may not be defiled
with blood, for it is our Custom to fight when the Carpet
is defiled with blood, then laid down a Pack of Skins.

Then taking another Belt of Wampum in his hand, said,
this it respects more people that are gone from us & have
setled in Canada, naming Canuknawangaw & Oso Recollect
& others Indians yt have not medled in ye Warr, We ye Eight
Nations have agreed that Coll Schuyler be desired to draw
those Nations down to be treated with that so they may
be kept in peace with ye English, We do not mean that
Coll Schuyler should go himself but that he should send some
persons upon this affair & laid ye Belt down for Coll
Schuyler to send. We were desired to come to Albany
to renew ye Covenant with you which We did Rejoycing,
but behold in a short time the matter is turned to another
things your Comissrs proceeded after We had Renewed ye Covenant

to

To put the Hatchet into our hands wch We laid by our side not supposing that it would come to what it is, We told the Comiss.rs We would take a Coal from Quedecs Fire & bring here to Boston which ye Eastern Indians our Children have been acquainted with in Order for their meeting us & you here in Boston, but they refusing to come & meet here & having spilt the Blood of the English our Brethren, therefore We & ye Six Nations and the two other Tribes now lay hold of y.r Hatchet which you offer. Now our Brother the Broadway and Lyncheon, let us make no mistake in our manage.nt it belongs to him that is at Home His present Majty, We are as a Field to a many house, We desire that this Belt of Wampum may cross y.r Eyes will be upon that that We may not go astray, We desire that this Belt may be offered to His Majty that so We may conider of it that he may know how We are bleeding of our Wounds for it is he that manages Warr & Peace, We say y.t We have fast hold of y.r hatchet as you have but We desire that this Belt may be immediately sent to his Majesty that so His pleasure may be known, and assoon as the head of y.r Canoe or Vessell Strikes the Shore We desire you would send directly to us & We will come forthwith & then laid down ye.r Belt of Wampum

We now having Accepted the Hatchet from you as Soldiers have put a large Eye into y.r head, that you may look about you that so you may see further than ever you did, We desire that during the time of y.r Belts going over & returning you would have a good care to look about you, you well know the paths they have heretofore come in they are the same they now come in, therefore as you know them We desire you would be very careful by your looking about, perhaps you may Captivate some of them and thereby you and We may know how many of them there be that hurt you, for We cannot now tell who they are nor how many they be, and thereupon he laid down a Belt of Wampum

We are now proceeding upon what was agreed upon by our Forefathers it is only multiplying words to repeat it,

We

We desire you would take particular notice of this w^ch
our death'd yours. We desire that this may always be
kept in memory that this which We call death may app:,
when a Great Army of men appear against you that a
Post may go day & night to ly through our whole Countrey,
this We call a Candle, & may walk day & night & may
give Intelligence to one another of any danger.
Now our Brethren, the Broad way and Syncheon
and all that are here present, This is to let you know that
are the articles we have to lay down before you, what
Articles We have engaged in are not of small Importance
but what We heartily engaged in, what We have said lays
before you, thereupon laid down a Belt of Wampum.
There is another thing which We did not come upon
but it is the Custom on our Treatys to have our Hatchets
and Kettles put in order.
The Lt. Govr. in the name of ye Court said That the
Expression of Freindship now made by the Delegates
are as great as the Sun mentioned by them, the Articles
being of concern will be answered ye next time of Treaty.
September 6.th The Lt. Governour in ye name of the Court
made answer to the Several Articles mentioned by the
Delegates in the last Meeting.
Freinds & Brethren.

1. We have observed with Satisfaction
the Accot you have given us of your first acquaintance
with the English and of ye Several Treatys between us
your Nations from the beginning to this day which We
find agreable to our ancient Records & ye Accompt
given us by our Forefathers of ye same & are glad to find
that by so often renewing ye Covenant of Freindship between
us and you has been so Strongly confirmed Continued
without any Infraction as at this day and as We have
hitherto inviolably kept all our promises to you so We do
now again assure you of our Constant Freindship to you
for the future and that you may at all times Treat with
us as Brethren whenever We meet together.

Then a piece of Plate with the Figure of a Turtle Engraved
thereon was laid down

2. We Agree with you to have but one hand & one heart & are desirous that ye Friendship between us should remain in its force & Vigour to the World's end, and We are well pleased to find ye Union is so strict between us that no evil Spirit shall be able to break it. Then a piece of Plate with the Figure of an Heart Engraved thereon was laid down

3. You here sett in a General Assembly ye whole Government of this Province who do in a publick manner engage that they will not withdraw their hands from ye Golden Chain but will endeavour to keep it bright & Strong as long as ye Sun & Moon shall endure. Then a piece of Plate with the Figure of the Sun Engraved thereon was laid down

4. We take notice you proposed to set up at Albany a Free of Treaty within or near ye tree that is set up for the Government of York with we allow to be a proper place when there is a Gen.l Treaty of ye several Governments with ye Six Nations but when there is a Treaty of this Government only We judge the proper place to be either here in Boston or some other Town within y.e Province as We and you shall agree especially since We are more capable of giving you good Treatment and Entertainment in this Province than in any other place. Then a piece of Plate with the Figure of a Tree Engraved thereon was laid down

5. We have already by our Commissrs when at Albany sent some Blankets to the Tribe of Cagnewaga Indians who have received ye same very kindly & We shall desire and Enable Col.o Schuyler (whose readiness and fidelity in serving us and you has been always manifest) to go on in engaging not only those Indians but also others who have not already taken part with ye Eastern Indians to continue in Friendship with us and you. Then a piece of Plate with the Figure of a Bear Engraved thereon was laid down

6. We take notice that out of Tenderness to ye Eastern Indians (whom you Term your Children) you had laid by you the Hatchet We had offered you because those Indians had laid their Hatchet at your feet. By that Action disarming themselves and engaging to forbear all further Acts of hostility against us but now that instead of coming hither they have cast ye utmost Scorn and Contempt upon you and in defiance both of us and you at the very time they should have met you here, have fallen upon our People

yours

Your Brethren all along y Frontiers & Spilt y Blood
& thereby given y most Convincing Evidence of their Great
falsehood & Treachery, We think you could do no less in
Justice to yourselves and in Friendship to us than to take
up the Hatchet against them as you have done, especially since
you assured our Comiss at Albany that in case those Indians
should smite any of our People your Brethren again
that you should feel the smart of it your selves & that
you would joyn together and fall upon them
Then a piece of Plate with the Figure of a Hatchet Engraved
thereon was laid down
7. We observe your desire that a Belt of Wampum should be
sent forward to His Majty King George which shall be
done so fast as to Represent to His Majty your readiness
to joyn with us against ye Eastern Indians & thereupon
to Recomend you to his favour, but this Governmt
having full power from His Majesty to make Warr
upon those Indians, you have no reason to delay going
out against them till an Answer come back from the
King, but since you have made it known to a Comtee
of this Court that you are desirous to bring in some
other Tribe to your assistance or at least to engage
them to stand Neuters, and that several of your fighting
men are now warring against a Nation of Indians
living at a great distance from you whom it will
take some time to Recall, and you having offered
this as the reason for your not generally proceeding
against the Eastern Indians at this time, We accept, as
having weight in it and desire you will dispatch
those matters as soon as may be that so you may then
with the body of your fighting men vigorously
pursue the Enemy, but we Expect that in ye meantime
you will allow and encourage such of your young men
as shall Incline to proceed immediately against them;
the sparing a small number of your men can be no
way Injurious to you but may be of service to us, and
you may depend upon it that according to our promise
made by our Comissioners at Albany, they shall be

well

Well Rewarded, Let this matter have a proper
Consideration & your ~~Speedy~~ Answer with what dispatch
You can, Then a piece of plate with the Figure of a Ship Engraved
Thereon will be Sent down
8 We think your proposal very reasonable that if any number
of the Enemy should be discovered by us coming against
you that a Post should go by night and by day to Inform
you of the danger, and We expect that you will take care
to dispatch to us ye same advice on all occasions (Wolfe)
Then a piece of plate with the Figure of a Wolfe Ingrav'd thereon will be
We have already given Orders that your Gun Hatchets
and Kettles should according to your desire be mended
at ye charge of this Government.

September 11th Meeting of the Court & Delegates &c
in the Council Chamber.

The Lt. Governour tells them that the Court understand
that two Articles in their Speech they thought was not
fully Answered which now shall be spoke unto and
made the Speech as follows. These Blankets are an
Enlargement of the Carpet or covering you have spread
under the Tree for our Com[pa]ny and your Delegates
to sit upon at any after Treaty We shall have, We
kindly accept your Caution to look out and discover y
Motions of our Enemy & shall endeavour to secure
our People and hope that We and you shall
Captivate some of the Enemy by whom We may gain
Intelligence that may be a direction to us.

Indians Answer. We have spread a Cloth under the
Tree We have set up for you at Albany, We return
thanks that you also have done ye same, We Return
thanks also that ye General Court have answered us as
to our proposal for looking out for the Enemy and
captivate some of them. When we were here last you
answered us at to our several Articles which was to our
Satisfaction and We thank you for it, but We are Impoverish
and have no Belts left to give you, You desired us ole
men

When that We would not be opposite to our young
mens going out, We will be no hindrance to them but
it Shall be as you desired, most of them are at present
abroad But when they return We will Inform them
of this. Our Customs are not as yours, Wee Councillors
cannot Comand young men to go out, Captains of Warr
must move first in that matter.

As to your proposal of having a Seed of Treaty
set up in this Province when We treat with this
Government only We observe it, and as it is Said, it
is fit to meet at Albany when the Treaty is with this
and the other Governments together, but to meet in this
Province when the Treaty is particularly with this
Government We acquiesce in it, but desire that such
Treatys may be in the first Town in the Province because
it is with Great difficulty our old men come hither.

We Brought a Coal with us and have Kindled
the Fire here, now having gone through our Treaty
of Peace and what has followed, We now desire to
Return and carry back the Coal with us.

The Lt. Governour told them that what they
Said was as acceptable as if they had laid down their
Pledges at the same time. We take it very kindly
that you have promised not to discourage your young
men from going out assoon as may be. I See a Great
many of your brave young men here and if they
will now go out it will be very acceptable and they
Shall have all possible encouragement. I Suppose
you are all acquainted with the Reward allowed by
the Governmt. for Scalps, if not you Shall have copys
of the Act; We apprehend you are fully engaged in
the War with us and We Shall be very punctual in
performing our promise to you, We desire you would
See ye Castle to morrow and Shall have a Vessell ready to
carry you down hither.

An

An Indian standing up, held a Belt in his hand, Said, We Desire our Brother the Broad way and Pyncheon would hear what We have to say, It is an hard thing, and as much as We can do to speak it, Delivering the Belt of Wampum We the Six Nations have Considered both what was Said last year & this.

You have several of our Nephews in your Prison, We desire that the doors may be opened and that they may be delivered to us, there are five of them, We have knowledge of all you have done, and you of what We have done and We hope all is well done, when you have answered this Proposition We shall turn our faces homewards.

The Lt. Governour Said We have done at present, but they shall have our Answer another time

At a Conference held in the Council Chamber on the 17. of September 1723.

Present. The Lt. Govr. Council and Assembly.
Col. Schuyler and the Delegates.

The Lt. Governour in the name of the Court acquainted the Indian Tribes that the Court took notice that the Delegates acquiesced in our proposal that particular Treatys between us and them should be in some place within this Government and that they desire it may be in the first Town in the Province because of the difficulty of their old men coming hither. We therefore fix upon Deerfield as the place for future Treatys and thereon in the name of the Court delivered them a Belt of Wampum with a Seal in a Silver Box appending

And His Honr further Acquainted them that y Court had taken into Consideration their desire that

Paus

Paucaunalmet his Wife and three Children whom We have in custody might be delivered to them as a mark of our Great Freindship to them, We consent thereto and they are here ready to be delivered to you if you will engage to take them home with you, and that they shall for the future demean themselves as Loyal Subjects to King George and peaceably towards all His Subjects, and accordingly they did engage, & the D Paucaunalmet and his Family were delivered up and then he declared he would be as one of the Maqua's and conform himself to them and fight with them, The Lt. Governour added as you have contented that your young men should go out against the Enemy afsoon as they can get themselves ready, We have provided a Medall which is left in Col. Schuylers hand to be presented to y Captain of the first party that goes out against the Indian Enemy and then the Lt. Governour in the name of the Court went on and made the following Speech

That this Government are willing and desirous to Instruct one or two of their young Sons of each of their Tribes at our College, so as to Accomplish them with learning Sufficient to enable them to teach the Tribes the knowledge of the Christian Religion the only true & Saving Faith, and We desire to know if they do accept of it, and in the mean time We are willing to provide them with a Minister and Schoolmaster, if they will Accept and kindly receive them

To which the Indians Answered, We will consider of it, and give you our Answer

After which two Young men more offered to go immediately into the Warr Eastward, & sang a Warr Song.

Four of their Young Men having offered privately before to go into the Warr

September 18th

The Tribes waited on the Court in ye Council Chamber to take leave and Said they would acquaint their Several Tribes of the last Offer made by the General Court, for which they were thankful and would acquaint Colo Schuyler with their Resolution therein, & then after nine Hussa's according to their Custom took leave of the whole Court.

September ye 20th 1723.

The foregoing Articles were Stipulated and agreed upon by & betweeen the Great & General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and the Delegates of the Six Nations of Iroquoise, with the Mohegan and Scatacook Indians, at the Several Conferences had with them in the present Session

In the Name and by Order of the House of Representatives } John Clark Speaker

In the Name & by Order of his Maj.^ties Council

J Willard Secry.

By the Honble the Lieu.^t Govern.^r

W Dummer

NOTE:

This treaty is the first one of record at which the Six Nations agreed formally to "light a new fire" with an English colony outside of New York. They had previously had some informal, and perhaps semi-secret, dealings with Pennsylvania while treating formally with tributary Indian communities in the Susquehanna valley; but for the formal grand treaty of 1722 Pennsylvania's governor Sir William Keith journeyed to Albany.

This 1723 treaty therefore marks the beginning of a breakdown in Albany's exclusive control of English political relations with the Iroquois. It was followed in 1736 by a Pennsylvania treaty that lit another new fire at Philadelphia, and by still another new fire at Lancaster, Pa., for Virginia and Maryland in 1744. After that, Virginia treated with the "Mingo" Iroquois of the Ohio country at Logstown in 1752.

The intercolonial pulling and hauling against each other led eventually to such confusion that the English crown tried to restore order by convoking the Albany Congress of 1754. This failing to produce the desired harmony, the crown created the royal post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District, appointed Sir William Johnson to it, and gave him exclusive responsibility -- which he had some difficulty in preserving against colonial encroachments.

FJ

Anno R: Regis Georgij Mag.ae Britannia
Franciæ & Hiberniæ Decimo

At a Great and Generall Court or Assembly of His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England begun and held at Boston on Wednesday the Twenty ninth day of May Anno Domi 1723. and continued by Prorogation to Wednesday the Seventh day of August following. and then met

In the House of Representatives

Veneris Die 20.mo sept.
Anno Domi 1723.

Whereas this Court have Voted that Copys of what was Delivered at the Several Conferences had by this Government with the Deligates of the Eight Nations &c. As well on the part of the Government as the Delegates and a Duplicate thereof be delivered to the Delegates under the Seal of the Province

Resolved that the Secretary be directed to affix the Seal of the Province to the Copy hereto Annexed, and deliver the same forthwith to the Hono.ble Colonel John Schuyler for the use of the Delegates

Sent up for Concurrence by Col.o Dudley Capt Chambers and Mr. Jay

The several Conferences are as follows Viz.t

Anno

We have already given Orders that your Guns Shott shall and Kettles should According to your desire, be mended at the Charge of this Government.

September 11th Meeting of the Court & Deligates
In the Council Chamber.

The Lieut. Governour tells them that the Court understand that Two Articles in their Speech, they were not fully Answered, which now shall be spoke unto, and made the Speech as follows. These Blanketts are an Enlargement of the Carpet or Covering you have spread under the Tree for our Commissioners and your Deligates to Sit upon, at any after Treaty's you shall have. We kindly accept your Caution to look out and Discover the motions of our Enemys, and shall Endeavour to secure our People and hope that We and you shall Captivate some of the Enemy by whom we may gain Intelligence that may be a Direction to us.

the Tree We have set up for you at Albany We return Thanks also that you have done the same We return thanks also that the General Court have Answered us as to our proposal for looking out for the Enemy and Captivate some of them. When we were here last you Answered us as to our several Articles, which was to our Satisfaction and We thank you for it. But We are Impoverished and have no Belts left to give you. You desired us Old men that We would not be Opposite to our Young mens going out, We will be no hindrance to them but it shall be as you desired, most of them are at present abroad, but when they return We will Inform them of this, our Customs are not as yours; We the Councillors cannot command young men to go out Captains of War must first move in that matter.

As to your proposal of having a Tree of Treaty set up in this Province when we Treat with this Government only, We observe it, and as it is said, it is fit to meet at Albany, when the Treaty is with this and the other Governments together,

and

With this Government we acquiesce in it, but desire that such Realys may be in the First Town in this Province because it is with great difficulty our old men come hither.

We brought a Coal with us and have kindled the Fire here and now having gone through our Treaty of Peace and what has followed, We now desire to Return and carry back the Coal with us.

The Lieut. Governour told them that what they had said was as Acceptable as if they had laid down their Pledges at the same time, We take it very kindly that you have promised not to Discourage your young men from going out as soon as may be. I see a great many of your brave young men here and if they will now go out, it will be very Acceptable, and they shall have all possible Encouragement. I suppose you are all Acquainted with the Reward allowed by the Government for Scalps, if not you shall have Copys of the Act; We apprehend if you are fully engaged in the War with us, and We shall be very punctual in performing our promises to you. We desire you would see the Castle to morrow (Should) and shall have a Vessell ready to carry you down thither.

An Indian standing up, held a Belt in his hand, said, We desire our Brother, the Broad Way and Pyncheon, would hear what we have to say. It is an hard thing and as much as we can do to speak it, delivering the Belt of Wampam. We the six Nations have considered both what we said the last year and this.

You have several of Our Nephews in your Prison. We desire that the Doors may be opened & that they may be delivered to us, there are five of them, We have knowledge of all you have done, and you of what We have done, and we hope all is well done. When you have Answered this Proposition We shall turn our Faces homeward.

The Lieut. Governour said We have done at present; but they shall have our Answer another time.

At a Conference held in the Council Chamber on the 17th of September 1722.

Present, The Lieut. Govern. Council & Assembly, Colo. Schuyler, & the Delegates

The Lieut Governour in the Name of the Court acquainted the Indian Tribes, That the Court took Notice that the Delegats acquiesce in our proposal, that particular Treatys between us & them should be in some place within this Government, and that they desire it may be in the first Town in the Province because of the difficulty of their Women coming hither. We therefore fix upon Deerfield as the place for future Treatys, and thereon in the Name of the Court delivered them a Belt of Wampum with a Seal in a Silver Box appending. And the Honour further Acquainted them, that the Court had taken into Consideration their desire that Paucaunalmett his Wife and three Children, whom we have in Custody might be delivered to them as a mark of our Great Friendship to them, We consent thereto and they are here ready to be Delivered to you, if you will Engage to take them home with you, and that they shall for the future demean themselves as Loyal Subjects to King George and peaceably towards all his Subjects, and Accordingly they did Engage, and the said Paucaunalmett and his Family were delivered up, and then he declared he would be as one of the Mayquis, and Conform himself to them and fight with them. The Lieut. govno. added. As you have Consented that your young men should go out against the Enemy as soon as they can get themselves Ready, We have provided a Medal, which is left in Colo. Schuyler's hand to be presented to the Captain of the first party that goes out against the Indian Enemy.

And then the Lord Lieut. Governour in the Name of the Court went on and made the following Speech,

That this Government are Willing and Desirous to Instruct One or two of their young sons of each of their Tribes, at our College so as to Accomplish them with learning

to enable them to teach the Rites to their

Anno Regni Regis Georgij
nunc Magnæ Britanniæ ffranciæ & Hiberniæ
Decimo

At a Great and General Court or Assembly of his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England begun and held at Boston on Wednesday the Twenty Ninth day of May Anno Domini 1723. and Continued by Prorogation to Wednesday the Seventh day of August following, and then met.

In the House of Representatives.

Mercurij Die
8. Septembris
A.M.

The House being informed that a private seal is appending to the Belt of Wampum delivered by His Honour to the Deligates at the Interview last night, and the Seal of the Province being agreed upon by the Committe of both Houses to be affixed thereto. Resolved That the aforesaid Seal be Defaced and the Seal of the Province be Appending to the said Belt as the Comittee Agreed upon.

Sent up for Concurrence

Samuel Sewall and Thomas Hutchinson Esqrs brought down the following Vote of Council viz. In Council September 18th 1723. Whereas the Vote passed this morning in the House of Representatives respecting the Seal affixed to the Belt of Wampum yesterday Delivered to the Deligates, Contains Just matter of Offence. Voted that a Message be sent down to the Honble House, to desire they would withdraw the said Vote.

Whereas the Comittee of the Honble Council and House of the Representatives had Agreed that the Seal of the Province should be Appending to the Belt of Wampum last delivered to the Delegates of the six Nations &c as the Conclusion of the Treaty had with them, and there being no determination of the Council or House for the Alteration thereof known to the House, The House of Representatives took upon the Affixing a private Seal (contrary to the Agreement of that Comittee) a high affront and Indignity to them, and therefore very Justly Expect, that the Advisers and Promoters there of be made known to this House, and that the House will Justify and maintain their Vote sent up this Morning, respecting that affair.

Sent up by Capt White Mr Cushing & Capt Howell,

A True Copy of Record
Exam per Willard Secry

Anno Regni Regis Georgij Decimo.

At a Great and General Court or Assembly of this His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England begun and held at Boston upon Wednesday the Twenty Ninth day of May Anno Domini 1723. and Continued by Prorogation to Wednesday the Seventh day of August following and then met,

In the House of Representatives
Veneris die 20mo Septr A.D. 1723. A.M.

At a Conference begun and held on the twenty second of August 1723. By and Between the Great and General Court of the Massachusets Bay and the Delegates of the six Nations of Iroquoize with the Mohegans and Scaticook Indians at the Court House in Boston,

His Honour the Lieut Governour and Commander in Chief in the Name of the Court Congratulated them on their safe Arrival as follows,

Good Friends and Brethren

I am glad to see you arrived here in health and safely. and do in the Name of this Great Court bid you Welcome into this Government,

I do observe with pleasure the Appearance of so many of the Sachems and Chief Captains of your Tribes, and look upon it as a proof of your sincere Friendship that You have under taken so long a Journy pursuant to your Resolutions in the late Treaty with the Commissioners of this Province at Albany.

I make no Doubt the place provided for Your Reception and Entertainment is Agreable to you, and due Care is taken to furnish you with all Necessarys for your Refreshment and Comfort during your Stay with us

I Conclude you will be glad to rest yourselves a short Space, after which it is Expected you will proceed to the business you are come upon —

The same time One of their Chiefs In the Name of the Indians made Reply to his Honour speech as follows.

You (Haw wawwanan) and Kinsey) We rejoyce that We the Delegates of the Eight Nations both our Councillors and Captains of War are safely Arrived in Boston. We take notice that the General Court say we shall want for nothing during our Stay here, it was our Resolution when we came from home to wait on this Government here; We desire that the Government may know what we now are about to do, Which is to mourn and Lament after the Way of our Country.

The Speaker holding three strings of Wampum in his hand, proceeded and said, We are Arrived here and before our Coming We heard the News at which your and our hearts Trembled, We desire to proceed Accordeing to the Custom of our Land to wipe off your Tears, The Difficultys you met with (We suppose) have Obstructed your Speech, however we desire to be looked on peaceably, and that your Throat may be open to a free speech. At our first Arrival We met with terrible News, which was spread, of persons being killed and Walloping in their Blood, But we hope the Blood will be wiped off from the Bench that so we may have freedom of Speech. And the Speaker thereon laid down the three strings of Wampum

His

His Honour in the Name of the Court
Replyd, We take it very kindly that you have Expressed
so Great Concern for us, And what the Enemy Indians have
done no ways lessens the Esteem We have for the Eight
Nations, and have no further to say at this time, and
that if there is any thing that may divert them in the Comm
until We see them again, the Interpreter shall read on them
and Then it unto them

The Indians desired to Wait until the Arrival
of Colo. Schuyler before they proceed to further speech
August the 28th At the Council Chamber. Present, the
Whole General Court, Colo. Schuyler and the Delegates
of the Eight Nations —

The Delegates made three moans, then their Speaker
made a procession thro them, lamenting and bemoaning
which Continued a Long time, being now and then prompted
by the Tribes. The procession and Lamentation being at an
end, their Speaker took his Seat, and after some time
the Delegates made another heavy moan, Then their
Speaker arose and said, At our Arrival here we were before
this Honble Court, and then we told you that We should stay
until Colo. Schuylers arrival that so he might hear and see
what we will do Which he now may being present. We
now desire you will take notice of what we shall say
Our Hearts as well as yours are trembling at what has
happend to you, At our Entrance into this Province
Our First News was that Blood was shed, even the Blood
of our Father your Minister which Blood was spilt
by the Hatchet of our Children, and half of this Belt
of Wampum, We lay on his Corps, the other half of
this Belt (all the while holding it in his hand) is to lay
on the Bodys of all others that have been slain, that
so the Earth may lye in a suitable posture round &.

laying down the same on the Table, and the speaker sat down; after some time arose again and holding a Large Belt of Wampum in his hand said, We desire you may have peaceable thoughts of those that are gone, and that no hindrance may be from thence as to our Treaty with you, and We desire that you may Renew our Fire here in this place; i.e. That this may be the place of Council And that while we are here, the Sun may Shine bright, and that there may be no Clouds or Darkness; laying down the Belt of Wampum, and sat down.

Thereupon the Lieut. Governour thanked them for their Concern for those that have been Slain and Assured them that He were pleased with what they had said, and desired that they would proceed with their Treaty as soon as may be, and also his Honour acquainted them with the late Mischiefs done Eastward, and added, that this Court doubted not but the Delegates were sensible the Eastern Indians have broke their Faith with them, and that they will have a proper Resentment thereof.

August 29th In the Council Chamber Present: The Court &c.

The Lieut. Governour in the Name of the Court made a speech to the Indian Tribes and laid down some Blankets instead of Belts of Wampum.

Friends and Brethren

1st At your first meeting with us you Wiped off our Tears We now Remove all Sorrow from your hearts.

2. Our hearts and Tongues are now opened to a free Speech with you, and We expect the same from you.

3. You may be Assured that the Blood that has been Shed is now Washed off, and therefore we now proceed to Answer what you said Yesterday.

1. We are glad that Col. Schuyler our good Friend & yours is come hither in Safety, And We will Approve that he Shall hear and See what shall pass between us.

2. As to this Belt of Wampum which you laid down upon the Corps of your Father the Minister and of all the other Killed by the Hatchet of your Children the Eastern Indians We take it very Kindly that you express so much concern for the death of our People your Brethren and do take this Occasion to Condole with you the loss of any of your People.

3. According to your desire We so far entertain quiet and peaceable thoughts as to those that are gone, that no hindrance shall be from them, as to our Treaty with you.

4. We are very Willing that the Fire should be now Renewed in this place and that all differences be Removed, and that you may Treat with us here as Occasion shall Require with Utmost freedom. And We pray the Great God that made the Sun may shine upon our present Treaty and bring it to a happy Conclusion.

Then the said Indians made three Huzzas, to denote their Satisfaction and Assent to what had been said, after which One of the Delegates Repeated what had been said and Also of the Great trouble they had been at in Coming here and what had been told them was matter of Importance and Required time to Consider of and took what had been said Kindly, and Thankfully acknowledged the Kindness Shewn them, that When they came to the Treaty they hoped that the Devil would have nothing to do therein and that as to the last Article in the Governours Speech, they would do what they can, and follow the steps of their Fore Fathers.

September 2. Present The Whole Court &c.

After an Introduction or desire of Attention the Deligates by their Speaker made the following Speeches.

Formerly We lived alone and were Masters of this Land, afterwards one came over the seas from afar who had a skin like one of us and Entred our Land and was Master of our Rivers Who We had discoursed with and was Welcome to us, he was a Spaniard, After this arrived the Dutch who brought with them many things We wanted & never saw before We gladly saw them and there was Great Joy on both sides, Who sat down where our River Indians now live; after whom came the English Who had a Dispute with the Dutch and Afterwards the English and Dutch became Brethren and were Masters of the Land together; And from this began his Speech, upon the Agreement between the English and Dutch they had Acquaintance with the Magnois and the other Indians which has been handed Down from time to time to us, and from hence it is that this Government is, called the Broad Way; the Reason why there has been such a Love between us and the English was because they had what suited us, and We had what suited them; and so we have since been Brethren and Entred into a Covenant between us, which was not to be broken; you have fulfilled all your Promises to us, and We have done the same to you, And taking a Belt of Wampum he said, This Belt of Wampum Renews the said Covenant, and that We may Treat one the other under the Great Tree planted at Albany Signified by this Belt with all Freedom and Kindness as Brethren. At the first arrival of the English We did not take so much Care of their Vessell as We have done since, but did only fasten it with a Cord of Grass, After this our Love to them caused us to take more Care and fasten their Vessell with a Stronger Cord, Carrying it up & fastening it to the Great Mountain the Senecas Country, Least that the Vessell should be Driven from us and We loose their Friendship; It was our Fore Fathers pleasure afterwards to Kindle a Fire at Albany at which they might Light their Pipes, this Fire was kindled at Albany not at York, nor at Boston, nor at Virginia, nor any where else; that was the thought and pleasure of our Fore Fathers, that the Good Treaty the English then had with us might not bleed nor we find any trouble about it; Thereon laid down a Belt of Wampum. Continuing

The Tree that was planted by our Forefathers at Albany was such That it reaches up to the Heavens, and may be seen by every Body which has also been supported by us, Queder and the Government of york. In the first place wee took hold of one anothers hands and afterwards with a string, then with a chain which was strong; Finally you Offred a golden Chain which has firmly bound us ever since and will Continue to hold us and our Children for ever which is agreeable to our Councellors and men of war. This is According to the Covenant and Treaty We entred into, and will Continue to the Worlds end, and will never grow Old; For our Covenant Chain is such That if a Vast Tree should fall thereon it will hold fast, but if it might happen to break yet we would again renew it: When we first entred into Covent We agreed to have but one heart one hand one life, this is what we Obliged our selves to, We now again fasten the Chain and make it stronger and stronger Lest some evil Spirit, should come amongst us, We also make it as bright as possible and thereon laid down a Belt of Wampum

Then taking into his hand Another Belt of Wampum proceeded: This Belt of Wampum is to desire you Our Brethren, may never endeavour to withdraw your hands but that it may henceforward be as always it has heretofore been, and that from this time forward you are desired to look upon the sun that it may be a perpetual Memorial between us, and thereupon laid down a Belt of Wampum and sat down

after which he arose and proceeded

That the six Nations, and the Dee Nations their Nephews would set up a Tree next Adjoyning to the Tree set up for the Government of New york which Tree should be seen throughout the whole Earth, and thereupon laid down a Belt of Wampum

Then Continuing

Our Brother, We will fix a Tree for you at Albany, that so you may know our sincerity, adding, We now spread a Cloth for those to sit on that shall come to the Tree, laying down a Hat of Beaver, We desire also that if any of our Nations shall come again, as Messengers or for further Treaty, they may be well Received and entertained, This is the spreading we have laid under the Tree for those to sit upon that come to Albany to Treat with us and we desire such care may be taken of it that it may not be defiled with Blood,

Then Laid down a Pack of Skins

Then taking another Belt of Wampum in his hand, Said,

This Respects more people that are gone from us & settled in Canada, naming Chuckanadangaw & Oso Revolted and other Indians that have not meddled in the war, We the Eight Nations have agreed that Coll. Schuyler be desired to draw these nations down to be treated with, that so they may be kept in Peace with the English; We do not mean that Coll. Schuyler should go himself, but that he should send some persons on this Affair; and laid the Belt down for Coll. Schuyler to send.

We were desired to come to Albany to renew the Covenant with you, which we did Rejoycing; but behold in a short time the matter is turned to another thing, your Comissioners proceeded after we had Renewed the Covenant to put the Hatchet into our hands, which we laid by our side, not supposing it would come to what it is, We told the Comissioners we would take a Coal from under Fire and bring here to Boston which the Eastern Indians our Children have been Acquainted with in Order for their meeting us and you here in Boston, But they Refuseing to come and meet here and haveing spilt the blood of the English our Brethren, therefore we the Six Nations and the Two other Tribes now lay hold of the Hatchet which you Offer.

Now our Brother the Broad Way of Pynchcon Let us make no Mistake in our management, it belongs to him that is at home His present Majesty, We are as a Field to a Mans house, We desire that this Belt of Wampum may Cross the Seas, and our Eys will be upon that, that we may not go astray, We desire that this Belt

may

May be Offered to his Majesty, That so he may Consider of it, that he may know how we are bleeding of our wounds, for it is he that manages War and Peace, We say that We have fast hold of the Hatchet as you have, But we desire this Belt may be Sent immediately to His Majesty that so his pleasure may be known, and so soon as the Head of the Canoe or Vessel strikes the shore We desire you would Send Directly to us and we will come forthwith, and then laid down the said Belt of Wampum

We now haveing Accepted the Hatchet from you as Soldiers have put a large Eye into your Heads that you may look about you that so you may See further than ever you did, We desire that dureing the time of this Belts going Over and Returning, You would have a good Care to look about you you well know the Paths they have here to fore come in, they are the same they now come in therefore as you know them We desire you would be very Carefull by your looking about, perhaps you may Captivate some of them, and thereby you and We may know how many of them there be that hurt you, for we cannot now tell who they are, nor how many they be. And thereupon he laid down a Belt of Wampum

We are now proceeding upon what was Agreed upon by our Forefathers, it is only Multiplying words to Repeat it, We desire you would take particular Notice of this which is Our death and yours. We desire that this may always be kept in memmory, that this which we call death may appear when a Great Army of men Appear against you, that a Post may go Night and Day to us through our whole Country, this we Call a Candle and may Walk Day and Night and may give Intelligence to one another of any Danger

Now our Brethren the Broad way and Pyncheon and all that are here present, this is to let you know, these are the Articles We have to lay down before you, what Articles we have Engaged in are not of Small Importance

There is another thing which We did not come upon, But it is the Custom on our Treaty's to have our Hatchets and Kettle put in Order.

The Lieut Governour in the Name of the Court said that the Expressions of Friendship now made by the Delegates are as Great as the Tree mentioned by them and the Articles being of Concern will be Answered the next time of Treaty.

Sept 6th The Lieut Governour in the Name of the Court made Answer to the Severall Articles mentioned by the Deligates in the last meeting.

Friends & Brethren,

1. We have Observed with Satisfaction the Account you have Given us of Your first Acquaintance with the English and of the several Treaty's between us and your Nation from the beginning to this day which We find Agreeable to our Antient Records and to the Account given us by our Forefathers of the same and are Glad to find that by so often renewing the Covenant the Friendship between us and you has been so strongly Confirmed and Continued without any Infraction as to this day. And as we have hitherto Inviolably Kept all our promises to you So we do now again Assure you of our Constant Friendship to you for the future. And that you may at all times Treat with us as Brethren When ever We meet together.

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure of a Turtle Engraven thereon was laid down.

2. We agree with you to have but one hand and one heart, and are desirous that the Friendship between us should remain in its Force and Vigour to the Worlds end, and We are well pleased to find that the Union is so Strickt between us that no evil Spirit shall be able to break or Disannul it.

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure of a Heart Engraved thereon was laid down.

3. You have see in a General Assembly the whole Government of this Province who do in a Publick manner engage that they will not withdraw their hands from the Golden Chain but will Endeavour to keep it Bright and Strong as long as the sun shall Endure.

Then

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure of the Sun engraved thereon was laid Down

4: We take Notice you propose to set up at Albany a Tree of Treaty with us near the Tree that is set up for the Government of york which we allow to be a proper place when there is a General Treaty of the several Governments with the six Nations, But when there is a Treaty of this Government only We Judge the proper place to be either here in Boston or some other Town in this Province, as We and you shall Agree Especially since We are more Capable of giving you good Treatment and Entertainment in this Province than in any other place

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure of a Tree Engraved thereon was laid down

5. We have already by our Comissioners when at Albany sent some Blankets to the Tribe of Caghnewaga Indians, who have Received the same very Kindly, and We shall desire and Enable Coll. Schuyler (whose readiness and Fidelity in serving us and you has been Always Manifest) to go on in engageing not only those Indians but also others, who have not already taken part with the Eastern Indians, to Continue in Friendship with us and you

Then a peice of Plate with the Figure of a Bear engraved thereon was laid down

6. We take Notice That out of Tenderness to the Eastern Indians (whom you term your Children) you had laid by you the Hatchet we had Offered you because those Indians had laid their Hatchet at your feet; by that Action disarming themselves and engageing to forbear all further Acts of Hostility against us. But now that instead of coming hither they have cast the utmost Scorn and Contempt upon you, and in defiance both of us and you at the very time they should have met you here have fallen upon our People your Brethren all along the Frontiers and Spilt their Blood and thereby given the most Convincing Evidence of their Great Falsehood and Treachery, We think you Can do no less in Justice to your Selves and in Friendship to us than to take up the Hatchet ag.

I might any of Our People your Brethren again, that you should feel the Smart of it your selves, and that you would Joyn together and fall upon them.

Then a peice of Slate with the Figure of a Hatchet Engraved thereon was laid down.

7. We observe your desire That a Belt of Wampum should be sent forward to His Majesty King George, Which shall be done so farr as to Represent to his Majesty your Readiness to Joyn with us against the Eastern Indians and thereupon to Recommend you to His favour. But this Government haveing full Power from His Majesty to make War with those Indians you have no Reason to Delay going out agt them till an Answer comes back from the King But since you have made it known to a Committee of this Court, That you are desirous to bring in some other Tribe to your Assistance Or at least to engage them to stand Neuters, And that several of your fighting men are now Warring against a Nation of Indians living at a Great Distance from you to whom it will take some time to Recall, and you having Offered this as the Reason for not generally proceeding against the Eastern Indians at this time. We Accept as having weight in it, and desire you will dispatch those matters as soon as may be, that so you may then with a Body of your fighting men Vigorously pursue the Enemy, But we expect that in the mean time you will allow and Encourage such of your young men as shall incline to proceed against them. The sparing a small Number of Men can be no ways Injurious to you, but may be of service to us. And you may depend upon it that according to our promise made by our Comissioners at Albany, they shall be well rewarded; Let this matter have a proper Consideration and your Answer with what dispatch you Can.

Then a peice of Slate with the Figure of a Ship Engraved thereon was laid down.

8. We think your proposal very Reasonable that if any Number of the Enemy should be discovered by us coming against you that a post should go by Night and by Day to give you of the Danger; And we expect that you will take Care to dispatch to us the same advice on all Occasions.

Then a piece of Slate with the figure of a Wolf engraved thereon was laid down.

13. We

Present
Peter Fökland
Cort Banker
Geo: Brugh
Jn.o Collins
Wm Livingston
Ed. Tyndell
Lawrence Clerk
Interpreter

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indn affairs in Albany the 7th of October 1723

Present the Commrs of Indn affairs

The Deputies of the five Nations who have been at Boston being returned the Comrs did them welcome and desire them to acquaint us what was acted transacted there

Sachem

You must now be as welcome as you are glad that we are returned in health and desired us that we might inform you of the principal heads what we have transacted with our Brethren at Boston, it is what is surprizeing to us that we should be desired to repeat what passed between us for Gov.r Schuyler has all our transactions and thought you were throughly acquainted with the whole affair and that his Excel.cy our Gov.r has an acco.t of it therefore we desire that the writing may be sent for and repeated to us and if it doth contain more or less then what we have said we shall inform you of it

The Comrs answered

We are sorry you have good memories to retain and repeat what you have said at Boston one as you are great men who Represents yo.r Respective Nations so we will not give Credit to any thing but what you your selves do informe us neither is it honest to take things upon trust. But we Christians do give most Credit to what the parties come to tell themselves so Gov.r Schuyler went to Boston without the knowledge of our Gov.r & of this Boston we are not to take any thing given him relating our Treaties at Boston but desire you to repeat it to us that his Excel.cy our Gov.r may be acquainted w.th the Truth of the affair

Answer

Since we find you are desirous to hear from us what we have done at Boston we shall inform you of it as well as we are able

Sachem

Brethren

590.

That in our Journey to Boston before we arrived there several people were murthered by ye Indians & when we came there the Govern^r^ offered us the Hatchett & Warr wth the Eastern Indians to fight against the Eastern Indians whereon we took a Consultation and thought proper to take Coll Jno Schuyler among us & desired his Advice and Consent how we should act in that matter on which he gave his Vote in behalf of the Govern^t^ of Newyork to take up the hatchett of War & then we all in Genl of our 8 Nations mutually Consented to take up each a hatchett of War ag^t^ the Eastern Ind^s^ He took up one & then we took up each one after the Speaker had said this he was stopt and they equivocated that Coll Schuyler had not taken up the Hatchett of War Nevertheless we desired that the Govern^t^ of Boston should acq^t^ the Kings of great Britain and France what flame is kindled by reason of this Ind^n^ War It is not reasonable they should suffer any of their plantations to be in War and they at the same time in peace in Europe That they might speedily see that this War should Cease on wch they gave a belt of Wampum and what answer they did receive ~~might be~~ that we might be acquainted therewith next year

They desired us not to dissuade any of our young Men from going to War agt the Eastern Ind^s^ who are inclined to go out which we promised & before we departed from Boston 6 Men of our Nations went out in 2 Troops agt the E. Ind^s^ That when we go out a fighting we shall be provided w^t^ ammunition from Coll Jno Schuyler at Albany and when we bring a Scalp he is to pay us the premium of £100 for Each

After the Ind^s^ were withdrawn Hend^k^ ye Ind^n^ Interpreter told this Board y^t^ ye 8 Nations have not acted any thing at Boston without the Consent & Approbation of Coll John Schuyler

The Journall of the proceedings of the Commissioners Appointed by His Excellency the Governour and Council to Attend the Delegates of the Six Nations Eastward.

Wednesday
October 12th about
4h P.M.

We embarqued on board the Sloop Two Brothers John Alden Master. Friday following being the 12th of Octob. We arrived at Falmouth in Casco Bay about Seven in the Morning, we anchor'd between Spapoduck and Casco Neck. We immediately went on Shoar and took up two Rooms at Capt. Collins And after we had put one Room into some tollerable order We called the Indian Delegates together and Informed them that We were sent by the Governour and Council of the Massachusetts Province to accompany them to the Eastward in Order to their having an Interview with the Indians in those parts as an Instance of the Governments respect to them.

After Congratulating to them their safe Arrival and observing to them the good Providence of God [illegible] in our voyage We told them We were

Was of Opinion that Casco was the most
suitable place to meet the Eastern
Indians at; for that it was the Center of
the Eastern Country and the nearest plan
to the Indians where they could be well
Accommodated with houses to Lodge in
We then put it to them whether they were
well Satisfied with the place. They made us
no answer but desired time to consider
We then asked them if they would Send
an Express to call in any of the Eastern
Indians And told them if they desired to
Send one of the Captive Indians as their
Messenger that he Should be Dispatched
with all possible Safety and as they Should
Direct They then enquired how the Indians
were to come whether by Land or water.
We answered that they would come Chiefly
by water and Added that if they were
inclined to Stay at Casco till they Should
have an Answer from the Indians they
Should be as well Treated and as Safely guarded
as we our Selves For which they returned us
their hearty Thanks We then Shewed them
a draught of Kennebeck River and Chaulked
out the Country to Penobscot and Explained
it that So the Delegates might be themselves
the Judges of the Suitableness of the place
aforesaid for to Treat at. The Delegates
then consulted among themselves whither
they Should Send to Penobscot or to Namegy-
wack the major part seemed inclined to Send
to Penobscot. But we then told them that
the Kennebeck Indians were the Aggressors
And that their Tribe had frequently Treated
with the English and often broken their
Said

Saith. The Delegates not entirely Agreeing in their Opinions about the matter. They concluded to Consult the Messenger and leave it to him to Chuse the way he Should think most Expeditious. Accordingly Abraham was called in, and we Shew him a Map of the Country and told him that if he Should Chuse to go to Naridgwack we were of Opinion he might be Supplyed with a Birch Canoe in Kennebeck River and we Should give Orders Accordingly. The Messenger Chose to go to — Naridgwack. We then desired the Indian Delegates to Consider what Message to Send for that the aforesaid Indian was their Messenger and not ours. The Delegates went out and Consulted together. After Dinner the Indians Sent us word by an Interpreter that they had Something to Say to us if we were at Leasure to hear them. We Sent for them and told them we were now ready to hear what they had to Say. They then told us that they always understood that they were to goup to the Indians Castle or Country themselves But inasmuch as we had twice made our Request they would Send to the Indians But were of Opinion it was altogether unnecessary for the Captive Indian alone. They had there concluded to Send one of their own number and with him a belt of Wampam to the Indians to come and See them and Col. Schuyler added that they were now ready to Send away their Messengers and would Send them to day or when we pleased. And told us further that they had Ordered their Messengers to inform the Indians that the Reason why they did not come in person was because Some

of

detained by the way; and therefore they must
not think it Strange that they did not come to
their Fire as they might otherwise have Expected
They proceeded to Say That they had Instructed
their Messengers to tell the Indians they were
going to, that Delegates of the Six Nations were
come to Speak with them for two Ends One that
as they were Friends to the English they might
know the Reason why they had made War upon
the English And Secondly that they might Conti-
peaceably together. They Desired then to know
wither the things they had Offered were agreeable
to us, and Added that they Should use their
utmost Endeavours to oblige the Eastern Indians
to live Peaceably with the English. We Answered
that that we looked upon their Sending One of their
own number as a Token of their Favour; and
Thanked them. We then told them that the
Great Governour and Council that Sent us never
thought of their going into the Indians Country
themselves and we had no Instructions about
any Such Matter But if they were desirous to
go further Eastward to any English Settlement we
were ready to Accompany them. Nevertheless
We were of Opinion that the place we were
now at was most Suitable for the Reasons
before mentioned They Answered that they well
enough liked the place but were Surprized they
were not informed of the place of Treaty before
they came here and Said they were now ready
to dispatch their Messengers. We told them
we had taken Care to provide a good Whale Boat
and Crew to Carry them as far as Arrowsick
and would dispatch them as soon as possible

Interpreter who usually resided at Casco Bay was absent for that he well understood the way to Narridgwack and if he were here would be a good Pilot and Companion. The Indians then Desired that all Acts of Hostility might Cease at the present. For Sayd they if our Messengers shall come to any harm in their way it will prove of very ill Consequence. We then told them We never so much as thought of their sending one of their own Number; Otherwise We Should before now have concerted Measures for his Safety. We told them it was true we had an Army out and in the way to Narridgwack But we would Send an Express to the Commanding Officer of the Forces to Suffer their Messengers to pass and repass with safe Safety and to afford them all assistance that Should be necessary And that he immediatly give the Same Orders to all under his Command And that he and they Should likewise Suffer all the Indians that Should come in upon their Invitation to come Safely and without Molestation We told them We had prepared a Whale boat and Sepenemen to Carry them to Arrowsick and that we had given orders that they Should carry them as farr as Richmond if there Should be Occasion and added that the Major of the Town out of his Tender Regard to their Safety had concluded to Send his own Son to guard and accompany their Messengers. They returnd us their hearty thanks. We then Congratulated each other upon the happy Issue of Affairs thus far We then told them we were all to continue under the Same Roofe and we Should be as Tender of their Safety and make as good provision for their Entertainment as for our own and asked if they had any thing further to Say at this time They answered they had nothing more to Say now —

[illegible] Evening about 4 oClock a
Whale Boat and Sixteands under the Comand
of Lieut Joshua Moody were got ready —

Upon which we Consulted the Indians whither
they would Send their Messenger that night
or the next day. They Answered that they had
Chosen Sagamonout to go to Nanidgwack, —
upon which the said Indian got up and Expres
his readiness and desire to go forward that night

We gave Order that Tobacco pipes Rum
and other necessarys for his Voyage Should be put
on board About Eight a Clock that evening We
all Accompanyd him to the Water Side and he
Embarqued with our Orders to Col Walton to —
further Supply &c as will appear more at large
in the Copy of our Letter to him. This day all
the Commissioners, Col Schuyler & Major Moody
were present. ——

Saturday
Octob 13th P M

We desired to Speak with the
Delegates, accordingly they came in and We —
first told them that at Boston Governour Shute
in his Answer to their Speech had in General
hinted to them the Treachery and Perfidiousness of
the Eastern Indians but referred them to the Com
missioners for a more particular relation and We
being all of us at Leisure Should now more fully
inform them. And that We Should begin with
the Treaty made more than Thirty years ago by
Sr William Phips one of our former governours and
after wards, We designed to Shew them further Faith

That So they might the better understand
Accordingly the Said Treaty was Read and Explain
ed. After which we Showed them how perfidious
and basely the Indians had broken their Faith
and made Warr upon the English & Notwithst
Standing all which the English forgave them
and made a new Treaty which the Indians broke
also and have many times since broken their faith
as we Shall hereafter Shew them under their own hands
and Seals After which we told them we had Confined
the Indian Captive now with us into their Care and
hoped that they would See to it that he did not make
his Escape. They answered that they had Strictly
Charged him not to go away and were of Opinion
that he would not. We then desired to know if they
had any thing to Say in relation to the premises
They desired time to Consider and So we parted
for that time. ——

Sabbath day night
about 11 of the Clock

Lieutenant Moody Return
and brought us word that he had been to Aro
and Landed the Indian Messengers in Safe
there. That Col. Walton was returned from
Cushnuck. That he had delivered our Le
That the Col had furnished the Indians w
Birch Canoes and other necessarys. That
Walton had given a Signal for the Indians
and that he had given Order to all under his
und Notice to others to Suffer all that were it
in Safety. That he had also Sent one Bradbury
English man to Accompany the Indians to
Narrigwack. ——

Mond

Octob: 15th AM:

We told the Indian Delegates what news We had received from Aiowsick and desired to know of them if they had any thing to say in relation to what we told them in our last meeting.

They answered that they were glad to hear that their Messengers were got safe so far on their Journey and rejoyced to hear that so much respect was shewn to them as that an English man was gone in company They added their hearty thanks for the good entertainment they had met with since their arrival. We told them we hoped that they were sensible that we did all that we could to help forward their business and we were very glad to hear that what we had done was well received The Indians reply'd that they hoped their Messengers would return with Success, in the mean while they should Consider what to say when the Indians should come to them, and they would Communicate it to us. We told them that We took it as a further Instance of their friendships and thank'd them that they would let us know their Intentions. They desired that they might have a room by themselves that so they might not be any ways disturbed in their Consultations. We told them we should immediatly provide such a place for them We then told them that in our last Conference We had read to them a Treaty made betwixt Governour Ships and the Eastern Indians and according to our promise at our last meeting we should now shew them an other Treaty but before the Treaty was shown We observed to them

whole bo
owsick
as possible

how Treacherous the Indians have ever been
and how perfidiously and basely they had
broken their faith with regard to the Treaty
already shown and made War upon the
Englishes Notwithstanding whilst the English
made an other Treaty with them at Casco bay
and the English and they erected two great
heaps of Stones as Monuments and called
them the two Brothers The English being
abundantly Satisfied in a Peace so well confirm-
ed as they thought, Setled themselves again in
those parts - But in less than five weeks beheld
the Indians gathered themselves together and
came upon the English and layd waste the
Country for above fifty Miles in length Killing
Captivating burning &c without distinction
and all this without so much as ever first
Signifying any uneasiness or so much as
pretending that the English had done them
least injury or wrong: after this the English and
they made a new Treaty at Piscataqua nine years
ago, which was Read and Explained. After
which a Treaty made with Colo Nicholson &c
was Read in which the Eastern Indians
owned their having been in fault: We there
told them that to morrow we designed to shew
them an other Treaty made with our present
Governour and in due time purposed to shew
them Several other Treaties which have been made
since: and they might Depend upon it we should
not impose any thing upon them but what was
matter of fact

Tuesday
Octob 16th A.M. We again met the Indians and
first asked them their health and Whether they
were

and

with-

les —

esick

[illegible] pleased with the Entertainment
they Received-us, That they were very well
in health and pleased with their good
Treatment and gave us their hearty thanks
We then told them that according to our promise
Yesterday We Should now Shew them a Treaty
made with Governour Shute about five years
Since at Arrowsick Accordingly the Said
Treaty was produced Read and Explained, on
the Two Belts given for Confirmation were
Shewn afterwhich we told them how the Indians
had broken this Treaty And asked them if they
did well understand what had been Said to them
They answered that they believed they understood
all things aright We told them that to morrow
we designed to Shew them another Treaty made
Since and let them know how Exceedingly ill the
Indians had used the English. We then asked them
if they had any thing to Say They told us that
had considered of two things which they desired
to Say to the Eastern Indians when they were
now ready to Communicate

1st That they heard the Eastern Indians had
made War upon the English wherefore they were
come with power from their respective Nations
to tell them that they are Children to the Six
Nations And that 'tis not long Since that the
Eastern Indians came and earnestly desired
that they might thrust their Arm into the
Golden Chain of Amity between the Nations
and the English and upon hearing of the War
aforesaid they are come to take the hatchet out
of their hand for by their Striking upon One part
of the Chain they affect and Hurt the whole and
the Six Nations resent their Waring upon the
English as a breach of their Treaty with them

C

2 [illegible] as they had once told them they would take the Hatchet out of their hands and bend it to the bottomless pit and thereby put away their drunkenness So they will insist upon it that they do inviolably maintain that Peace which all the Nations have agreed to keep with the Christians So long as there should be Peace between the French and English They added that they desired to let their Brethren the English what they intended to offer that So if there was any thing not agreeable in any word it might be known.

We told them we greatly esteemed of their Councils those two days past and look'd upon them as a Confirmation of their Sincere Friendship to the English and we Received it as such. They then told us that they should consult some things further relating to these affairs and when they had concluded upon things would let us know what they had concluded upon. We answered that We should at all times be ready to Receive what they had to say.

Wednesday
Octob^{r} 17th

The Indians were all day in Council among themselves and so we had nothing passd between us that day.

Thursday
Octob^{r} 18th A.M.

The Interpreters told us that the Indians had something to say to us. We immediately desired them to walk in and told them we were ready

who had all along been their Spokesman
Stood up and Said That in time past
the Eastern Indians Earnestly requested of the
Five Nations that they might thrust their Arm
into the Golden Chain of Amity and Friendship
between the Nations and accordingly they were
accepted upon their Styling themselves Children
to those Nations and calling them their parents
They added that they came first to the Nearest
Nation and they went to the furthest and after
that were at the pains and Charge of going to
all the rest of the Nations and they requested a
this and Acknowledged it as a great favour tha
they Said was the first thing they designed to Sa
to the Eastern Indians and upon Saying this l
down a Small Stick. ——

Cy article. You our Sons you have formerly Subm
your Selves to us and thrust your hands into t
Covenant Chain between us and the English
and you looked upon it to be a great favour to
admitted so to do But Since that time you
have Twisted and turning your Arm cant k
it Still cant hold it Still as we do and alway
have done, if you go on to Act this much lon
you'll get your Arm quite out and if so we d
(ie) We will make war upon you to the
of our Lives. ——

3 Art. To the Young men who are for War our
discourse is to you We now bind your hands
desire you to look back to what your fore Fa
have Covenanted in their Treaties with the
and See that you fulfill their Treaties. ——

4 Art. You Great men our Discourse is to you W
make you a Fire that you may consider

6th Art. Now we Six Nations [illegible]
which Clarifies the Sight and Understanding
Shews them the Mind and inward m[illegible]

7th Art. Now We Six Nations gather up all the
Bones and lay them upon the Dead and they
Shall be Seen nomore which the Interpreters
told us was as much as to say all past injur-
ies are and must be forgotten — Wampum
they layed down a Stick upon the Table be-
afterwards they told us that it was about
years Since the Eastern Indians first Sub-
themselves to the five Nations. They proc-
now to desire us to Shew them the pres-
we were to furnish them with all for their
We desired an Explanation of the fifth
Sixth Articles They answered us that w[illegible]
any Nation or people are Engaged in a[illegible]
they are in darkness and they now design
to give them light that is make peace
them The Sixth Article is only a Comm-
to make Peace They then Shewed us the
presents as they designed to present them
and desired to know of us whether we a[illegible]
of them We Answered that We were com-
upon their Acct and out of respect to the-
And as for the presents we had reigned
properly in them And they must go
as their own proper presents and not ours
then askt them Concerning a Belt given th-
the Governour of New York in what manner
for what End it was given They Answered th-
'twas given them only as a present. We a[illegible]
if they had any thing further to Add they
Sayed nothing more at this time. ——

We told the Indians We had
Something to Say to them before We Should
Enter upon Business vizt That as they had
desired us in case they Should Omit any
thing of Weighty concern in their Several
Articles to the Eastern Indians that We would
put them in Minde of it And we have tak-
good Notice of their Seven Articles and
Observe that in them they take no Notice of
the Priests that are among the Indians who
are the Cause of all their disturbance & in As
we are firmly of Opinion the Government
will never Consent to make peace So long a
the Fryars are among them; for Long the
Indians can never Be relyed upon in any
thing they either Say or do. This is what
We are bold to Assure you We desire therefore
that you would use your own Discretion in that
affair. We then proceeded to tell them
Should now Read another Treaty But here
We told them that before this Treaty Col
Tailer Col^o Stoddard & Col^o Dudley in the very
Room where we then were in the presence
of Major Moody now present came and
Enquired into many disorders of the Indians
and had a Treaty with them But thro a
mistake We had Left the paper that gave
an Account of what was then done, and
Brought another in the Room of it which
Shewed them We told them the Reason of
that Treaty was because the Eastern Indians
had much disturbed the English in their
Settlements and Threatned to drive them a-

to Reprimand them — We then told them that in as much as we had (as we already told them) left that Treaty We should now proceed to Read to them an other made at Arrowsick two years ago. And accordingly the Said Treaty was Read & After which We Shewed them how the Indians had broken that Treaty in almost every Article In that they never had behaved themselves well towards the Kings Liege Subjects nor had they ever payd any thing near the Number of Skins for the Subsistance of the hostages &c — We likewise told them how dishonourable the Indian Hostages were in Running away wch obliged the English to Confine them as they now do. We told them likewise that the Indians last year desired us to come and Treat further with them that so we might come to a right understanding of affairs and appointed a time to meet upon which the English Government appointed Commissioners to meet them according to their promise but they disappointed us and never came near us and one of their Hostages who was sent as Messenger to call them in Runaway and never returned all these things we told them were true as might be abundantly proved We added that perhaps might Insinuate that the English had encroached upon their Lands but as to that We had deeds to Shew That that was so far from being true that We justly owned Lands many Miles beyond any English Settlements. The Indians told us that they would go and Consider about the affair of the Priests among the Indians and they would Consider in what manner the Indians Should behave themselves

+ for the Damages done by them or

was among them they would never
live Peaceably for he was always stiring
up Differences and many times wrote
Letters to our Governours and insults and
abuses the English in the name of the
Indians And when We aske the Indians
about it they say they never knew of any
such thing which may serve to shew how
mischievous he is

In the Evening We considered that it would
be necessary for the Service to Advise with
Col. Walton & We Concluded therefore if
he did not come before the next morning
to Sail for Arrowsick. ——

Friday
Octbr 19. About half an hour past nine A.M.
We Weighed Anchor for Arrowsick
and Arrived there the Evening following
about five We went on Shoar and were
informed that Col. Walton was gon for
Casco We Viewed the Desolations and
And returned on board our Vessell The
next Morning We fell down to Hunnaw
Cove where we met with Contrary Winds
and were obliged to come to an Anchor
We Espied a Smoke upon Wood Island at the
Mouth of Kennebek River We immediatly
on board Capt. Westbrook & his directed four
Whale Boats to be manned and went to the
Island and Searched the Same finding only a
Wigwam but none of the Enemy as We Suppos'd
might have been there. ——

October
21th: Sabbath Morning the Land lying Contrary We borrowed two Whale B[oats] of Capt Westbrook in Order to Return them to Casco fearing least our Company and Stores might be wanted there but We had no Sooner got out of the Mouth of the River but We met a fogg and so great a Swell that We had all like to have Stove upon a Rocky Island we finding it impracticable to proceed returned with Some dificulty to our beseiged. ——

October
22d Munday
Morning We Sailed for Casco and arrived there Some what afternoon where we were received by Colo Walton his Officers and their Companies. ——

Tuesday
Octob: 23: We Reviewed Colo Waltons Regiment which were drawn up and Exercised in the Train Field. ——.

Wednesday
Octob: 24th AM:

In the morning We were informed That the Indians had Some thing to Say to us. We immediatly Sent word that we were ready to receive it. They told us they Considered and they thanked us for our Recollection of what they had already offered. Desired to know if any thing be wanting or whether they must ask a Peace. We immediatly took them up with Some Surprize and told them We were Sorry that the Misunderstanding us We were come only to be witness of what past between them and the Eastern Indians

[illegible] come and to accompany them and
to see that the Indians no ways Imposed upon
them. We are no ways Imployed to aske
Peace nor do we desire you to do it. We are come
only to accompany you in doing your own
Business. We understand you are come to Enq[uire]
into the reason of the War on the Indians side
They tell people that it is because the English
have taken away their Lands. And we are now
ready to Shew you that We have Deeds for what
we Claim or posses. Col[o] Schuyler told them
that he could read and he assured them what we
Sayd was true. The Indians replyed that
they See what they now offered was rejected and
they Should Say no more about it. As to the
affair of the Jesuit Say they We have considered
and We find that We have no power to meddle
in an affair of that Nature. We are Sent to take
the Hatchet out of the Eastern Indians hand and
to Demand a Peace. We again told them as to
the affair of a Peace We had nothing to do in
We then told them We had Deeds before us to
prove our just Title to the Lands we posses
and they and their Fathers from time to time
owned it in their Several Treaties Yet the Indians
have come and Killed &c as We have already
told you Col[o] Schuyler told them he had look
into one of the Deeds which was now Shewn
them and he found that the English had a
just right and Title to Lands Thirty Miles
beyond where the English had lately Settled
Notwithstanding all which the Indians had
come and besides killing Several Persons and
Captivating others they had destroyed more
[illegible] Indians

[illegible]
[illegible] any wind
[illegible] Richo
[illegible] land at th
[illegible] immediatly
[illegible] ed your
[illegible] ent. to the
[illegible] mony as
[illegible] We Suppo

Country was worth [illegible] Sundry people concerning the late [illegible] ours were read to them We then ask'd if they had any thing further to Say? They answered that they had nothing more to Say. —

Thursday
Octob^r 25 Past'd without any thing worth noting Saving our going to New Yarmouth. —

Friday 11^h
Octob^r 26 P.M.

Cop^t Herman arrived from Small point and brought the Indian Messengers. The Indian Delegate upon his return told us that he and the English man and Captive Indian had been to Narridgwalk and to another Indian Town beyond, that they had never seen any Indian since their going from us; That they found a Letter left upon the Indian meeting house, which they had brought along with them. We told them We rejoyced to see our good friend return Safe after so great a fatigue and hop'd he had met with no great hardships. We told him that 'twas with impatience we had waited his return We then told them that We believed that they had done all they could to See the Indians and deliver their Errand to them. We then asked them what [illegible] design in Sending their Messengers

...ere and
...sed upon
...to aske
...e acc com
...r own
...e to Eng
...ans side

...ed ... ... Indians

We added that We believed the Sooner the better that they come to a Resolution for the Winter was coming on &c

They desired to know what the Letter Sent that they had brought. The Letter was accordingly produced and read to them and Interpreted. Colo Schuyler Observed that the Indians were fine fellows to Threaten as they had in that Letter. Seeing they dare'nt See but three men when they come into their Country. We then Observed to them that the Indians Sayed We built Houses upon their Lands, but We had already proved the Contrary to most of them and We hoped that they would inform their Country men who had been absent that We had bought many Miles further than We possess and might right fully possess when we pleased. We then told them if they would Consider of the premises We would hear the result of their thoughts in the morning. ——

October 26th

In the Evening about Seven a Clock We read to them a Copy of which is hereunto exhibited. We desired their thoughts upon it They replyed that it required no time for an answer for as they had before told us they ever thought they were to go to the Indian Country but finding ... they and We

Sent

[illegible] agreed to send to Narragansett and have
ant can find no Indians, We would n
have you treat us like Children and le
sending Elsewhere We replyed That they
by [illegible]
that as they should see might Conce
Measures accordingly, We nowayes dict
to them nor did we take it upon us to des
it was at their own Choice But if they wou
go We would go with them or Stay here a
they pleased or if they concluded to return
Boston We were ready also to Accompany
them there. But to our great surprize the
Indians told us that for the future they
be directed wholly by us for that they were
[illegible]
Nations they should relate the whole
as it had been Transacted this being s
with some warmth We concluded to
them time to Recover their Temper th
morning. ——

Saturday

and ask them if they had any thing
Say to us this Morning. They told us tha
when they came from home they came
a good intent Even to take the Salutes
the Indians found &c as they had a

undertaking — Winter drawing on We desire to
go to Boston this day. And when we come
there We Shall Say Some thing to your Governour
We take this opportunity to thank you for

and told them We Should make report of
what had passed. The Weather being faire
We told them We designed to go immediatly
on board in Order to come to Saile They
told us that when they Should come to town
they would let their Country men know —
all that had passd And Especially what the
Indians had Engaged in their Several Treaty
And the Insulting Letter which they had

Country men for they Could not say peace
this So We told them We made no doubt
but that they would do the Government
Justice in Every thing that they had Seen and
heard After which we Embarqued on board
our Vessels

By Order of the Committee
of the Sailors

In Council, Nov. 22. 1722.
Read & Sent down.

75
to
98

98

Colonies 14. 8bre 1723.

M.r de Vaudreuil et Begon 12

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monseigneur

Manuelle

Vous avoir reçu Lettre du Roy du 9. Juin dernier que vous nous avés fait l'honneur de nous envoyer.

L'entreprise que les Sauvages de Panaouamské ont faite l'année

dernierre sur le fort Anglois
scitué au bord en de la Riviere
St Georges, n'a pas reussy, les de
pluyes continuelles les ont obligés
de se retirer, ils y ont fait des
prisonniers qu'ils ont renvoyé,
ensuite, ont brulé un moulin à
scie, et tué des Bestiaux, ils en
ont perdu a l'attaque de ce fort
un Sauvage de la Riviere
St. Jean.

Ils comptoient qu'ayant renvoy
les prisonniers Anglois, ces de
dernierre les Laisseroient en repos

COLONIES

Pendant qu'ils etoient en chasse
les Anglois sont allés a leur village
au mois de mars dernier, ou ils ont
brulé le fort de pieux, l'eglise,
le presbitaire, et toutes leur cabanes.

Cette action a animé ces
Sauvages, ils ont fait depuis
plusieurs tentatives pour enlever
le fort Anglois, elles ont été sans
succés par le peu d'experience
pour ces expeditions.
Ce fort etant basty sur le terrein
françoises depuis deux ans au
prejudice des limites en deshorner

posséer en 1720. et l'intention de S.
1716. n'étant point que le S. de
Vaudreüil donne aucun Secours
d'hommes aux Sauvages, le de
S.r de Vaudreüil en Degon-
croyant qu'il conviendroit de
demander au Roy d'Angleterr
que ce fort fut rasé.
Il y eut eu avis auparavt de Deux
derniers que des Abenaquis errans
et sans allés en chasse du côté des
cinq villages Iroquois, il en avoit
été pris quarante par les Anglois
qui les ont remis aux Iroquois

que ces derniers en avoient envoyé
deux avec deux Anglois, à
Nawrantsouak pour y traiter
de la paix avec les Abenaquis
de ce village.

Ces deputés n'ayant point trouvé
à Nawrantsouak les sauvages
qui etoient allés en basse, ils
l'aissèrent dans une cabanne
du tabac et des calumets et
attachèrent aux arbres une
écorce sur laquelle ils avoient
dépeint avec du charbon deux
lunes pour marquer qu'ils

revienderoient au village dans deux
mois, ces deux Anglois et cet
deux Sauvages emporterent av
eux une autre Lettre que le Pere
Rale missionnaire de ces Villag
avoit fait au devant de la porte de
son Eglise, sur laquelle étoit
ecrit que les Sauvages n'écouteroi
aucunes propositions de paix, qu
les Anglois n'eussent abandonn
entierement les terres Abenaquis
et que s'ils brûloient leur Eglise
et leur Village, ils j'roient brûler
les Prairies et les habitations

de la Nouvelle Angleterre.

Ces députés ne sont point revenus à Nanrantsouak, les Anglois d'intelligence avec les Iroquois ont crû que cette negotiation se feroit avec plus de succés s'ils pouvoient gagner les Sauvages de la mission de St. François, et à cet effet ils ont envoyé au mois de février dernier un Colliet aux Village pour leur deux Sauvages qui avoient été à Nanrantsouak.

La plupart des Sauvages de ce village et de ceux de Becancour etoient

en basse ou partir sur les neig
pouvoir en guerre, ce qui empes
ces députés de l'expliquer sur le
veritable motif de leur voyage
ils dirent seulement qu'ils venoi
parler de paix, sur quoy quelqu
de ceux qui etoient restés dans le
village coururent après les leur
qui etoient allés en guerre et en
ramenerent un grand nombre
avec eux, ces députés qui les de
avoient attendus leur dirent qu'i
devoient cesser de frapper sur
l'Anglois, et se detacher de ceu

& Nanrantsouak et Panasamské
lesquels etans seulle ne pouvroient
pas se soutenir contre les Anglois.
L'on de ces deputés auoit ordre
& Declarer en secret a quatre des
plus considerables et les moins
attachés aux françois que ceux
qui seroient portés a faire la paix
avec les Anglois devoient se
retirer avec leurs familles
chés les Iroquois, que ceux qui
resteroient vis aux Abenaquis
& Nanrantsoak ne seroient
ensevelis ny dans leurs villages

ny d'aucun Chemin et que les
Iroquois se declareroient egale
contre eux et contre ceux de
Nanrantsouak.

Quelques jours après tous les
Sauvages ayant été informés
de ce secret et des menaces des
Iroquois ils dirent aux deputés
qu'ils renoyoient de faire la
guerre, si les Iroquois engageoi
les Anglois de rendre aux
Abenaquis leurs terres et
les prisonniers qu'ils avoient
fait sur eux.

Ces deputés etant de retour a
Orange au mois de juin dernier
y trouverent les Anglois, qui
venant de renouveller leur alliance
avec les Iroquois leur avoit fait
promettre de faire la guerre aux
Abenaquis.

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Il dirent aux Iroquois que les
Abenaquis vouloient bien leur
obeir en cesser de faire la guerre
aux Anglois, sans leur expliquer
que c'etoit a condition qu'ils les
feroient rendre par les Anglois
leurs terres et leurs prisonniers,

les Iroquois repondirent que
puisque les Anglois et les Abena
les laissoient les maitres de decid
ils ne vouloient point qu'ils re
fissent la guerre, et que pour fai
re une paix solide ils invitoient de
chef de chacun des Villages abena
d'aller avec eux a boston dans
deux mois.

Les Abenaquis ayant apris pa
l'un de ces députés qui en revenu
a S.t Francois dans le mois de
Juillet, que les Iroquois vouloien
se rendre mediateurs de la paix

avec les Anglois et Jugeant que
les Iroquois etoient d'intelligence
avec les Anglois pour les tromper,
ils ont envoyé dire aux Iroquois
qu'ils les remercioient de leur
mediation, et qu'ils ne devoient pas
s'exposer d'aller avec eux à
Baston.

Il en ont informé en même
temps le S. de Vaudreuil et luy
ont dit en presence d'un prisonnier
Anglois, qu'ils alloient renvoyer
à Baston, qu'ils ne feroient point
de paix que les Abenaquis, qui

l'voient retenue prisonniere, ne
fussent rendue, que les Anglois
n'eussent abandonné leurs terre
et qu'ilz n'eussent reparé leur
torts, et les injustices qu'ilz leu
ont faite, et que pour regler les
conditions de la paix j'les ne
vouloient point d'autre mediat
que le S. de Vaudreuil, j'les en
chargerent ces prisonniers de bie
Expliquer toutes ces conditions
au Gouverneur de Boston.
Ceux de St. Jean avoient aussi
de Boixante et ceux de

Becancour au nombre d'environ
40. sont partis ensuitte pour
aller enguerre dautre le Gouvernt.
de Dartton jls en sont revenus
sur la fin dumois dernier.
Ceux de St. francois ont fait
dix huit prisonniers, tué dix
personnes, bruslé plusieurs
maisons et moulins a Scie,
et non eu qu'vn de leurs
blessé.
Ceux de Becancour ont tué
Sept personnes parmy lesquels
estoit vn Sauvage Angloise,

ont brulé deux fort de pieux
abandonnée, et tué beaucoup
de bestiaux conjointement avec
de Nanxantsouak, qui les etoient
allée soutenir pendant qu'ils
cueilleroient leur bled d'inde.

Les Hurons de Lorette on
été aussy deux fois en guerre
ils en sont revenus la premiere
fois l'été dernier, après avoir
tué quatre personnes et perdu
de leurs gens, ils en sont revenus
la seconde fois le quinze dernier
dernier, ont tué deux Anglois

et ont amené vn prisonnier.

Par le rapport de quelques vns de ces prisonniers il paroit qu'en la Nouvelle Angleterre le de— sentimens sur cette guerre sont partagés, les habitans se plaignant hautement que le Gouverneur la continüe — malgré eux.

L'intelligence qui a paru etre entre les anglois et les Iroquois des cinq Villages avoit fort intimidé les Abenaquis, et ceux d'entr'eux de mauvaise

volontés faisoient entendre a u
qui alloient en guerre, que les
Iroquois se declareroient co
eux, ce qui les avoit extremém
refroidy.

Le S. de Vaudreuil a cru neces
pour les rassurer que les Iroquo
domiciliés du Sault S.t Louis d
du Lac des deux montagnes se
joignissent a eux ne craignan
point que ceux de ces cinq Villages
se declarent contre les Abenaqu
il ne le fera pas lui meme, invit
a cette guerre, il le l'on ne l'a pas

les Abenaquis de tous les villages
et par les bureaux de Lorette, les
Iroquois de ces deux missions s'y
sont determinés et sont venus
prier le R. de Vaudreüil de leur
permettre d'aller en guerre, il en
est party le 20. du mois dernier
130. du Sault St Louis, 45. du Lac
des deux montagnes et 30. Abenaquis
de St François, ils ne seront de
retour qu'au commencement
du mois prochain.

Les Abenaquis ont aussy
envoyé des Colliers aux Etats-

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pour les Inviter a se joindre a la
contre les Anglois, il seroit
souhaitter qu'ils voulussent
entrer dans cette guerre, elle
feroit cesser le Commerce des
Et avoir a Orange, et les tentatives
des Anglois pour penetrer dans
les païs d'en haut, ceux cy y ont
envoyé des pavillons pavillons
Et avoir qui ont parû les recev
avec plaisir.

Le S. de Vaudreüil se conform
aux Intentions de Sa M.té
pour maintenir autant qu'il

pourra les Abenaquis dans la
possession de leurs terres.
Il a écrit de lui même au
Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre
pour lui demander que le de
Vaudreuil se retirera de dessus les
terres des Abenaquis, et
qu'il les laissera en Sauvage
en paix, j'en rend compte par
une Lettre particulière.
Il aura attention, que les
fond de deux mille Livres
fait sur l'Etat du Domaine
pour la Subsistance de

Chenaux et deux familles
soit employé à sa destination.
Nous avons l'honneur d'être avec
le plus profond respect

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Monseigneur

Votres humbles et
tres obeissans serviteurs
Vaudreuil Beauharnois

a Quebec le 14 8bre 1723.

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Virg.a. Nov.r 3d [illegible]

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My Lords

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

I am to acknowledge the honour of yr Lps of the 19th of June, with the extracts therein mentioned, and will proceed to answer such paragraphs of that Letter to yr Lpps as more particularly relate to my future Conduct in the Goberment of this Colony.

As I have not hitherto observed the Gen.l Assembly assuming to themselves any new or unusuall priviledges, so it shall be my care to prevent any innovations either on the prerogative of the Crown, or the ancient usage of that body.

Since the merchants, who are most concerned, seem not to approve of the proposed light house on Cape Henry, I think the Assembly here will take no further steps in that affair.

What your Lpps are pleased to recomend in relation to the keeping up a good correspondence with the Indians of the Six Nations will be carefully observed, and I hope bee fully answered by the inclosed Copy of the Treaty concluded with those Indians this year. Wherein the Interpreters are mentioned.

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The Act passed in 1700 for the better observation of the Sabbath being not to my

his majtes approbation. I shall endeavour when the Assembly meets again (being now proroged to the 15th of May next) to obtain a new law conformable to your Lopps Comands free from the exceptions to which the former lawes liable.

I am to inform your Lopps of the death of Willm Bassett Esqr one of his majties Councell for this Colony. whereby there is a vacancy at the board.

With submission to your Lopps I have always thought it improper for a governour to send a list of names for members of the Councel as is directed by his Majties instruction, untill he has gain'd a perfect knowledge of the country, and the qualifications of the gentlm fitt to fill that post. which is the reason I have hitherto delayd sending your Lopps such a list. but as I have an intire perswasion of the unblemished loyalty, good understanding, and ample fortune of John Carter Esqr present Secretary, and that he is every way qualified to serve his Majestie in that station, I humbly recōmend him to your Lopps favour, and hope yr Lopps will bee pleased to obtain his majties warrant for that purpose:

It is my duty to acquaint your Lopps, that his father is a Councellor, which may be started as an objection to the sons promotion, but I must

Observe to your Lds^ps, that there is scarce any
person in the Colony, unattended with some little
inconvenience, for they are all incorporated either
in blood or marriage: 150

But least your Lds^ps should judge such vicinity
as father and son too close to be allow'd to take seats
on the same bench, I take the liberty of recommending
to yr Lds^ps Josiah Quincy Esqr the kings Attorney
gen^l who is equally qualified with the former
but still has a father in law Coll. Dudley in
the Council:

Whatever your Lds^ps shall think fit in the
disposall of this Honour, tho my inclinations
are for Mr Carter, will be perfectly welcome
and agreeable to

HER MAJESTYS STATE PAPER OFFICE

My Lords

your Lds^ps most Obed^t and most
oblig^d humble Servant

J. Wentworth

Present
Henry Holland
Johan[n]s Cuyler
Coles Evans
Evert Banker
Evert Bancker
Johan[n]s Bleecker
Evert Wendell

} 630

} Com[rs]

At a meeting of the Com[rs] of the Indian affairs on Albany the 9th day of November 1723

The two Indians sent by the Com[rs] into Canada on the 20th ins[t] having returned sometime since to enquire what news they could hear there Concerning the Indians War with England and to Inform them they have given some Relation of it at their Arrival but Lawrence Claus the Interpreter being in Town were desired to repeat what they heard and saw in Canada

That after they were Engaged by the Com[rs] to go to Canada Col[o] Johannes Cuyler gave them a Belt of Wampum to bring the following Message to the Cachnawage Kanuagehaudee and Kendaxistinech Indian Castles in Canada to bid them in the name of the Government of New York & Boston & the Six Nations desiring them to lay down the Hatchett or War against England to use and Cultivate the Road from Canada Thether and trade as usual and if any weeds or Stumbling blocks lay in the way, them to be removed and cast aside and desired them to come to this place

When they arrived at Cachnawage the 20th Indians found but three Sachims there to whom they Communicated the above Message who told the Messengers that the other Sachems were gone a hunting and their young men were gone to War but they did not Communicated to them but they were ready to go and without their Order in Could not give a Direct answer now and would acquaint the other Sachims and since the Season of the year is so far advanced they

can

Can not come now and gave a String of Wampum
wch the Messengers have delivered to Coll. John
Schuyler

At a meeting of ye Comrs of the
Indian affairs in albany the
18th day of Novemr 1723.

Present
Henry Holland
Johan: Cuyler
Cleverus Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Johan: Bleecker
Evert Wendell
} Comrs

Whereas his Board is Credibly Informed
that the French at Canada or the Indians in alliance
with them are in a Actual War with our friends and
Brethren in New England have lately sent several
Belts of Wampum to the Upper and Remote
Nations of Indians to invite them to come to
Canada early the next Spring as soon as the trees
begin to bud to assist the Eastern Indians for
carrying on the sd War the Comrs are of opinion
that if these Messages have the desired Effects
of the French may be of dangerous Consequence
to his Majes Subjects of New England and be a
motive to draw the sd far Indns from trading
wth the Inhabitants of this Province wch has
been endeavourd to be promoted at a Considera-
ble Expence of the publick This board are
therefore of opinion that Lawrence Claese the
Interpreter be forthwith dispatched with a
Belt of Wampum to the Sinnekes Country & there
to get two trusty Indians to go to the far Indns
wth a message as mentioned in his Instructions
here underwritten

By the Comrs of the Indn affairs at Albany

Instructions for Lawrence Claese the Interpre-
ter to the Sinnekes Country

Whereas we are Informed that the ffrench
of Canada or the Indians in alliance with them
have lately sent several Belts of Wampum
to

Mr Partridge 382 Albany 28th Nov.r 1723.

D.

Have yours of 19th instant & Wrote the Contents thereof the two Gov.rs that have been with y.e Sec.r of Canpanie to Caghnowago. who Come back againe they found y.e Caghnowago Indians Where Gone to your Parts. but y.e Sachems Said they went against their Will & y.t they had no Warr against N England but would Live Peaceably with the English. Their young People having Beene Seduced as Viz.t.

Three Caghnowago Indians Who have been at Northfield arr.d here Yesterday Saguinoqua & Cahowasso two Chief Sp.ts & his Brother in Law they Tell me they had no designe to doe any harme but Govern.r Vaudreuill perswaded them & gave y.m Powder & Shott. & Gunns. but they are very Sorry & ashamed that they have Gone and Say they will never Goe againe all the Indians Who have beene upwards of three Hundred are Come back again Except five Eastern Indians Who Returned bak to your Frontiers. I hope they may doe no harme the Caghnowags have sent Seaven bands wompum

That y^t will Come in ye Spring to treat
Peace Further about their Friendship
the Grey Lock has killed ye Minisink-
& y^t four brothers of which two are alive
& two Scalpt the youngest is given to
the Cagnuwagos I shall Endeavour y^e
Interest of New England as much as
Lies in my power-pray Lett. me
know how these two Jesuits Gentlemen
Succeed at Boston I agreed with them
hereof for 30 of which I have you will see
paid I have not to add but Cole Schuyler
unique Respect to you- Jam

P.S.

Your Very Humble Servt
Pet. Schuyler

150

The Gouernour of ye Massachusetts Bay, Together with ye Seuerall Tribes of Western Indians did, (the Last Sommer) Send a Belt of Wampum: to Invite you hither to a Conference, which Belt you Receiued and (as wee Since Vnderstood) you Readily Agreed to Come, the Gouernour hauing Notice of your Intended speedily to bee here, Appointed us to Meet with you, and in their Name to Confer with you on Such Matters as are Given us in Charge: Wee Now Present you with this Belt of Wampum to Cleare ye Way Exactly, and Remoue all Obstructions; But in as much as ye Messenger was Sent and ye Affaire Cause, a Considerable Time before the Seuerall Tribes of Neighbouring Indians itt Seemed (att Least) Expedient y^t wee Should Waite their Coming hitherto Wee Daily Expected:

The Chiefe Returned us Thanks for what wee Had Said Concerning their Wages, and they Said that they had Concluded to Come Hither, but att the Same time there arose a Difpute betweene Askotogee & Pesquindoock and that Pesquindoock had Risen vp against them, and Soe Gone to Some Country to their Friends, and they Could not Prevent itt; But Brothers Dont mind itt, for Wee in Our Owne Minds they Proceeded and Said they Would Goe On According to y^e Custome of their Fathers, and Laid down three Strings of Wampum, to Wipe off Teares, to Said that No Matter Especially y^e Dutch & Co^rs Schuylar might not Interrupt their Treaty and y^t they might Vse all Freedom of Speech:

Caghnawagah &c

Corlaer: = We Received your Message wherein you Tell us if you understood
that wee have Lefsen up y^e Hatchet against New England, and that if wee had any
Greivance to our Wives & Children, we should Lay itt down Again, and if wee did
not Lay itt down you must Stop y^e Path Between you and us, for wee Resolve to
goe from ye Sea to Westward for ye Sake of our Friends
Tribes Lay down the Hatchet and Bury itt for Ever, Loyd Wampum & Belt of
Wampum, and Stop ye Path of Warr Between us and New England.

Corlaer — you Sent us Word y^t you thought itt very Necessary that
whilst there was a Good Friendship Between ye Crowne of France & England
a Love Should be Maintained Between their Subjects to this Crowne, be
sure ye same Sentiments with you, and God Searches our hearts, see Throw
the Hatchet into a Swift Current y^t it may be Carryed away and never be Seen
Again, then Laid down Another Belt.

Wee have this year, together with ye Governour of Boston
and the five Nations have Lefsen up ye Hatchet Against us, and ye Eastern
Indians, which wee desire you Corlaer to Lay down and Bury.

The Saint Francois Indians Received your Message by your Belt
and Sent us Word that they Left it to our Five Nations to doe what wee
thought best for ye Good of ye whole, and that if ye Governour of Boston
would Send some their Prisoners or Messages they would be att Peace, and that
if ye Eastern Indians had been Sent to, they would Come Either to have
Concluded a Peace

Corlaer Did that Gunne Vend [illegible] did them Tell the
Commissioners that if the English Should Send some Messages they Should find
Easier to Send Give his Word & Name that wee Should not be Molested
any More.

They Said they were Confirmed Corlaer before they came from
home) that Some of ye Indians from Quebeck were Going to War on ye Eastern
Parts, whereupon they Sent ye Chiefe Sachem of Schanectade to Stop their Going
& the Return of their Ambassadors from Albany, which they Promised.

The Cause is the Purport of ye Answer of the Cayouways
Schenandos Aroundocs, and Mepisenger Indians to a Message Sent from the Comissrs
Indian Affairs Last Winter, which ye Commissrs desired might not be mark
Out, they told us they were Forbidden to give Copies of their Minutes
save two other Belts of Wampum but ye Commissrs did not tell us
the Intent Purport they were Given.

Col Bouquet. What passed between Colonel Bouquet & the Indians Relative to their Canada captives. Their answer. Speech to the Delawares. Speech to the Shawanese. Speech to the Wyandots. Speech to the Mohawks. Speech to the Senecas. Speech to the Ottawas. Speech to the Chippewas. Speech to the Twightwees. Speech to the Wawiachtanos. Speech to the Kickapoos. Speech to the Mascoutins. Speech to the Illinois. Speech to the Miamis. Speech to the Weas. Speech to the Piankashaws. Speech to the Kaskaskias

Children—We come to take you by the
hand and lead you to a place which is call
Peace Where the Tomahawk has no power—
but the peaceable fire burns there for all
nations. Come then and speak with us

Negonges answer—

The Whites all Come to Albany Both the people
of Boston and new York and all the Nations
Come to the Governor of Canada but those
these We will not speak with them.

4 Nations answer

Children,
You not to
be nice for

Have you and you
approach our Country Places
but you may Plant your Corn

Nations
Quebec
1724.

I find by the Commiss[rs] Letters to Gov[r] Burnet that he had a Suspicion they the Commiss[rs] employed their Influence to hinder the Six Nations from assisting the Gov[t] of Boston in their War against the Eastern Indians. It is certain from their own Letters that they were very much against engaging the Six Nations in an Indian War — What were all the particular Reasons for Gov[r] Burnets Suspicions dos not appear they Commiss[rs] deny any such Practices. but from the general & hereditary Character of the Albanians, where there private Interest is concerned there are few things too Scandalous to suppose them guilty of. —

Albany 25 Feb[ry] 1723/4. the Commiss[rs] are informed that [several] some Persons either from Massachittets Bay or Connetecut were purchasing Lands from the Indians without a Licence from Gov[r] Burnet w[ch] was contrary to a Proclamation Issued on that Subject

4 May 1724. Two principal Sachems of the Sennekas appeared before the Commiss[rs] & accquainted them, that the Sachems of Onondaga had sent Deputies to the Gov[r] of Canada to accquaint him that they were affraid from the great Number of far Indians who passed thro their Country to go to Albany some Mischief might be comitted by some of them w[ch] they should certainly revenge.

That the Gov[r] of Canada replyed he had the same Fears & that there was one way to prevent it w[ch] was for the 5 Nations to admit him to build Two Forts, One at Niagara & the other at the Mouth of Onondaga River at the Entrance into Cadaraqui Lake. (where Osswego is now built) & gave the s[d] Messenger a Belt of Wampum to carry to the 5 Nations to enforce this Proposal. (P. 138.)

The said Belt was produced at Onondaga & the Gov[r] of Canadas Proposal debated by the Assembly there, to wit the Sachems of the Sennekas, the Cayouges, Tuscaroras, & Onondagas; the Oneida & Mohawk Sachems not being present.

But the s[d] Assembly rejected the Belt & Proposal of the Gov[r] of Canada, & it was resolved that the Belt

should be returned him & a Message sent to him that he should not be admitted to build any Fort on their Land. this resolution being afterward imparted to the Sachems of Onieda & the Mohawks was approved by them.[1] —

There was also information that Jean Coeur was coming up to Niagara to build a Fort there. —

Albany 10 June 1724. Several Sachems Deputed from Four Castles of Indians living in Canada arrive in consequence of a Belt of Wampum sent to them by the Commiss^rs to desire them to lay down the Hatchet against the People of N. Eng^d They say they will comply with our request & do accordingly lay down the Hatchet & will no more commit any Hostilities against the People of New Eng^d & will influence as much as is in their Power the other Indians to do the same.

The Commiss^rs Answered that they were well pleased to find they had complied with their request & by that means shown their Disposition to preserve that Harmony wch had so long subsisted between them & this Gov^t.

Obs^n / I shrewedly suspect that as the prohibition of ye Trade to Canada had occasioned a great scarcity of Goods there. the real Intent of the Indians Journey to Albany was to purchase Goods & that this laying down the Hatchet was but a specious pretense for the Govr of Canada has them so absolutely under his command that without his Consent their making Peace or a Neutrality would not signifie. These Indians are the Brokers or Factors & Carriers for the French & the Albany People in their neutral Trade. —

(P. 139.) Albany 2^d July 1724. The Commiss^rs proposed to the Sachems of the 6 Nations that they should choose out proper Deputies to go once more to Boston to endeavour to settle a Peace between that Gov^t & the Eastern Indians

[1] dos not this prove the French were concious these Parts where they wanted to build Forts belonged to the 5 Nations, & it is certain the Indians had annexed these parts of their Country in particular to the Crown of G^t Britain as has been often mentioned. however the French have now Two Forts One at Niagara the other at the Head of Lake Erie. both on that Land annexed to the Crown.

& in pursuance thereof should imediately dispatch proper Messages to the Eastern Indians to send Deputies to Boston to meet them there & if they would not comply herewith & make Peace upon reasonable Terms that the 6 Nations should send them word they would oblige them to do it Sword in hand.

The 6 Nations say will comply with this Request of the Commiss^{rs}

14 July Several Far Indians arrive to Trade with Bever &^{c} & say the French used every Artifice in their Power to prevent their coming to Albany & had by promises & Threatenings prevailed upon 30 Canoes of Indians to go to Canada who had never been at Albany & intended to have come with them hither

7 Augt Several Indians of the Kenondadie Nation to the westward come to Albany to Trade.

17 Augt 1724. The Commiss^{rs} resolve to send Particular Messengers with Belts of Wampum to the Indians who deserted from Schaakkook to request them to return to their former habitations, they having made several [Indians] Inroads upon the Inhabitants of New England.[1]

Albany 15 September 1724. Govr Burnet meets the 6 Nations & makes them a Speech in wch he renews the Cov^{t} Chain with them in behalf of of this Colony & all the British Dominions in North America. he tells them that several Persons are willing to go & live up at the Mouth of Onondaga River in order to Trade with the far Indians & that he proposes for their Accomodation to build a Block house there & hopes & expects that the Six Nations will behave

[1] these Indians were once Numerous, Powerful & faithful Allies to this Gov^{t} & a Barrier to it on the N.E. towards Canada, & if they were drove away by the Injustice & Encroachments of the People who settled near them as their Complaint formerly mentioned seems to point out. It was no less Impolitick than Cruel & perfidious. For my own part I am of opinion that the Dutch of Albany & the adjacent Country have ever made an imediate temporary Interest their only rule.

like Bretheren to the people who are to (p. 140) go & settle there.[1]

The Six Nations Answer.

"This Town of Albany has been of old a place of Meeting & Treaty between us, & since that time it has been agreed that this should be the place only of Treaty not only between this Govt & us but with all our Neighbouring Colonies of North America to be a fixed & settled Place to treat of Peace & Tranquility & those who had any occasion to treat with us might come & meet us here."

They solommly renew the Covt not only in behalf of this Govt but all the British Dominions in North America.

They tell the Govr his kindness to them exceeds that of his Predecessors. *That Trade is the cheapest Motive to promote Friendship.*[2]

They are well pleased with his Excellencys Design of building a Block house at the Mouth of Onondaga River & say if those who settle there will sell as Cheap as they do at Albany it will prove a Bever Trap & catch all the Bever.

But they propose the intended Block House to be at the End of the Oneida Lake & desire the Govrs Opinion thereon.

The 19 Sepr 1724. Govr Burnet made Answer to the above Speech of the Six Nations viz.

I always like to hear your Answers that come from yourselves but I do not like the Answers wch the Traders here put into your Mouths, for they neither love you nor me, but mind only their own Profit, & therefore I expect that for the future you make all your Answers yourselves & never (p. 141) Advise with any of these Traders what you shall say for I can always find out what is your own & what comes from them.

[1] This Block house is now the Trading House wch is called the Fort at Oswego abt 300 Miles from Albany, as I have been informed by an Lieut of the Indept Companys lately posted there, in a poor condition & little capable of making any great Defence, & from a rough Plan of it given me by Mr Evans the Map maker there is a high hill within Musket Shot of it wch overlooks & commands it.

[2] The Indians frequently repeat that Trade was the foundation of their Alliance or Connexions with us & that it is the chief Cement wch binds us together. And this should undoubtedly be the first Principle of our whole System of Indian Politics.

As to the Block house it must be at the Onondagas River Mouth & not at the Oniedas Lake for the far Indians pass only at the Mouth of the said River & do not come up to the Oniedas Lake, so that the Bever Trap would then be so far off that it would catch no Bevers at all, And this a thing the Traders put into your head on purpose that the Bevers may all go to Canada where they had rather Trade with the French than with you, by wch you may see they are not your Friends.

Another false story they have put into your heads is, that Goods should be as cheap at the Onondagas Country as here wch they know cannot be for then there would be no allowance made for the Trouble of carrying them wch however I will order them to make as small as they can afford it.

I am always ready to show you what kindness I can but I will not suffer my People who are under my Gov^t^ to put Notions into your heads contrary to my Desires for your Good & if I knew them I would punish them for their Presumption in doing it, so that I must expect from you as a proof of your thankfulness to me that you will be advised in these things by none but me & these Officers whom I think fit to appoint & then we shall always remain good Bretheren.[1]

N. B. That influence wch private Persons from their own Selfish & Lucrative views have upon the public Speeches of the Indians wch Govr Burnet above complains of, is more or less the Case in most Conferences to this day. the Indians where they do not perceive their imediate Interest are easily persuaded to speak according as it dictated to them, & few of their public Speeches are the genuine produce of (p. 142) their own Wills & Sentiments, they often unknowingly enter into the Personal Views & resentments of others, this Collusion with the Indians very often misleads

[1] The above is faithfully extracted from the Gov^rs^ Speech as recorded, & seems to me an incontestible proof in Point with how much Justice I have Attempted to Delineate the Character of these Albany Traders in the Strictures to these Abstracts. They are People from whom I have received no Personal Injury & towards whom I am not conscious if any ungrounded Prejudice. My reflections arise from Facts against them, their well-known Character & my sense of & Love for the Public Good, to wch they have (in general) been & I am affraid are still [Insensebl] Insensible.

a Govr & injures the Public. Methods might be found out to prevent or at least to obviate these indirect & scandalous Proceedings were we provided with Interpreters upon whose Integrity [we] a dependance could be made, but they are often partys in the Case or bought or influenced to be such, They live at Albany & are Dutchmen. The present Colony Interpreter is the Son of a Negro Woman & I know understands neither Dutch nor English Well, I have tried him in both Languages & have with great Difficulty been able to make Sense out of his Interpretation in either Language. The Interpreter ought in my opinion to have a handsome Salary & be a Man of Substance & Character to be upon Oath neither to be concerned directly nor Indirectly in any Indian Trade, & if possible not to reside within the Air of Albany & every time he acts as public Interpreter to have the Oaths renewed to him &^{c} &^{c}

In this Conference I find Govr Burnet reminds the Indians of their Promise to take up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians if they continued to refuse their Mediation between the Gov^{t} of Boston & them. The Eastern Indians still continued the War & Boston Commiss^{rs} were now at Albany to apply to the Six Nations to join them in the s^{d} War against the Eastern Indians, the Govr calls on them to fulfill their Promises & assist the People of Boston.

how this affair was settled between the Boston Commiss^{rs} & the 6 Nations the Records do not mention nor anything further upon that Subject.

By the Commiss^{rs} Letter to Govr Burnet dated the 3^{d} of October 1724. I find the 6 Nations refused to take up the Hatchet in favour of the Govr of Boston & advised the Commiss^{rs} to make Peace on the best Terms they could.

I find the Trade to Canada is carried on in Spight of the Law & penalty to the Contrary, & that the Commiss^{rs} are very suspicious that Perjury is made use of to evade the Penalty. the following is Extracted from a Letter they wrote Govr Burnet on the Subject.

(P. 143.) Albany 12 Octo^{r} 1724 —

Sir

" Our last was the 3^{d} Inst whereto we take leave to refer. Mr Hansen & Cornelis Cuyler are returned from Canada & since their arrival are brought to this Place 114 packs of Bever besides Deer Skins & several Canoes yet expected wch we suppose cant be for Christian Goods only. the Sherrif has a Warrant to apprehend the s^{d} Hansen & Cuyler to bring them before this Board in order to tender them the Oath provided by Act of Genl Assembly for preventing Illegal Trade with the Subjects of the French King.

" The first has been brought before us who has taken the s^{d} Oath, the last keeps close & not yet to be taken, until (as We suppose) he sends another parcell of Strouds by this party of Indians now in Town & how People can take the said Oath (is surprizing) who received large Quantities of Bever, for its plain the French covet nothing more than Strouds & by what we can learn will sufficiently be supplied for the next Season, which will wholly evade *your Excell^{cys} good Purposes to promote a Trade with the far Indians*. how to prevent this Pernicious Trade is a great Mystery to us, but find its not in our power since a few Men break thro the severest Laws that can be invented for the Good & Prosperity of this Province in general, tho we shall resolve to tender the said Oath to whole Families among whom any may be suspected & if it cannot be found out & prevented by that Method, we with Submission shall then be at a Loss how to act further, for its plain that Strouds is transported to Canada. — "

Albany 16 March 1724/5 Some French Indians arrive at Albany & inform the Commiss^{rs} that their Govr had heard of the Trading House wch Govr Burnet had got the consent of the 6 Nations to build at the Mouth of the Onondaga's River & that he threatened if such a House was built he would come & demolish it. And that the S^{d} Govr had sent Carpenters & Materials to build a Fort at Niagara & Two Vessells to be built & employed on Cadaraqui Lake to fetch & carry Bever thro the said Lake from the falls of Niagara.

Present

Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Collins
Ph: Livingston
Joh: Bleeker
Evt. Wendell
} Comrs.

710

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian affairs in Albany the 4 day of may 1724.

Cana Radrichha and Sagondaqaine two principall Sachims of the Sinnekes appeard before this meeting & gave the following account

That last fall the Sachims of onnondage Sent some deputies to the governour of Canada that ye far Indians have for some time had their passage thro' the five Nations, and were apprehensive that they are in danger by them and that they will kill some of their people either on their hunting or fishing places, in Case Such open acts of hostilities Should be Comitted by them they would certainly revenge it.

The Governour answered them and said Indeed I am afraid that what you are apprehensive of will come to pass for the far Indians are a treacherous & mischievous people. but I can give you very good advice in this matter and which I am sure will prove for your & my Interest & advantage that is if you and ye Rest of the 5 Nations admitt my building two forts one at Skenectady and another at ye Mouth of the onnondage River at ye Entrance of Oneyde Lake. there you will be at Ease and free from all assaults you apprehend from ye far Indians. and then ye may come hither as usually, and gave ye messengers a belt of wampum to ye Carry to their Colleges to desire ye Consent of ye five nations for building ye said forts.

That on a Summons of a publick meeting at onnondage to be held on the 5th Instant to Consider the purport of ye said belt ye said two Sachims of ye Sinnekes those of onnondage & Tuskarora and with the Consent of those of Cayoge & (the onnondage & Cayoge being absent) took in Consideration & remembred how deceitfull the french of Canada have been to them

whon they were yet in their Infancy and ever since. what advan
tages & opperturnitys they have taken and y^t they are not
to be trusted now, It was Resolved by ye Sachims that y^e
belt of wampum Should be Returned to ye Govr. of Canada
and that he Should not be admitted to build or make any
Settlement on any other Land Blonging to ye five Nations. he
hee told. not to use any meam to prevent or hinder
any of the upper nations in their passage tho' ye nations
to albany. and if he had any thing to propose
Concerning making of forts or Settlements he Should
apply to their Governour & Brother Corlaer
who could give him a proper answer on this subject

That is was Concluded at ye meeting in onnondage
that messengers Should be dispatched to Canada in behalf of ye nations
with the s^d belt of wampum (and are to meet on Sanoras
ady Entrance of ye onnondage River in order to Return
the same to the Governour of Canada. that he Should not be
admitted to build or make any Settlement on their Land
this Resolution has been Communicated to ye onnondages &
Maquas. who approve of what the other
nations have done in this affair and Return y^r thanks

The s^d two Sachims ad y^t Come
in a Canoe went up early this Spring who were seen by
some of their people at Jagara. they Confirmed the news
Received from home that Jean Coeur was to go up with
50 men to build a fort there

That ye s^d two Sachims came from their Castle
they heard news of ye messengers who were sent last winter
by order of the Cou^r. from the Sinnecker Country to Invite
the far Indians to Come to trade with the Inhabitants
of this Province, that some Indians who have been
fighting in their Return home overtook y^m as they were
making a Canoe. So y^t they would be at home in a few

days

days, that they had Spoaken to Severall nations of y^e^
far Indians with ye Belts of Wampum & goods Sent y^m^
and those they had Added. but could not hear what
number of far Indians were to come. that they were
all Ordered by mon^r^ Tonti[e] Commander of Ledetroit to
come to him as they came from hunting. but not to go from
thence to albany and they were obeying his orders

That ye S^d^ messengrs are Returning home but
not as they were directed (to Conduct a great number
of ye S^d^ far nations) the S^d^ Sachems Desire to send some
number may go to their Country to hear this message
and Enquire what Jeuneaur is going to do with ye S^d^ men

The Com^r^ Returnd ye S^d^ two Sachems
thanks for their fidility in giveing ye foregoing acc^t^
wch they think will be pleasing to the S^d^ Jour
Govr & their Brother Corlaer. and told them that
they had acted prudently and for the Interest of their
Country to Return the Belt of Wampum to ye Govr of
Canada. and y^t^ they denyd him to build on their
Land. wch he Intends for no other purpose yn to debar
them of their hunting & keep ye far Indians from
them. by y^t^ means to keep them poor and at Last
when he sees a fitt opportunity to drive you into the Sea
they were given Each a Blanket Strouds a Shirt & shot
& a Smale keg with Rum.

Honored Sarighte 4th May 18th 1701

25

This Comes by Maskawit the Indian and is chiefly to acquaint you that I have advice that ye Caguenago Ronday Scaninades &c Indians are by ye way and I hourly expect ye same hereof which please to acquaint Kendrick and Company & I would think it also expedient you would think fitt to send by proper person. Neither, that might bear by word and keep a memorandum of what they say ye Sachims here are several of our Onondage Mohoks Sachams who also would be glad if you would send any body hither, on ye acct I pray send ye Canoe back again immediately I hope you'll favour me with a Line by him I have paid him here & his journey I have not to add remain with much respect Gentlemen Your humble Servt

John Schuyler

Anno R: Regis Georgij Magnæ
Britanniæ &c Decimo.

At a Great and General Court or
Assembly of His Majestys Province of the
Massachusetts Bay in New England begun &
held at Boston upon Wednesday the twenty seventh
day of May Annoq Domi 1724.

In the House of Representatives

Mercurij die Decimo Septimo Junij.

Instructions

to Elisha Cooke Esqr and Mr Anthony Sanderson
Agents for the said House, to be Observed used
and Improved by them, in whole or in part, as
to them shall seem meet, either before the
Kings Most Excellent Majesty in Council, the
Secretarys of States Office, the Rt Honoble the
Lords Comissioners for Trade and Plantations,
or any other Board or Boards, or in Parliament;
In Answer to the Complaints Exhibited against
the said House by Governour Shute in his Secon
Memorial

Memorial addressed to the Rt Hono[ble] the Lord Carteret His Majestys Principal secretary of State, on the fifth day of March last past. Viz[t]

To the first Article Exhibited by Governour Shute in his said Memorial, which is, That the Governour and Council having paid Some of the just debts contracted in the Service of the Province in the Recess of the General Assembly according to the known and necessary Forms of the Government there, the House of Representatives at their next Meeting Voted those payments to be Irregular.

In Answer to this We humbly Crave your Majestys Indulgence to say, that Governour Shute has Greatly mistaken this matter; neither is he able to produce any thing that can confirm or Support what he has Asserted. We presume he means the Vote of the House of June 13th 1723 which in our humble Opinion can never bear the Construction he puts upon it as if the Assembly refused to pay the Just debts of the Province; The Comittee Appointed to Credit the Treasurers Accompts, according to the known and Constant practise, observing Several payments by the Treasurer to be pursuant to the Draught made by Your Majestys Lieut Governour with the advice of the Council not Conformable to the Resolves of the whole Court for the Supply of the Treasury

N. 1

Treasury, made Report thereof to the House,
whereupon they Voted those payments so contrary
to the Resolves of the Court, Grievances; and the
reason is plainly given, because those Draughts were
not conformable to the Resolve of the whole Court
nor did express out of which appropriated Sum they
were to be paid, and here We humbly Refer to
those two Resolves in the year 1722 for the Granting N.2
an Emission of that money hereto annexed.

To the Second Article which affirms, That
upon a Debate arising between the Council & the
House of Representatives about a Sufficient Supply
of the Treasury in a time of Warr with the
Indians and when the Coast of New England was
Infested with Pirates; Upon the House of Representatives
not agreeing with the Council to give a Sufficient
Supply, the Council desired a Conference which the
House of Representatives refused, alledging it was
not agreeable to their proceedings so to do, contrary
to the known usage of the General Assembly &
manifestly tending to destroy all good Correspondence
between the Council and the House of Representatives,
so that the Session ended without Granting any
Supply at all for the Contingencys of the Government
by which the Govt. there was necessarily exposed to the
utmost hazard during the Recess there not being
Six pounds in the Treasurers hands to pay the
charges of an Express Ordered by the Governour &
Council; And the House of Representatives Ordered
their Articles of Grievances with their Votes and
those of the Council relating to the s.d payments

and

And matter of Supply to be forthwith printed for the better Informing of the People whom they Represented.

In this Article We humbly Conceive Governour Shute is intirely mistaken neither was there ever any Occasion for (nor in Fact) any such Debate; For that the House of Representatives have at all times and on all Occasions been very ready & desirous to grant a Sufficient Sum for the payment of all the Just debts of the Province, but We readily Grant That a Debate arising in the Session of the General Assembly in May 1723 between the Honble Council and the House of Representatives about the appropriation of the money then to be granted, and the House of Representatives having offered two several Resolves for the Supply of the Treasury, in both of which sufficient provision was made for Contingencys in the Recess of the Court, and the issuing out there of was conformable to what the Council and Govern.r Shute himself had consented to before this time, but was now refused by the Council, they did propose a Conference between them and the House which was justly Rejected by the House as a thing now unusual and unheard of, and the reasons given by them in their Votes of the 27.th and 29.th June 1723. which N.3 we humbly offer to your Majtys Consideration

N.2

And Whereas the Governour Alledges that such a Denial of Conferences was contrary to the known usage of the General Assembly and manifestly tending to destroy all good Correspondence between the Council and the House, We do with all humility affirm That no Conferences on money Bills were ever

Ever desired or offered before that We know of,
It being as We apprehend the undoubted Right
and priviledge of the Representative Body of the
People to Grant and Raise what Sums of money
are thought necessary and herein We Endeavour
to comply after the Wage and Custom of your
Majtys Comons of Great Britain and the other
Governments within your Majestys Dominions.
And that the Session ended without Granting any
Supply at all for the Contingencys is not to be
attributed to the House, For that they were willing
to Allow a Sufficiency which is Evident from the
two First Resolves offered for Supply of the Treasury
bearing date June 21st and 27th 1723, and in that
Resolve which passed the whole Court, July 2d 1723 tho there
was no provision for Contingencys, yet the Council
never desired any, and altho the whole of that Grant
was appropriated, there were Draughts made in
the Recess of the Court contrary thereto, and so
might as well have been for the express mentioned
if needful which was all the utmost hazard and
difficulty the Government then met with, and is
so aggravated by this Complaint, Upon the whole
the Representatives thought it proper to acquaint
their Principals of these difficultys (and that the
best way for it was by printing the Votes) that so
they might for the future have directions in an
affair of so great Importance, and those that Grant
and pay the money might know that it was
applyed otherwises than was designed by them and
agreed upon by the whole General Court.

N. 4

N. 5

To the next Article Exhibited against the House of Representatives, which alledges, "That the "House of Representatives have for some years "past industriously avoided all Conferences with the "Council in matters of weight, whereby some of "the Countrey Members who are many of them "of low Fortune parts and Education, are prevented "from having the affairs depending before the "Assembly set in a true light and freed from "the misrepresentations of the leading men in "the House of Representatives."

To your Majestys just and wise Consideration We humbly offer on this head. That We are not able to Recollect when any Conferences were desired by the Honoble Board and refused by the House, Except what relates to money and that only at this time. We find on Record some Conferences of late years and Govern^r. Shute himself sitting in the Chair at the head them Viz^t. in June and November 1719 herewith presented, Tho' many of our Members are men of low Fortunes parts & Education yet they have a Sufficiency to qualify them to sit in the House and such parts and Education as Providence has Allowed them, and that the whole Countrey is Reduced to low & poor Circumstances under the distresses of a chargeable Warr must be Allowed. N. 5

To the next Article in Govern^r. Shute's Memorial which is in the words following

"That

That tho' His Majesty has been pleased to appoint me Governour of the said Province and that I am absent by His Majestys leave to lay the State of this Province before His Majesty the House of Representatives have not Voted me any Allowance since my absence from that Province.

In this head We Pray Your Majestys further indulgence and humbly offer that since Governour Shute's Departure which was very hidden and surprising, when this Govermt was newly engaged in a Warr with the barbarous heathen, and when he saw the General Court were taking vigorous meaures to prosecute the same and no notice given them of his design before he was actually on board Ship in order thereunto, We have upheld and maintained the Honour and Dignity of the Lt. Governour and Comander in Cheif over and above the pay Allowed him as Captain of the Castle by Granting him from time to time an honourable Allowance for his support to Enable him to manage the affairs of the Government which always look forward as may be seen by the Grants themselves which N. 6 therefore N. We lay before your Majesty, and that Governour Shute should Article against us on this head, whilst instead of serving and promoting the good of this Province, he is contrarywise Endeavouring to disserve us & render us obnoxious to your Royal displeasure, and even to overthrow the very foundation of our happy

Constitution

Constitution, seems to us a wonderful Paradox, especially if We Consider that the Allowance granted him has been almost double to what was Allowed the former Governours, More Especially considering in Your Majestys N.7 19th Instruction to Govern.r Shute which was Communicated to the Court in December 1720 he is Ordered to Endeavour the passing of An Act here for Setling fixed Salarys for the Governour, Lieut. Governour residing within this Province.

N. 7

To the next Article which Alledges
" That the House of Representatives not Content
" with Subjecting the Militia of the Province to
" their Orders by prescribing those Rules in their
" Votes which belong to the Captain General to give
" from time to time as there may be Occasion
" and paying none of the Forces without seeing by
" their Muster Rolls that such their Orders have
" been complyed with, have Extended the like Orders
" by a Vote in their last Sessions to His Majtys Fort
" of Castle William which by its Strength and
" Situation in respect of the Port and Town of
" Boston, is the Fort of much the Greatest
" Consequence of any in the Province.

On this Head; May it please your Majesty, We can with good Assurance affirm that neither this House nor any preceeding has ever pretended to Subject the Militia of the Province to their Orders nor made any Orders for that end, well knowing that the power of

Ordering

Ordering the Militia was always Vested in your Majestys Captain General & Comander in Chief here. But Inasmuch as Several Laws have been made here by the Governour Council and Assembly for Regulating the Militia and Levying Soldiers and those Laws sent home & recoived the Royal Sanction, We Conclude that the Officers and Militia are to Conform and be Subject thereunto. And Whereas he Says that Such like Orders of the Representatives have been Extended the last Session to Castle William, We would humbly lay before your Majesty the Establishmt. for that Garrison made Anno 1700. which was Complained of by His Honour the Lieutenant Governour and an Enlargement of their pay proposed and Recommended by him, Which (as soon as the Court understood that Lieut. Gray who was, in the Captains absence, the first Officer of that important Fortress, and this insufficiency and incapacity for Such a Post so well known and his notorious negligence and Deficiencys so frequently complained of, was removed) they readily came into and agreed upon a New Establishment with the same duty as in the former & the pay of both Officers and Soldiers was Enlarged, and it seems Strange that even such Expressions of our Duty and Loyalty Should be taxed as Encroachm^{t} on your Royal Prerogative.

We Allow it is Expected and desired that both the Officers and Soldiers Should do the duty which is required of them by Law & the Muster Rolls are Brought to Shew forth that they have so done (and not as is Insinuated to discover whether the Orders of that House are comply^{d} with

N. 8

N. 9.

N. 10.

With, there being no Column for such Orders, nor indeed are there any Orders at all of the House to be produced to Justify this injurious charge. —

To the next Article wherein it is Asserted in the words following, "That in a "Treaty that has been lately Concluded at Boston "with the Six Nations of the Maquois who have "been for many years in Strict Alliance with "the Crown of Great Britain, His Majesty is "not so much as mentioned, Except by the "Maquois themselves, and when the Treaty was "Concluded and the Lieut Governour, who in the "absence of the Governour is Comander in Chief, "had by the advice of His Majestys Council "affixed his Seal to a Belt of Wampum for the "Ratification of the same (which I humbly "Conceive to be His Majestys Seal) the House of "Representatives did Order it to be effac'd, & gave "their directions to the Secry of the Province "to affix the Seal of the Province, which I "apprehend to be an unheard Invasion of His "Majestys undoubted Right of making all Treatys.

This seems to Include & be Levelled against the whole General Court, including even Your Majestys Lieut Governour, Yet (be) presumed will appear altogether groundless from the Treaty it self herewith offered, by which it will appear that the Lt Governour Your Majestys Representative Here was always present at and managed the whole of that Treaty and was the mouth of the whole General Court then present, and by his approbation

N. 11

Approbation a Comittee of both Houses was appointed to prepare what was to be offered by himself in behalf of this Your Majtys Govern[m]t.

And Whereas 'tis Asserted that your Majesty is not so much as named, Except by the Maquois; it Should seem that the Governour had never read the said Treaty or had forgot it when he offered such his Complaint, for no less than three times at least is the King, or His Majesty King George mentioned.

As to the Lieut. Governours Seal said to be affixed to the Belt of Wampum for Ratification &c by advice of the Council &c, the Case, May it please your Majesty, was truly thus, When it was agreed by the Comittee of both Houses appointed for this affair, that a Belt of Wampum with your Majestys great Seal of this Province your Royal Arms and Motto in a Silver Box pending thereto Should be given in Ratification thereof, and In Token that the whole Treaty was in your Majestys Name and under your Royal Seal, yet when the same come to be delivered it was observed that your Majestys Seal of the Province was altered and Defaced, and the Lieut. Governours Seal with his Coat of Armes affixed thereto, and that done without any advice of the Council or House which was the Reason of the Vote for Defacing that Seal sent up to the Council and not out of any disrespect to your Majtys Lieut. Governour, but with the Greatest Ease of Duty and Loyalty to your Majesty, rightly conceiving that Seal would be Seen by the French as well as Indians who would

probably

Probably Inform these Tribes that your Majestys Seal Ve not being affixed thereto, they might be Induced to beleive that it was no Act of this Government nor Ratifyed by your Majestys Seal of this Province neither did the House of Representatives ever Aim at the Invasion of your Majestys undoubted Right of making all Treatys. And we humbly Hope after your Majestys most Wise Consideration of this Article, and the Answer thereto the House of Representatives will be Cleared from this unjust imputation they being always ready and willing not only to part with their Estates but also their lives in the Defence and Support of your Majestys Royal Person Crown and Dignity and all your Majestys Rights powers and Authoritys.

To the next Article, " That the person " the General Assembly of the Province have " sent to Sollicit their Affairs at the Court of " Great Britain is Elisha Cooke Esqr who has " denyed His Majestys Right to the Woods in the " Province of Main, tho those Woods are Reserved " to the Crown by the Royal Charter of King " William and Queen Mary, and are since declared " to be vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament, " This person has been also at the head of all " those Measures in the House of Representatives " which I have complained of in my Memorial " to His Majesty, and when it was Voted by " the House of Representatives that he should " come over to Great Britain to Assist their Agent

Jeremiah

Jeremiah Dummer Esqr in the Defence of their Charter and priviledges, His Majt^ys Council put a Negative upon him, but some time after the Council Receded from their Negative & Suffered themselves to be prevailed on to Vote in Conjunction with the House of Representatives by a joynt Ballot, tho they had (during my Stay in New England) contantly opposed the Growing power of the House of Representatives; by which means the P. Mr Cooke was Voted to be the Assistant of their Agent accordingly

That Elisha Cooke Esqr is the person sent over to Solicit our affairs at the Court of Great Britain is readily granted who was Chosen by the whole General Assembly as well as the Hous of Representatives by a full Vote which manifestly discovers that they apprehend him to be a person suitable and well qualifyed for that Employment, and We hope he will approve himself to be as he always appeared here, very loyal & dutiful to our Rightful and lawful Sovereign King George and the true Interests and priviledges of His Subjects here, notwithstanding the misrepresentations which Govern^r Shute has from time to time made against him and particularly in this Memorial laid before My Lord Carteret, wherein he takes upon him to say that he has denyed His Majt^ys Right to the woods &c, To which We crave leave to say, We presume he can by no means make out that charge against him since Mr Cooke in his publick Capacity here as a Member of the Court appeared very zealous

for

For maintaining His Majtys Just Right to the Woods and Supporting the Prerogatives of the Crown as well as the privileges of his Subjects.

That he has been at the head of all the Meaures in the House of Representatives complained of in his Memorial is added. To which We would humbly say, We hope that the meaures taken by the House of Representatives from time to time will always appear to have been founded upon Principles of true Loyalty to Our Rightful and lawful Sovereign King George and a sincere Regard to the true Interests & privileges of His Majestys good Subjects in this Province, so that his being at the head of Actions agreable to and founded on such Principles will never be accounted Criminal or Render him or his Principals any ways obnoxious.

Then a Complaint is Exhibited against the Honoble Council for being prevailed on to Vote in Conjunction with the House by Joynt Ballot in the choice of the P. M. Cooke &c To which We would humbly offer, That the Govern. is as much mistaken about the Council as he was about the House, and that the contrary to what he Complains of is Evident from the Messrs. Votes that passed on that head of the 11th 12th 13th & 15th 16th of December, whereby it is manifest that the Council were first in the motion to choose by Joynt Ballot and were not prevailed on by the House so to do.

N. 12

Nov. 15th 16th & 16th N. 12

T

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To the next thing complained of, which is, That the House of Representatives have always been Endeavouring to weaken the Credit of the Council with the People and intimidate them in the discharge of their Trust, which is so General a charge, not setting forth, how, when, or in which way, that no certain and direct Answer can well be made to it, and We hope that a bare denial is sufficient; And then he Complains of a Bill against Riots projected by the Council was not Concurr'd by the House. In Discanting on this he Says many of the Council had reason to think themselves Greatly Exposed to the Resentm[t] of the People, and that such an Act would have Secured the Freedom of the Council &c

To which We would in all humility say, that these Reflections contain crimes so heinous as never were, and We presume, on very good grounds, never will be produced in this Country where Obedience and a Just respect to all in Authority is universally Asserted & Readily maintained. And that ever any of the Council were under such Apprehenions and thereby Deterred from their duty is what no man Except Gov[r] Shute ever pretended to affirm that We know of. And that the House ever pretended to grasp the whole Power of the Province into their hands can no more be supported than the rest.

On this Head We Lay before your Majesty that projected Bill and what passed thereon in the House of Representatives & humbly conceive that We ought not to be Intimidated

or

Is Allured into such measures as would abridge your Majestys good Subjects of this Province of some of their Rights and priviledges.

As to the Concluding Paragraph wherein he Endeavours to Recapitulate and Sum up the whole of his Complaint, We would only Subjoyn, that if what We have Said in the foregoing Answer to each particular be found to be Sufficient to Vindicate the House Ye from what has been objected against them, then he must necessarily fail in his Conclusion, and We humbly hope that upon mature Consideration of what has been here offered, We shall yet appear to be [illegible] that We have not in any Instances made any bold and daring Invasions on the Prerogative of the Crown, that neither the House of Representatives nor His Majtys Council have knowingly done any thing aiming at the destruction of the Constitution of this Govermt or tending to Invade the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown

In the Name and

June [illegible]

Predict. The Instructions contained in the
ning Sixteen pages were Voted by the House
Representatives, as therein inserted.

Attest. John Wainwright Cler. Rep.

Instructions to
Elisha Cooke Esqr
& the Hon.ble House of
Representatives
of Massachusetts
1724

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At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Ind.n affairs in Albany the 29th day of May 1724

Present
Lieu.t Holland
Peter v. Brugh
Ed. Wanchee
John Collins
Cap.t Livingston
Joh.s Glen
Jod.s Bleecker
Evert Wendell
} Com.rs

Two Ind.ns one from Cachnawage and the other from Skawenndee say by seven hands of Wampum wch they shew as a token to be sent as Messengers from the Ind.ns to make the following Speech

That the Governm.t of Boston Nengla have desired to speak w.t us here being y.e place appointed to treat about publick affairs. and our Sachims are to sett out from their Castles three days hence, and sent us to desire you to Desp.ch Messengers to the five Nations to come here and be sent to hear what proposals shall be made We desire your speedy Answer when they shall be here for we design to Return to Albanie in order to meet our Sachims to bring them an Answ.r when the Sachims of the five Nations are to be here gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren the last Winter we sent Sachims three belts of Wampum to acquaint them that the Path was open hither and by them to take the Hatchet out of your hand against our Brethren

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Brethren of Allegheny. It is very agreeable
to us that the Gentlemen of Allegheny have
desired to meet yr. Sachems here to treat of
some publick Affairs, We are glad that
some Gentlemen from Allegheny are now in
Town and as we suppose are sent on purpose
to make some Propositions to yr. Sachems
As our Gov.r knows not of this meeting We
can't Comply with what you desire but We
think it would be very proper that you
be acquainted them w.t your Message. they
may send for the Sachems of the five Nations
We are very willing to assist in what lyes
in our Power to bring this Intended Treaty
to a Good & happy Conclusion—

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANA

The Message from ye Cogenoage Skaniadaro

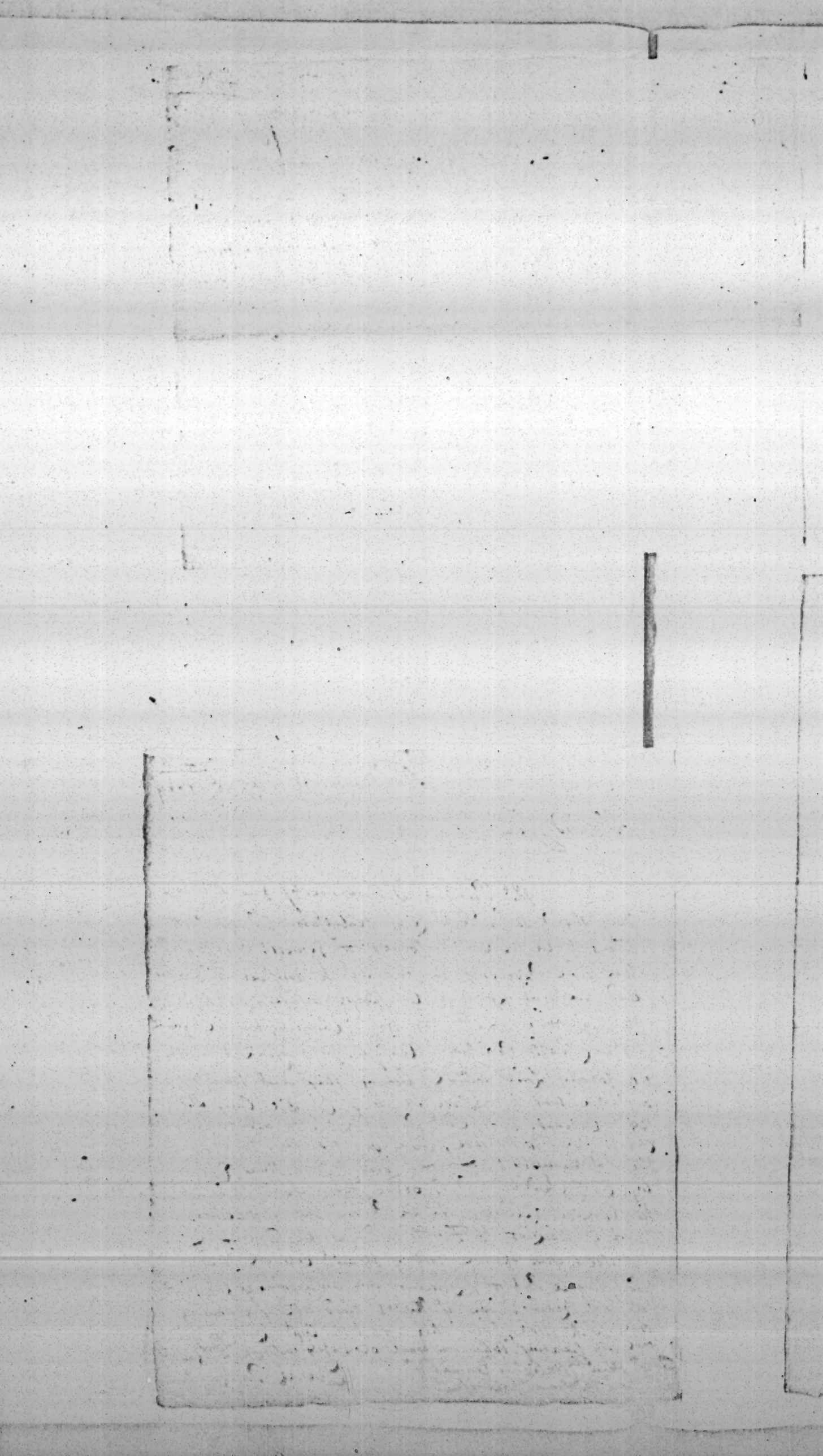
viz: They said that they Rejoyced that God had given them an opportunity to see Onas upon that they Put down a String & Wampum to Signifie as Joshua's Wise Messenger from ye aforesaid Onas

2dly they said the Cause of ye Coll of Wampum sent by ye Grand Jury (County of Westchester ye 1st) and ye Nations the Chiefs of ye Cogenoage Skaniadaro & Onondage Was Coming to Albany and would Sett out in two days from thence, and they Did Send Coll Quider Grand Jury might be Sent for, to Coll of Onondage, and also ye Chiefs of ye Six Nations Present and upon that they Put down a Coll & Wampum.

Concerning the Land called ye Message from the Cogenoage Skaniadaro and Canada Indians by ye Grand Jurors for Orders to Westchester Sent your Letter Com Seizer by order of ye Governt ye 2d of Westchester Jury, and all ye Lands & Six Nations

Com Seizer is authorized by the Governt to Treat with your Tribes, and the Surveyor may Survey their Lands on ye East side of Hudsons River upon the Grand Jurors Request upon

Mr Pitt's friendly dispatch from Mary
to prepare us to acquiesce in your intended, base, shock
ing falsehood, and to excuse his total & entire
desertion, that same day, of the Cause
and then join a Cabal against Pompey.



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Fr

Fort Wayne 17 of

We are sorry to inform you of every exertion has been used by the Indians to get the Shawanese & Delawares from Sandusky & the neighbourhood of Detroit to join them against the Americans but they have not succeeded. Some of the Shawanese have been with them but returned home. Some of the Delawares have been with them but returned home. Some of the Delawares have been with them but returned home. Some of the Delawares

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[illegible] proper answer to the Queen, in case they should attempt
to engage in the War

the Queen to act for the Indian Affairs was capable of securing the Government
and appears more friendly disposed than ever since they have been
[illegible] respectful letter to them will engage their attachment.

The French Indians purpose to put out on their Cruizes on Monday next
and the Mohawks say they will be here in a Fortnight from this time.

We are very Honble Sir Your Most Obedt
Servants.

John Schuyler
Edward Pumpy
Joseph Le Ray

prayer thereof
of Two Shillings and

The Report of the Gentlemen
to whom was Referred the Petition of
praying for One Thousand Acres of Vacant
this Province. —

Was Read and approved of by this Board
this Board Doe humbly Advise and Consent that
Excellency may Grant the prayer thereof

The Report of the Gentlemen of the Comme
to whom was Referred the Petition of Archibald Ke
the 14th of September Last praying for Two Thousand
of Vacant Land in this Province.

Was Read and approved of and this Board does
humbly advise and Consent that his Excellency ma
Grant the prayer thereof

Post. Meridiem.

At a Council held at Fort Georg
In New York June 25th 1724.

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esqr

Capt Walker
Mr Barberie
Doctor Colden

Mr Alexander
Mr Wm Provoost

1724.

its product, and so much as to undermine it, by ye adventage the Colonies have of paying no taxes, and having a good new land for nothing *etc.* *Signed*, Steph. Godin. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 21st July, 1724. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 24. *No.* 151.]

June 17. Whitehall. **215.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Burnet. *Acknowledge* letters of 29th May, 25th June, 16th Sept., and 16th Dec. *Continue:*—We thank you for the several accounts you have therein sent us. We approve of the consent you and the Council gave to proposals of the Government of New England to treat with the five Nations of Indians at Albany, which we hope may prove effectual for their service, and as you seem truly sensible of the great utility the five Nations are to the British interest in America, so we do not doubt, but you will continue to pursue the proper methods to prevent their being seduced from their dependence on the Crown of Great Britain. As to the Act for laying a duty of 2 p. cent prime cost on the importation of European goods, H.M. has thought fit to repeal the same; and you will shortly receive an additional Instruction not to pass Acts upon any pretence whatsoever for laying a duty upon importation of European goods: For which reason we hope you will find some other fund for building the Fort intended by the said Act. We are glad to find that so good effects have arisen from the Act passed by you, for the encouragement of the Indian trade, and particularly to hear, that the strength of the five Indian Nations is encreased by the accession of sevl. of the far Indians to their body: and altho' we have had some complaints made to us by the merchants trading to New York, against this Act; Yet it carries so great an appearance of advantage with it, you may depend upon it we shall duly consider their objections before we discourage so fair a beginning. H.M. has been pleased to confirm the Act for *running a division line between Connecticut etc.;* We hope this Act will have it's desired effect. We cannot give our opinion of the Act *for raising 5350 ounces of plate etc.*, till we shall have received the same in an authentick manner; And our Secry. did some time since, acquaint you by our Order, that printed Acts, without the Seal of the Province, and proper certificates annexed to them, are not agreeable to your 19th instr. However in general we must acquaint you, that bills for encreasing of paper credit will meet with no encouragement hence. [*C.O.* 5, 1124. *pp.* 340–344; *and* (*rough draft*) 5, 1079. *No.* 137.]

[June 18]. **216.** Mr. Worsam's account of disadvantages the Sugar Plantations lie under through defects in the Acts of Trade and Navigation. When British ships laden with foreign sugars, which are cheaper than in British Plantations, are allowed to go with them directly to a foreign market or to the Northern British Colonies, where great quantities are consumed, and the

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Joh.s Bleecker
Evert Wendell
} Mr.s Ldgr.s Comrs.

At a meeting of the Comrs of Ind.n Affairs in Albany the 16th day of June 1724

The Deputies Sachims from four several Nations living in Canada called Cachnawages Sha=
Lorrence=Lake=Wiennadies Ottoways & Skightguan appeared
before this meeting and by their Speaker named
Eachnarond made the following Proposition

Brother Corlaer

The last winter you sent us three belts of wampum to signify unto us that we had taken up the Hatchett of War against your Brethren of New England that if we had any Compassion on our wives & Children we lay it down and bury it, but if we persisted in that War you would stop up the path from our several habitations to this place we confess that we have taken up the hatchett of War ag.st the People of Nengland and at your Instance we come to lay down that hatchett of War and bury it for ever, We are also to tell you that we are informed that you & the five Nations and the Governm.t of Nengland have taken the Hatchett of war in hand against us and the Eastern Ind.s which We desire you in like manner to bury with us

Wee informed us by the s.d Belt that it was very disagreeable whilst the two Crowns of great Britain & France are in a firm alliance & good agreement with one another that the people under their Subjection should wage War ag.st each other, We are of the same Opinion & come now

Here I promise solemnly for our four Nations
to step up the path to Mengland and desire yt
both hatchets may be buried in everlasting obli-
vion and that it may be thrown in a swift Curr.
of Water to Carry it away Gave a belt of
Wampum on this and the foregoing Articles
Brother Corlaer

We return thanks to God who knows
our hearts that he has indued you wt such great
Wisdom as to become Mediators between us and
the Govern.t of Boston to take the hatchet
of War out of our hands wch the Eastern Ind.
had given us agt the People of that Govern.t
We do now solemnly promise in the Name of
our four Nations to lay down & bury yt hatchet
for ever gave a Belt of Wampum
Brother Corlaer

Desire
You also yt Ind.s Inhabiting at S.t Franc.
as you Bid us to lay down the hatchett of War
wch was Communicated unto them by your Belts
to wch they Replied that our four Nations
might act in this affair as they should con-
ceive would tend for the Welfare of them all
but as soon as those of Boston should send
back the Ind.s prisoners now there they would
come and treat of a Peace wt the People of
that Govern.t

That at our Departure from Montreal Gov.r
Beaudriel Bid us to tell you that as soon as yt Ind.s
prisoners at Boston are at Liberty he will on
his Word of honour Comand the Eastern Ind.s to lay
Down the hatchet & make peace wt the People of
Mengland

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Brother Corlaer

The Contents of your belts we have repeated & answered in the best manner we are able; but Brethren if you had included ye Eastren Ind^s. in those belts some of their Sachims would have been here w^t us to treat of a Peace then ~~[illegible]~~ they ~~[illegible]~~ would ~~[illegible]~~ have given a Belt on their ~~[illegible]~~ behalfe gave a belt of Wampum

The Com^rs told them That they are glad to see them here and that they have given a very Satisfactory answer to the belts sent them That as we were on our Departure from Montreal we rec^d. Intelligence that some Ind^s. living near Quebeck were preparing themselves to go out to war ag^t the English at the Eastward on wch it was Concluded to send the prin^ll Sachim of Skawinnadie to those Ind^s. who was dispatched to order them to stay at home till we should return

The Com^rs told them that they are glad y^t see them here & y^t they have given a very Satisfactory answer to the Belts sent them and that they would owe them a timely answer

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P. S.

mention of ye Indians of the five Nation & others, wo Remain still Reject

& Rebeq leave to take ye Liq^r.
that we Conceive it would be of great Service that we were Enabled to take Cognizance of all Reports Spread among ye Indians Detrimental to the Interest & Interests of ye Government & Disaffected & Delinquents may be obliged to purge themselves as above

Present
Henry Holland
Cadwallader Colden
Evert Bancker
John Collins
Chas Livingston
Rut Pendell
} Esq^rs
Com^rs

At a meeting of the Com^rs of ye Indian affairs in Albany ye 23^d day of June 1724

The Sachims of Cachnawage having desired to meet this Board when Convened they made the following speech

Brethren

You have hitherto not unreasonably desired that the Ind^n Prisoner who was taken at Virgin^a by some of our People in 1722 should be released and sent home to his Native Country the Squa who has accepted of him as her adopted Son in stead of her dec^d Son to come to him in order to Deliver him unto you that he may go home We Conceive you are sensible what great Affliction it must be for a mother to part with her Child but to Shew our Regard for you we have prevaild on her to deliver him over unto you and hope you may have Compassion on her Intending that she may have a present.

The Com^rs Answer

Brethren We return you thanks for what you have offered at our Instance but Especially the Squa who has

77.

Accepted of him as Ransom We Know it meri
a great Obligation for her to Deliver him over t
Sent home We shall give her a present to t
of her Years

Present
Henry Holland
Robert v Brugh
Johannes Janse
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Gerd W Ten Eyck
Jacob Ten Eyck
David van Dyck
Esqrs
Comrs

At a meeting of the Comrs of
Affairs in Albany the 16th day
of June 1721

The Comrs answer to the Cachnawage
Skawenondies Oneydas & Skighkgnon Sachs

Brethren

We return you thanks that at our Instance
you have laid down the Hatchett of War against our
Brethren of England with the Lustre God has
given you, It is certainly for your Interest to main
tain Inviolable the good Agreemt & Friendship th
is between this Govermt & your Several Tribes wh
has hitherto been faithfully kept on our Side, &
Expect you will order your young Men not to mak
any Breach in your Engagement by going to Sogas
for the future or Molest any of our Brethren
fellow Subjects in England, and as long as you k
these promises you shall always be kindly acco
and received by us

You seem to accuse us that we have taken
up the Hatchet against you. We do assure you
that we have not done any such thing. If any
private person has done it, it must be of his
own Accord, & for our taking the Hatchet from
our Brethren of England & the five Nations
is what can't be done at this time, since fre
many Murders have been lately Committed

Bro

77.

Accepted of him as her Son. We know it must
a great Affliction for her to Delver him over to
Sent home We shall give her a present to dry
of her Tears

Present
Henry Holland
Peter v Brugh
Jan Janse Bleecker
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Evert Wendell
Jacob Ridenselaer
David van Dyck
Esqrs
Comrs

At a meeting of the Comrs of Ind.
affairs in Albany the 26th day
of June 1724

The Comrs answer to the Cachnawage
Skawenradies Oneidas & Skighkguan Indians

Brethren

We return you thanks that at our Instance
you have laid down the Hatchett of War against our
Brethren of Engeland wch the Eastern Indns had
given you, It is certainly for your Interest to main-
tain Inviolable the good Agreemt & Friendship that
is between this Governmt & your Several Tribes wch
has hitherto been faithfully kept on our Side, We
expect you will Order your young Men not to make
any breach in your Engagement by going to fight
for the future or molest any of our Brethren or
fellow subjects in Engeland, and as long as you keep
these promises you shall always be kindly accep-
ted and received by us

You seem to accuse us that we have taken
up the Hatchet against you. We do assure you
that we have not done any such thing. If any
private person has done it, it must be of his
own Record, As for our taking the Hatchet from
our Brethren of Engeland & the five Nations
is what can't be done at this time, since fresh Inst-
-mane Murders have been lately Committed the

But

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But we promise to use our best Endeavours to be Mediators to End this War - We expect that you are sincere in your Engagem.t in Laying Down the Hatchet against our Brethren of Nengland and that the same may be buried in Everlasting Oblivion -

The Ind.s Inhabiting at St. Francois we look on as part of the Eastern Ind.s We are Concern'd that they have not Delegated some of their Sachems to Conclude a Solid & Lasting Peace. And as they have Empower'd you to Act as you Judge for the best of you all We expect you'l Encourage those Ind.s to Come to Terms of Peace to end this War.

The Hostages now at Boston we Can't perceive how our Brethren of Nengland should Sell them at Liberty till the peace be Actually Concluded And 'tis Surprizing to us that Gov.r Vaudreil should Encourage the Ind.s in that Demand & Sending an Inland by you & giving his Honour that if the 8 Hostages were Delivered he would Comand the Eastern Ind.s to be at Peace & Lay Down the Hatchett

If Concerns us that while you came on purpose to Lay Down the Hatchet y.t that Treacherous Felon Shononda w.th six other Ind.s went out from Cachnawaga to fight toward Nengland and has Since as we are Informed Comitted fresh Hostilities We Expect you'l Show your utmost Resentment of this vile Act and that at your Return home you'l take the prisoners out of their hands w.ch we shall Account as a Sincerity of the performance of part of the Engagement you Lately made

We

We return you thanks that before your Departure from Montreal you dispatched a Sachim of Shawmade to prevent the Indians from going a fighting against our Brethren of Virginia

We think it necessary to acq.t you that several Negro Slaves have of late Run from hence to Canada, and that others have lately been enticed by some of your men now here to run thither, and we desire you to discourage your People from such pernicious practices, for Inticeing them from us is the same as robbing us of our Goods and may be a motive to make a Breach in the good Agreement & Correspondence hitherto maintained between us

The Sachems answer'd that we shall discountenance our young Men ~~from~~ [illegible] from debauching or Inticeing Negro Slaves to Run to Canada that Tehononda with his party went a fighting agt their Orders & Resolution of all the Sachems

Then the Comrs said

It is pleasing to us that this Conference ends so Amicably & hope it may have the same Effect w.t the Boston Comrs the Sachems of the five Nations & yor several Tribes now here Then they gave four Belts in Confirmation of what has been transacted at this Meeting

Albany June 25th 1724.

Just now came hither Sam[l] Dickenson from Canada with two Gent[men] belonging to the place, Dickenson was taken from Hatfield last Oct[r] they give an account that about fifteen days since the Indian called Greylock with Eleven others set out for War towards New England, and coming to the Wall all Spell, the last Tuesday night they passed by another Company of thirty Algonquins near the further end of the Lake, they knew before of their going to War, and the same day were advised by a French man where they lay, to that our men assailed them in the night. they add that there are about fourty more that have gone their War lower, and are preparing to goe out.

whilst we were writing came in the Express from Boston with the Packet from your Hon[r] we shall carefully observe the Priviledge as well as our former Instructions which we received by our first Express.

Col[l] Stoddard did according to his purpose which was mentioned in our last, I send a letter to Gov[r] Burnet, a Copy whereof is Enclosed.

the Chiefs of all the Tribes (except the Senecas of whom we could have no certain account) being arrived, we met with them yesterday and advised on our business, but made no great proficiency therein. and in the last night the Senecas came to Town, we hope we shall be ready to speak to the Canada Indians to morrow. and shall pursue our business as much as the Temper, and Method of the Indians will allow.

we have endeavoured to engage some of the five Nations (of greatest Influence) by hopes of private Gratuities, to appear strenuously in our Interest.

5.

We have Enlisted twen Maquas and three Oneidas in the Service of our Prov[ce] they are waiting the Issue of this Conference, but we will endeavour to perswade them to go to the Blockhouse forthwith.
we hope we shall gain Several others, Wadrick tells us that upon hearing the News from Canada, their Young men grow angry.
Dickenson tells us further that there are about ten of the Cagnawago Indians that are for war, and that the Sachems told him that they would Stone them out of the fort. he adds that Denion a French man (well known in New England) was at in the army at W[m] field last fall.
we have acquainted Col[l] Partridge with the News; and if we omit any thing needful you will attribute it to our haste.

Dickenson just now informs us that M[r] Love Lockwillon a Letter to the Interpreter of the Eastern Indians, that D[r] Peter is dead, another of the Hostages is sick but well looked after, the third is well. this talk greatly incenced the Eastern Indians. and they were for going to war.
and some of them came to the Gov[r] for liberty to go to war against those parts, being angry at Col[l] Schuyler assisting us.

we are your Hon[rs] most Humble and Obedient Servant.
John Schuyler.
John Stoddard.

On the 29 the Deputy Secretary communicated a Copy of a Resolve of the Council of New-York, wherein the Commissioners were directed to afford us their assistance in drawing off the Caghnawago Indians from the Eastern Indians, and that they should be present at all Conferences, and see what we purposed to say to the Indians before it was delivered, and that nothing should be done that should be hurt the Trade and Interest of New-York.

It's probable that our Business with the Nations will be finished before the Express can return hither.

Present
Henry Leonard
Evert Banker
John Collins
Chr: Livingston
Jak: Wendell
Joh: Bleeker
Ed: Wendell
David van Dyck

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Com.rs

At a meeting of the Com.rs of the Ind.n affairs at Albany the 28.th day of June 1724 —

The Delegates & Sachems of the Sinnekes being arrivd it was Judgd necessary to acquaint them and the Sachems of the other five Nations with the Message sent from hence last Winter by three belts of Wampum to the Cachnawage, Schawinnadies, Aderondax, and Skaghquan in Relation to lay down the Hatchett ^they had taken up against our Brethren of Engld which was Repeated to them as also their Answer and the Com.rs Reply thereto, wch being done it was told them that they have now heard how the Govr has acted to make a Solid and ferm Peace

The Sachems of the Six Nations by their Speaker named Thannoghsaront Said Brethren We return you our thanks for your unwearied Endeavours in pro:=moting a good Understanding between our Brethren of Engld and the 5. ferr: Nations & bring the Eastern Indians to terms of Peace and put an End to that War

At a Meeting

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CAN

Present

Henry Holland
Col. Bancker
Ch: Livingston
Jn.o Bleecker
Joh.s Wendell
Rend.k Renselaer
David v. Dyck
} Comrs.

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indn. affairs in Albany 9.mo July 1752

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The Comrs having proposd to the Comrs now here appointed by the Govern.t of the Massa: =chusetts Bay to have a private Conference with the Sachems of the Six Nations to Endeavour to prevail with them to Send one Sachim of Each of their Nations to the Eastern Inds. to bring them to terms of Peace w.t our Brethren of Engld. wch being approvd by the Sd Comrs this Boa made the following Speech to them—

Brethren We heard your Proposition to the Cachnawage and other Sachims Living at Canada & their answer but Can't understand that anything has been yet transacted to bring an End to the War the Eastern Inds. have so unjustly Engaged & taken in Hand against our Brethren of England, So we have taken on us to be Mediators to put an End to this War in the best Manner We are able for the Honour of the British Interest in Genll it is for that purpose we do propose unto you whether it will not be advisable since you have Engaged in taking up the Hatchet against those Inds. for you to offer unto the Comrs appointed for the Govern.t of the Massachusetts Bay that you send one Sachim of Each of your several Nations to those Eastern Inds. w.t positive Orders that they forthwith come to Terms of Peace & Submission

w.t

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with that Govern.t & dispatch expresses to their
Several Tribes on the Frontiers of
England to return home without Committing
any further Acts of Hostility, and that they
Appoint Deputys to go w.th you to Boston to Con-
clude this Peace in the best manner it can
be done that you do Witnesses thereto & Engage
to be Guarrantees for them and in Case they
do refuse to Comply w.th this your Reasonable
Request to Compose this Matter that you do
plainly tell them that you will Compel them
to come to Terms of Peace w.th Sword in Hand
The Answer of the Deputys of the six Nations to
the Com.rs which being Decitory & not Satisfactory
to which a Reply was made and after they had
a Consultation they Returnd the
Brethren Answer

We have heard & Deliberately Considered of
your Proposal made to us this morning that
after Awarding according to our Custom we have made
Propositions to the Deputys of Canahnawage
and others now here from Canada and thought
every thing would be brought to a happy Conc-
-lusion to End this War, since those Ind.ns have
laid down the Hatchet, But it seems you do
not Judge it sufficient to put an End to this War
We have therefore resolved to come into your
method, since you Judge it more Effectual to put
an End to the War that has been thus long Cont.-
-rously Carried on by the Eastern Ind.ns against our
Brethren of England and for that purpose have
appointed three of our most able Men to perform
that

That Message named Tarighjoris Jacob, alias Aatsondee, & Asiedowax, Desiring they may have belts for that purpose a Canoe for their Journey & be paid for their trouble & fatigue but we Desire that one of your People may go with our Messengers

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of the Ind.n affairs in Albany the 2d. Day of July 1724

Present
Peter v: Brugh
Evert Banaker
Ph: Livingston
Joh.s Bleeker
Joh.s Wendell
Ja.s Wendell
Hend.k Renselaer
David v: Dyck
Com.rs

The Messengers who Lawrence Claes sent from the Sinnekes Country by the Order of this Board last Winter to the far Nations to invite them to come to trade at this place appeard before the Com.rs give the following Account.

That they have undertaken to perform the Message delivered unto them by Lawrence Claese w.t much fatigue in their journey arrived at a Settlement of the far Ind.ns called by them to whom they deliver'd their Message & the belt given them, that they Desired them not to hearken to y.e French but to carry on their Trade to Albany where Goods are very Cheap the Path Open and Clear for them and all the upper Nations; from whatsoever Settlement they proceeded to five other Nations, but having but one belt they added five others & spoke to them to the same effect, who promised to come to

this

Colonies

4 Juillet 1724

M. Begon

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Monseigneur

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES

Je profite du Navire le Phénix marin
qui a relaché icy l'automne dernier par
une voye d'eau et qui y a hiverné, pour
avoir l'honneur de vous informer que

depuis le départ des v.aux de l'année d
il ne s'en rien passé en cette Colonie
qui merite de prevenir le compte q
j'auray l'honneur de vous en rendre
avec M. le Marquis de Vaudre
par le v.re du Roy.

Les Abenaquis ont continué d
fatiguer les Anglois par differen
partis, ils en ont tué ou fait
prisonniers environ 40. et n'ont pe
qu'vn des leurs du village de
Panasamské.

Suivant les Lettres du R. P. Loy
missionnaire du Village de Med
de la Riviere S.t Jean, le Gouvern
du Port Royal ayant menacé les

Albany 6 July 17[2]1—81.

Sir

We come to acknowledge Receypt of your honour favours of the 9th and 29th past, wch we should answered ere now, had we not been prevented partly by our not knowing when your Comrs dispatched Expresses to you and the uncertain Circumstances of this Critical affair, that has been transacted w.t the six Nations who proved very wavering in their Resolution and Intention, We hope the Gentlemen whom you entrusted with the affair of your Province will do us the Justice to Inform you that we have acted in what your Honour has been pleased to recommend to our Care, and the Order of his Excell.y Gov.r Burnet in Council with much freedom and readiness to put an End to the Dangerous War the Eastren Ind.s have Commenced against his Majesties Subjects under your Government. The Sachims of Cachnawage & others having Confirm'd their Engagement made to us, to your Com.rs in burying the Hatchet of War, on which the Sachims of the Six Nations Insisted tho' very assure that on the Delivery of the Hostages the Peace was Actually Concluded w.t the Eastren Indians of which w.t many Arguments we Convinced them of that unreasonable Demand & Insinuation, and in a Conference w.t your Gentlemen Consulted what was most proper to be done at this Juncture of which We offer'd to make a proposal to the Six Nations that they should Offer to send Messengers to the Eastren Ind.ns with positive Orders that they forthwith come to terms of Peace & Submission

with

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with ye Governmt. & Dispatch Expresses to their
Several Scalking parties on your Frontiers to retun
home without Committing further Acts of hostilities
that they appoint Commissrs to go w.t them to Boston
to conclude this Peace in the best manner they
Can. that they be Witnesses thereto and Engage to
be Guarrantees for them. & in Case they do refuse
to comply w.t this their Reasonable Demand to
to compose this matter that they do plainly tell
them that they will Compel them to come to
Terms of Peace w.t Sword in hand. wch being
agreed on was the Day following propos'd to
them, who after some difficulty Consented to it
and made that offer to your Gentlemen, which
we hope may be Effectual to bring the Eastren
Inds into Terms of Submission and Peace with
your Governmt. and in failure thereof (w.ch God forbid)
We shall observe such Orders as we shall from time
to time receive from his Exc.y our Gov.r w.t respect
we remain

Sir

Your most humble and
most obedient Servants

was Signd Lieder van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Evert Wendell
Henr.k van Rensselaer
Davd Y. Dyck

[illegible] Augt 21st 1758

About half an hour before sunsetting the Indians coming up the river and looking at them but as the Ships of War in the Watches or called to us saying the Indians were on the backside of the garrison with a Flag of truce We never heard that but were made ready our Flag in order to have come back with them and when they saw our Flag up there appeared several of them with an English Captive named John Barton a Fisherman belonging to the Isle of Shoals and being come within hearing an Indian spake with us Commanding Parley.

Indian } Upon which there was something pointing to the Ships coming up

Barton } I heard what they were asking what they wanted

Indian } If we the Garrison and should surrender the Garrison they would give us very good Quarters and send us to Boston in one of their Vessels.

Barton } We sent out our Quarters for we expected to fight adding that all the Indians in the Province could not take us

[illegible]

[illegible] they were with them

Indian } Then they brought all their [illegible] to see if the Ships coming up [illegible] that our troops had been there he would not have granted Quarters but should have fired on them he stop but they not knowing what he said still came on so that he was forced to fire a Gun at the Vessel which they got there Glass and soon after [illegible] to the Indian told him he must go back and that Ships coming above the Garrison to whom our Troops engaged [illegible] nothing then they were told to say they [illegible] Flag of truce. They made the Garrison to understand that they should send Quarters so he had to surrender [illegible] Nothing at that time would satisfy them We told him we could not help it. The [illegible] when they must come again with their [illegible] Flag of truce whether they were [illegible] Company he could not tell he told them [illegible] Each man on Quarter they [illegible] that [illegible]

morning part of the night.

The next morning being Wednesday they came to the place with their flag of Truce where they did the night before and when we put out our Flag the same Indian spoke as follows.

Brothers you are to give up the Garrison upon Honourable Quarters as before.

We are saying what that is therefore we know not what we should not do.

Then we take it that they intend to kill us all like Dogs if we do not do them any labour to take it.

Brothers unless you not nor what you can do for us if you have the Garrison You must take it by force of Arms which we generally Indians in Eastern Country can do.

What do you say here for You can do with things as you please for not here to give it here.

[illegible] to us that we should not [illegible] any thing nor have any Hope of me to us.

Brothers a good Answer you have given us say here and We leave.

Brothers Thursday here

It may be two Years more.

I do not your Land

[illegible]

Indian & their muchibuk [illegible] Spanno come [illegible]
Doors.
Comm. & If not my business I was sent here so hi
that I will do in spite of you & all that shall be
They told us their chief Capt. was name
After abundance of threatnings they let us a
down the river to their Vessel and in a short time th
into a fog with one of their Vessels out of our sight t
with Wood and Combustibles stuff and having fitted
then came up with another that was prepared before
of them for assaulting the Block House & Summ
that which they had been putting in they came roun
Point with her stern foremost but by reason of a great Gu
was tyed at her stern off and the tyde carried her a litt
in the first came very near yet we had good for
escape. This happened a little before night.
While the Vessels were burning they kept firing
sides but we kept them in play also by heaving g
We prevented the several doing any damage.
About one of the clock in the morning seve
[illegible] they left us and drew all their
[illegible] the 22 aforesaid [illegible] Sloop
[illegible] Spaniard commanded by
[illegible] besides the mutineers
with the Vessels. They did not come nigh us all th
but towards night and then about ten of them c
the Point on the other side of the river and brought
with them in order to sell them to us. Having agr
upon the Price they by common persuasion let the
come off and having given some Victuals the
them back again with a Sack full of Peas which
them. They told them we would [illegible]
[illegible] The Commander [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] with no Commands
Price but the aforesaid Servant and made
threatned he could not prevail with the Indians
ultimate pitch of Garrison. At last the fair way
our Commands brought to the given Paper to th
second hearty Cheer which the Indians [illegible]
[illegible] the things mentioned amounted to five
[illegible] which was their lowest Price. We sent them
[illegible] the Sail and sent one of our Canoes

1724.

a bond delivered to him, which he was obliged to enter into in Carolina, *not to* deliver them to any French man *etc.* This Vincent has likewise undertaken to me, to go to the Leeward Islands where he left these Indians *etc.*, and to deliver them to Mr. Couturier *etc.* I beleive injustice and hardships have been done to this gentleman, yet it cannot be compared to the many ill practises of the French of Canada, who spare no pains to excite the Indians against the English everywhere, and who are now the entire managers of the Indians now at war with Boston. I have taken the most effectual way I could think of, to prevent the like mischiefs from the Indians near this Province, by inviting them to a free trade at Albany in this Province, and by getting a law passed to prevent trade with the French, for such goods as are proper to be sold to the Indians, by which means great numbers of them who used to go to Canada, come now to trade here, and thereby grow familiar with us, and unwilling to break with us on any account. I have found the good effects it has already had, in pursuance of my Instructions, to prevent all such dangerous trade and correspondence with the French of Canada, and have given fresh instances of it in my letter *following etc. Signed*, W. Burnet. *Endorsed*, R. 2nd Oct. 4 *pp. Enclosed*,

314. i. Duplicate of following. [*C.O.* 5, 1092. *Nos.* 32, 32 i.]

Aug. 9. New York.

315. Governor Burnet to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have just finished with the Assembly in this place, who have passed several Acts, which shall be engrossed and printed ready to send to your Lordships this fall, with particular observations concerning them. I have lately found the great advantage of the Act to prohibit the Indians goods to be carryed to the French of Canada: by the great numbers of farr Indians that are come to trade either at Albany, or in the way to it, within the bounds of the five Nations, whither our traders go to supply them. The last account I had from thence is from the Lake Cadaracqui, as our Indians call it, but in the French maps called Ontario, or Frontenac; by an Indian just arrived from thence, who brings word that he came down in company with five canoes, who design to come to Albany. That in Cadaracqui Lake they met with Monsieur Tonti, Commander of Le Destroit, as it is called in the French map, but by our Indians called Tuchsagrondie. That Monsr. Tonti had with him 70 men, and asked those Indians where they were going, they replyed, to Albany, on that reply Tonti told them he was sent by the Governour of Canada, to stop that path, and proposed to them that they should go to Canada, and gave them in presents a belt of wampum, a cag of brandy, and some tobacco. That after a long debate one of their Sachims stood up and said, that the country they lived in,

1724.

belonged to them, and that they were masters of what they had hunted in the woods and would go with it where they pleased, and were resolved to keep the path open, or fight their way through. This answer mettled the French Commander, but he thought fit to leave them and retire with his men to Canada: and these Indians are all expected in a few days at Albany. The same thing happened last year, and ended almost in the same manner; by which it is plain, that the great body of Indians in the Continent, assert their independancy, and will go and trade with those that can supply them cheapest, which will always be at Albany, and in the country of the five Nations if they preserve our goods to sell them there by retail, and dont dispose of them to the French by wholesale *etc.* In a late Treaty at Albany, managed by Deputys from Boston, with the assistance of Commissioners appointed by me, with the five Nations, and some Indians living in Canada. Those Indians living in Canada solemnly promised not to make war any longer on Boston: and our five Nations undertook to send Deputys to the Easter Indians, who are now at war with Boston, and to perswade them to come to a peace, and in case they will not make one, to threaten them peremtorily, that they the said five Nations will compell them to it by force of arms, which resolution I hope will be faithfully executed, and will then very likely bring on a peace, which is very much wanted by Boston, who now loose numbers of men continually, and are at an immense expence, and all this war is certainly fomented and supported by the French of Canada, who by ingrossing the trade with these Indians, manage them as they please, to the ruin of the English. I am soon to meet the Indians at Albany, after which I will be able to give your Lordships much further accounts of these affairs. I have been informed that the two pr. cent. Act has not passed the Council, which will I hope induce the Assembly to provide for the same services another way, which they never would do till they knew certainly the fate of the two pr. cent. Act. *Signed*, W. Burnet. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th Sept., 1724, Read 15th April, 1725. 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1053. *ff.* 225–226*v.*, 227*v.*]

Aug. 10. Bermuday.

316. Lt. Governor Hope to Mr. Popple. *Acknowledges* letter of 20th April. *Continues:* I wait with impatience the Lords of Trade answers to mine, *etc.* I am sorry the Act *for lessening of the number of Assembly* is not agreeable to common sence, but most of our Acts are defficient that way. And had it pass'd, it would never been taken notice of; and the establishment of this Colony would have receiv'd such an amendment as would effectually have prevented the mistakes, and blunders, these poor people fall into every time they meet, a sample whereof I send you enclos'd, vizt., the proceedings of the Assembly, and least you should suspect me of the same

Present

Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ch: Livingston
John Collins
Evert Wendell
Hend: van Rensselaer
Dav: van Dyck

} Esqr Comrs

At a meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany y.e 16th day of aug.t 1724

Jacob the Indian and other messengers sent by the Sachems of the six Nations to the Cohoes Indians being returnd. Give the following Relation

MICROFILMED 1957

Present

His Excellency Wm Burnet Esq. Capt Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the Province of New York &c.

Francis Harison Esq.r one of his Majesties Council for the Province of New York

John Chandler Esq.r one of his Majs Council for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

Comrey

At a meeting of his Excell.y with the Sachems of the Six Nations in Albany the 11th day of Sept.r 1724

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His Excellency desired the Sachims to give him an account of the Message their Messengers delivered to the Indians at S.t Francis in Relation to the War &.c

Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay & the Eastern

Brother

You desire the things from us first to give you an Accot. what Message we sent to the Eastern Ind.s as also their Answer

When we arrived at Montreal we acquainted the Gov.r of our Arrival, on which he said that he would hear what we had to say next Morning, And then we told him that we were sent by the Six Nations and Corlaer, and that our Business was to go to S.t Francis to speak about the said Ind.s on wch we gave him a Belt of Wampum

On the Morning the Gov.r sent for us & gave us that and said that he was glad that we had acquainted him with our Arrival & Business, since his Indians ranged the Woods & might have met with & done them Mischief & endangered our Lives, But let us Consider what is best for us in this Matter whether it be not advisable that I do send for these Indians & then I can hear your proposal and their Answer

On which we answered Father we think it

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It is best that you send for those Indns to come
here for they could understand us nor we they
one here we may be helped w.t an Interpreter.

The yor Answere & Returne us thanks that we
had Consented to come for these Indns as we
proceed on which he sent an Express and they were
to be in Montreal in four Days. Mean while we went
to Recknowledge and Desired to return the fourth
day but on the third day at night a priest (who
was Interpreter between us and the Indians) awaked
us and said that the Indns were come, which we
thought something Extraordinary; the Genest-
went that night out we the next Morning; when
come at Montreal we went directly to the Gover.
who said we should stay a while to Discover
our Designe. Sheron sent for us which was done
in the Afternoon.

Then we told we were sent by the Six Nations
and Corlaer, and Desired the Indns that there might
be a Cessation of Arms for a while, as we had also
sent to our Brethren of England

Then the said Children we are come on purpose
for now to desire you to come to Albany where is the
place to treat of makers of Consequence, This
Proposition was not only made in presence of the
French but of the Indians thereabouts Gave a Belt

We have proposed that your Sennegal Sachims
should go to Albany, we have not limited a Time
but are that they may come along w.t us.

The Indns answered

Fathers upon Yore we that you were sent by the Six
Nations & the Gov.r of Albany that there might be a
Cessation of Arms, which we can't grand for we are so
Incensed against their People of England because
they

They have taken away our Land & kept our People
prisoners, but let them restore our Land & relieve
our People, we will Immediately lay down the Hatch
-et and be at peace Gave a Belt of Wampum 5 8

Fathers You say you are sent from the Govr. of Ulsters
and the six Nations to desire our Sachems to go with
you to Albany to treat of Peace w.th the People of
Boston, We can't Consent to send Messengers to them
they having so often deceived us & kept our people
prisoners when we sent as Messengers

Fathers You desire me in the Name of the Govr. of Ulsters & the six
Nations we should go to Albany to treat w.th the Governmt.
of Boston, we flatly deny it, but if they are desirous
for a Peace they may come to Montreal & bring our
three men along & treat w.th us in the presence of the Govr.
of Canada & Restore our Lands, So we will Conclude a
Peace, We need not go to our Castle for the principal
Sachems of our Nation are now here & this is our final
Answer. On which they gave a Belt

His Excel.y asked the Messrs. whether they did not pro-
mise the Boston Comrs. that if the Eastern Indns. did not
Comply w.th their Message to take up the Hatchet
w.ch lay at their side. They replied that they
did not, but if those Indns. should murder their
Messengers, they would make use of the Hatchett
w.ch lay at their side

On which the Speech ~~the Speech~~ that the six
Nations made to the Boston Comrs. on the third
of July last was repeated unto them.

His Excel.y asked them whether they never pro-
mis'd him or the Comrs. here or those from Boston
to take up the Hatchett against the Eastern Indns.
in Case they should persist in War with our
Brethren of New England, or whether they ever
Intended to Engage in that War against those
Indians

They Answer'd they knew not of any promise
or Engagement only that they promis'd his Excel.y
to be Mediators for Peace

Printed Acts & my letter of the 16 Decr could reach your Lordships hands without the engrossed Acts since they were all in one parcel directed to Mr Popple, and it being the last ship in the year; I beleive I neither did nor could send Duplicates, as I generally do I am hopeful that upon an enquiry it will be found, that these Acts have been mislaid by some of the Clerks in Mr Popples office But since they may perhaps not be found, I shall by the next ship transmit to your Lordships an other set of them in the same authentick form

I shall likewise with some of the ships this fall transmitt to your Ldps the authentick Acts for the present year of the Assembly which broke up in july last with my observations thereon

I have herewith enclosed to Mr Popple the Naval officers accounts from the 25th of March last to the 29th Septr last

I desire your Lordships will please to recommend Mr Philip Livingston to be a member of the Council of New York in the room of Gerardus Beekman lately deceased, the Gentleman I now recommend is Secretary for Indian Affairs and a very deserving person—I am with the greatest Respect

My Lords

Your Ldps most obedient &
mo obliged humble Servant
sgd W Burnet

Conference between Governor Burnet and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Cc., 140, 141.]

At a Private Conference, by His Excellcy William Burnet Esqre Captn Genll & Govr in Cheif of the Provinces of New York New Jersey &c. with the Sachims of the Six Nations called Maquase, Oneides Onnondages, Cayouges, Tusquarores & Sinnekes—In Albany the 14 day of September 1724

Present—His Excellency William Burnet Esqre Captn Genll & Govr in Cheif of the Province of N York
Francis Harrison Esqre one of His Matys Councill for the Province of New York
John Stoddard Esqre one of His Maty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts Bay

His Excellency desired ye Sachims to give him an account of the Message the Messengers delivered to the Indians at St François in relation to the War with our Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay and the Eastern Indians, they replyed,

Brother

You desire two things from us, first, to give you an account what message we sent to the Eastern Indians as also their answer

When we arrived a[t] Montreal we acquainted the Governor of our arrival, on which he said he would hear what we had to say next morning, and then we told him that we were

sent by the 6 Nations and Corlaer, and that our business was to go to St François, to speak with those Indians on which we gave him a Belt of Wampum

On the morning the Govr sent for us and gave us thanks and said that he was glad that we had acquainted him with our arrival & Business, since his Indians ranged the woods & might have met us & done us mischeif and endangered our Lives: But let us consider what is best for you in this matter, whether it be not advisable that I do send for those Indians and then I can hear your proposal & their Answer

On which we answered Father, we think it is best that you send for those Indians to come here for they can't understand us nor we them and here we may be supplyed with an Interpreter

The Governor Answereḍ & returned us thanks that we had consented he should send for those Indians as he had proposed, on which he sent an Express and they were to be in Montreal in four days, Mean while we went to Cachnawage & designed to return the fourth day but on the third day at night a Preist who was Interpreter between us & the Indians awaked us & said that the Indians were come which we thought something extraordinary, the Preist went that night but we the next morning, when come at Montreal, we went directly to the Governor who said we should tarry a while to deliver of Message,[1] and he would send for us which was done in the afternoon

Then we told them we were sent by the Six Nations & Corlaer and desired the Indians that there might be a cessation of Arms [for a while] as we had also desired of our brethren of New England

Then we said, Children, we are come on purpose for you to come to Albany, which is the Place to treat of Peace and matters of consequence This proposition was not only made in Presence of the French but of the Indians thereabouts, Gave a Belt.

We have proposed that your Principal Sachims should go to Albany We have not limited a time but desire that they may come along with us

The Indians Answered

Fathers: you told us that you were sent by the Six Nations and the Governor of New York, that there might be a cessation of Hostilities, which we cannot grant, for we are so inveterate against those people of N England because they have taken away our Land and kept our People Prisoners, but let them restore our Land and releive our People and we will immediately lay down the Hatchett and be at Peace, Gave us a Belt of Wampum

Fathers: you say you were sent from the Govr of New York and the Six Nations, do desire[2] our Sachims to go with you to Albany to treat of Peace with the People of Boston, We can not consent to send Messengers to them, they having so often deceived us, & kept our People Prisoners whom we sent as Messengers

Fathers: You desire in the name of the Governor of New York and the 6 Nations we should go to Albany to treat with the Governm^{t} of Boston We flattly deny it, but if they are desirous for a Peace, they may come to Montreal and bring our three men along and treat with us in the presence of the Governor of Canada and restore our Lands So will conclude a Peace; We need not go to our Castle, for the Principal Sachims of our Nation are now here, and this is our final answer, On which they gave a Belt.

His Excellency asked the Messengers whether they did not promise the Boston Com^{rs} (that if the Eastern Indians did not comply with their message) to take up the Hatchett which lay

[1] *our* Message. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIV., 355. — Ed. [2] *to* desire. *Ibid.*

at their side—They reply'd that they did not but if those Indians should murder their Messengers they would make use of the Hatchet which lay at their side

On which the Speech that the Six Nations made to the Boston Côm^rs on the third of July last was repeated unto them

His Excellency asked them whether they never promised him or the Com^rs here or those from Boston, to take up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians in Case they should persist in War with our Brethren of New England, or whether they ever intended to engage in that war against those Indians

They answered they knew not of any promise or Engagement, only that they promised His Excellency to be mediators for Peace.

Propositions made by His Excellcy William Burnet Esqre Captn Gen^ll & Govr in Cheif of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c to the Sachims of the Six Nations called Maquase, Oneides, Onnondages, Cayouges Tusquaroras, & Sinnekes in Albany the 15th Septr 1724

PRESENT—His Excell^cy William Burnet Esqre Captn Gen^ll & Governor in Cheif of the Province of New York &c
Francis Harrison Esqre of His Matys Council for the Province of New York

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Henry Holland	Philip Livingston
Peter Van Brugh	Joh^s Wendell
John Collins	Evert Wendel
John Cuyler	Hend^k V: Renselaer
Evert Banker	David van Dyck

Brethren

I am come hither to see you with the same brotherly kindness which you have always found in me and I doubt not that you bring with you hearts full of the same honest inclinations as becomes brethren

But you must always remember that I do not speak to you from myself only but in the name of my great & good master KING GEORGE, and your only true and loving father who has after[1] fed you and cloathed you and is always making you kind Presents, and who has ordered me to take all the care of you and do you all the service which is in my Power, and who expects of you returns of obedience, as becomes good children, and that you will shew it in being firm to the British Interest in America, in opposition to all its ennemys whether Christians or Indians, and in token of this ancient and happy covenant I now solemnly renew the Covenant Chain with you in behalf of this Province, and all His Maty's other Provinces in North America and I hope the chain will now remain bright & clear and lasting as the Sun, *Give a Belt* [with **GR.**]

You have made the Path open for the far Indians to come to trade with our People, among you, and to come through to Albany, if they please, by which means goods are now become plenty amongst you, and our People see you often as good Brethren ought to do, and that this

[1] often. *New-York Council Minutes*, 357.—ED.

happy correspondence may become still easier I have mended the carrying place and the wood Creek, so as to make the road much shorter than it was, and it shall be made still better

I have for some time kept some young men always among the Sinnekes, with a smith, which I doubt not was very agreeable to them and I hear they have a House near their castle where they may live conveniently

And now I find many more are willing to go next spring to live among the Onnondages where the cheif Trade with the Far Indians lyes and that they may keep their goods dry & safe—I have ordered them to build for themselves a good Block House at the mouth of the Onnondages River and so they will become your good Neighbours and live as comfortably among you as they do here at home I intend to send a smith along with them for your conveniency, and I doubt not but you will be very glad to see one another, and to bring the great Beaver Trade into your own country, where it will be for your advantage that it should come, rather than to Canada, where you can not buy goods without paying excessive prices for them whereas our People sell at very reasonable Rates and to shew you how much I desire your Beaver should bear a good Price I have cloathed myself in Cloth made of Beaver which you now see me wear.

What I therefore desire and expect of you is that you continue to keep the Path swept and clean for all farr Indians to come and trade with our People & that you use our people kindly, that are to live in the Sinnekes country with you this year, and those that are to come and trade and build a house next spring among the Onnondages *Gave a Belt* **[GPW.]**

Brethren

You promised me two years ago that you would send Messengers to the Eastern Indians to command them to make Peace with the Government of Boston and to tell them that you could not look on unconcerned when your Brethren of New England received such barbarous Treatment

I am informed that since you have renewed the like promise to the Government of Boston, to the Com^{rs} here and to their Deputies sent hither from the Government of Boston—I expect of you that you will seriously consider what you have promised and faithfully perform it for the great Bond of Union between us is to keep our word to one another, without this there can be no true friendship or brotherhood between us

I do not enter into Particulars because the Deputies from Boston Government now in this place, desire to speak with you, themselves & I recommend it to you earnestly to hear them with attention & kindness & to give them such an answer as they may expect from good Brethren after so many promises made by you to them and so many presents by them to you *Give a Belt* **[PF.]**

Answer made by the Six Nations viz the Maquase, Oneides Onnondages, Cayouges, Tusquaroras & Sinnekes to His Excell^{cy} Wm Burnet Esqre Captn Gen^{ll} & Govr in Cheif of the Provinces of N York N Jersey &c. the 17th Septr 1724

PRESENT—His Exc^{lcy} W Burnet Esqre Captn Genl & Govr in Cheif of ye Province of N York

Commissioners

Henry Holland	John Collins
Peter Van Brugh	Ph: Livingston

Brother Corlaer

We have some preface to make before we come to give our answer to the Propositions, made us two days ago

This Town of Albany has been of old a place of meeting & Treaty between us, and since that time it has been agreed that this should be the only place of Treaty not only between this Government & us, but with all our neighbouring colonies of North America, to be a fixed and settled place to treat of Peace and Tranquility, and those who have any occasion to treat with us may come and meet us here

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you was glad to meet the six Nations in good health, and that you came to treat us with a good and brotherly heart, & that you did not doubt but we came with the same as becomes Brethren, we now come to acquaint you that we are come with a good true & honest heart and you likewise said, that you did not speak from yourself only but in the name of your good & great Master King George, our kind and loving father who has so often cloathed and fed us & given us so many Presents, and that you renewed the ancient Covn^{t} Chain which we renew likewise in the most solemn manner, with all His Matys Provinces in North America, by this Belt: We can not omit to inform you that there are some wicked Devilish People who come among us, but we will not hearken to them, for your Excell^{cys} kind & candid Proposition has in a manner brought us out of Darkness into the Light & rejoiced our hearts extreemely

Brother Corlaer

We say still that we are come out of Darkness into Light, Your kindness to us exceeds that of your Predecessors, for you have been at the expence to mend & clear the carrying place & Wood Creek, and that you will order it further to be mended, for which we return our hearty thanks for now the old & decrepit may come over the carrying place whereas formerly it us[1] difficult to pass that way but now it will induce & encourage the Far Indians to come to trade here which will engage them to be firmly united to us—It is most certain that Trade is the cheifest motive to promote Friendship, therefore we repeat again that we return you our hearty thanks for this singular favor & kindness.

Brother Corlaer

You told us also that you designed to build a Block House near Onnondage or at some convenient place on that River, We have consulted and do consent that you may build it since you say it will be for our advantage, but we desire that we may know how goods will

[1] was. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIV., 361.—ED.

be sold there, for here we get a Strowd Blanket for one Large & a Small Beaver, but those who go there to trade will perhaps take excessive prices from us, but if they sell as cheap as here it will be like a Beaver Trap & [will] get them all but if they sell dear it will be of no use for then we must come hither to buy what we want We are very thankfull for the Smith your Excy has been pleased to promise to send up to Onnondage next Spring, pray let him be a good one who understands his Trade and can make Hatchet and repair our Guns We have two several times desired to have one but could not obtain our request till now.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that the place you proposed to build a Blockhouse was at the mouth of Onnondage River where it falls into the Cadacqui Lake but we propose another place at the end of the Oneide Lake & desire your opinion on that head, and that a fit person may come along with the People who can speak our Language who may be a proper judge of the most convenient place, gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us that some People were to go to the Sinnekes Country with a Smith for which we return thanks and since you desired that they may be civilly & kindly used which we promise to do you told us that we said formerly that we could not see the Eastern Indians so barbarously murder our brethren of New England without resenting it according to our former engagement & promise to this Government & that of Boston wch we acknowledge to have said that we would resent it, and according to your Excellencys Directions we shall give those Commissioners from Boston now here an answer to that affair

The Sinnekes said

Brother Corlaer

It is two years ago since Major Abraham Schuyler was in ye Sinnekes Country with ye Smith Myndert Wemp & we sent a token with them, that we desired they might come again next year We desire to know where ye fault lyes that they did not come for the Smith is very good, kind & charitable to our poor people & we desire that they may now go along with us

His Excellency told them that he would give them an answer when he delivered them their Presents and ordered them a barrel of Beer.

Further Propositions made by His Excellency Wm Burnet Esqre Captn General & Govr in Cheif of the Provinces of New York New Jersey &c At Albany the 19th day of Septr 1724

Present—His Excellcy Wm Burnet Esqre Captn Genl & Govr in cheif of the Province of New York &c
Francis Harrison Esqre one of His Matys Council for ye said Province

Commissioners

Henry Holland	Philip Livingston
Peter Van Brugh	John Collins

Brethren

I have a few words more to say to you about what you proposed to me in [your] Answer But I will begin with a Preface as you do which is that I always like to hear your answers

* Traders for Indian Goods so called at Albany

that come from yourselves but I do not like the answer which the * *Handlers* here put into your mouths for they neither love you nor me but mind only their own Profit, and therefore I expect that for the future you will make all your answers yourselves and never advise with any of these Handlers what you should say for I can always find out what is your own & what comes from them

As to the Blockhouse it must be at the Onnondages Rivers Mouth and not at the Oneides Lake for the far Indians pass only by the mouth of the River and do not come up to the Oneides Lake So that the Beaver Trap would then be so far off that it would catch no Beavers at all and this is a thing the Handlers put into your heads, on purpose that the Beavers may all go to Canada, where they would rather trade with the French than with you, by which you may see they are not your friends

An other false Story they have put into your heads is that Goods should be as cheap at the Onnondages country as here which they know can not be, for then there would be no allowance made for the trouble of Carrying them which however I will order them to make as small as they can afford it

This is a conveniency for those that are not able to walk hither, but if any will rather come to Albany it is reasonable that they should have goods cheaper because, of their long journey to fetch them, than when they can buy them at their own doors

As to what the Sinnekes proposed about Abraham Schuyler I know that it is put into their heads the same way with the rest: But I do not approve that my officers should apply to the six Nations to appoint them that is making you their Masters, and not me so that I can not trust them after they take such measures, and therefore I will not employ Abraham Schuyler any more because he has taken a wrong way to get himself named, And I have appointed Harme Vedder Captain already, and a Smith that is brother to Myndert Wemp

I am always ready to shew you what kindness I can, but I will not suffer my people that are under my Government to put Notions into your heads contrary to my desires for your Good, & if I knew them I would punish them for their Presumption in doing it so that I must expect of you as a Proof of your thankfullness to me that you will be advised in these things by none but me & these officers whom I think fit to appoint & then we shall always remain good Brethren

Brethren

I find by your answer to the Boston Gentlemen that you do not now deny your promises but only you say you wait for the King of Great Britain's orders in answer to your Belt, Now this is not a just Pretence for the King has given his Governors here power to make war with Indians without first acquainting him and you can not beleive he can be pleased that you suffer the Eastern Indians to continue their mischeifs to New England under pretence of waiting for his orders to make war because he is often abroad out of England and so can not give an answer to you soon enough and in the mean time all the Mischeif may be over and your assistance be of no use so that I think you are obliged by your promises to the Government of Boston, to make war immediately against the Eastern Indians since they have not accepted your message to incline them to Peace And now I expect you will give a possitive answer to the Gentlemen from Boston in pursuance to your repeated promises Since that you do not now deny them and are convinced that the excuse you made before me in a private Conference was all false, so that you know very well that you have promised that if the Eastern Indians did not accept your last Message you would take up the Hatchett, and you ought now to stand

to this as what you are bound to do and to make a favourable answer thereupon to the Gentlemen of Boston

But if you will be so unworthy and so cowardly [as] to avoid going to war with your whole Nations as you ought to do you can not do less than permitt your young men to list themselves as soldiers under the Goverment of Boston, for this is a custom in Europe and the French know it well that when they were at war with the English they have gone to a people who were at Peace with the English and have had leave to list soldiers from that Nation, and this was not thought any breach of ye Peace between ye English and that Nation which was neutral in the War, and if some of these soldiers were killed in the War it was not looked upon as the concern of that Nation but only a private Loss to their own kindred

So that if the Government of Boston can persuade any of your young men to list under them this does by no means engage you in the war but these young men will act only on their private account

I now give you a very large Present, & I have taken care to give you the best Powder that can be bought, & I must warn you not to put above half so much in your Guns as of common Powder for it will break your Guns, if you do & a little will serve to shoot withal And now I take my leave of you, wishing you all a good Journey [home] & good health till I see you again

Answer of the Sachims of ye Six Nations to His Excell^cy^ William Burnet Esqre Captn Gen^ll^ & Governor in Cheif of the Provinces of N York New Jersey &c. In Albany the 20th day of September 1724

PRESENT—His Excell^cy^ Wm Burnet Esqre Captn Gen^ll^ & Govr in Cheif of the Province of New York
Francis Harrison, one of His Mat^ys^ Council for same

Commissioners

Henry Holland	Philip Livingston
Peter Van Brugh	John Collins
John Cuyler	Hend^k^ Van Renselaer
Evert Banker	David V: Dyck

D'Kannasore Speaker

Brother Corlaer

As you summoned the Sachims of the Six Nations to appear here they in obedience to your commands are come who have heard the Propositions you made to them, and you their answer, The renewing of the Covenant Chain is acceptable to us which we promise shall be kept inviolable

You can not expect I should repeat your speach made to us yesterday but shall touch on what your Excellency was pleased to say that you could always know what answer came from us, and what is put into our mouths by the Handlers, and since Your Excellency doth not approve of the Place we proposed for you to have a Block House built So wish you joy where you design to have it made and that you may get many Beavers in that Trap

Yesterday you told us that you designed to return home and wished us a good journey for which we are very thankful since we have often lost some of our principal men in their Journey who had the Burthen of the Government of our Nations

Brother Corlaer

We are desirous to know from you the number of these People who design to settle at the end of the Onnondage River to Trade

His Excellency replyed he could not tell some times 40 or 50 more or less as shall be necessary to carry on a Trade

D Kannasore said

Brother Corlaer

I am appointed Speaker by the Six Nations as you have recommended to them & they approved of me and shall do my endeavor to promote the British Interest and they have promised to take my advice in Publick affairs and when matters of consequence do occur

Brother Corlaer

We desire you to excuse us for the small Present we now make which is but a few Skins had we known that you designed to send for us to meet your Excellency here we would have collected more, but we had sold our Skins before we knew of this Treaty & therefore desire your Excellency to accept of it

We desire to know if you'l accept the advice of D'Kannasore in matters of consequence for the Public Welfare

His Excellency answered that he would advise with him if matters of great consequence do occur he may either come to New York, or else advise with the commissioners here which is the same thing

D Kannasore said

We wish your Excellency a good Journey home & hope that Gods blessing may attend you

Brother Corlaer

We are to depart this day you going one way & we the other here is a small Present (being a Beaver coat) to be kept as a Chair to sitt in and consider for the welfare of us all, that when we are accused of any base thing, we may be heard and answer to what may be laid to our charge

Propositions made by His Excllcy William Burnet Esqre Captn Gênll & Governor in Cheif of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c to the Sachims of the Schaahkook Indians (Indians who live twenty miles above Albany, directly North upon Hudsons River) In Albany this 19th day of Sep. 1724

Children

I have sent for you to acquaint you of several complaints our Brethren of New England have against some of your people, who have committed sevl base Acts in their country and are here to tell you the particulars

Then the Gentlemen from the Massachusetts Bay told the said Sachims that one of their Indians called Schaschanaemp was about eight weeks ago on their Frontiers doing mischeif to the Christians, and last fall in the Indian army against Northfeild and desire to be informed whether they knew of him

The Indians replyed, that he and another Indian came to Scaahkook about the 8th or 10th of July last but no Indians being there at that time, came to some of their Nation at the Half Moon, who asked them from whence they came, they said from Canada and are now gone a hunting, The last fall when the army was against Northfeild this Schaschanaemp came to Saraghtoge

The said Gentlemen say that about 3 weeks ago, the Indians killed some of there people, and one of the Indians was also killed by their People in the Action—The marks of him are taken & shown to one of your Nation who says he is a Schaahkook Indian

The said Sachims reply that the name of the said Indian should be known it may be its one of the Deserters who are gone from us to live in Canada

His Excellcy told the said Indians that they ought not to harbour any of those Indians who commit murders in New England but ought to deliver them up to that Government to be punished and not to subsist them with necessarys as I am informed you do for that is the same thing as going to War yourselves against our Brethren

The Boston Commrs say that one Indian was shot lately in the Arm on their Frontiers, called Snaespaenk and asked whether he has not been among them or if they knew of him: That your ancestors have lived on our Frontiers and removed from thence to Schahkook, and you have ever since had your hunting on the Branches of our Rivers where with we have been always well pleased as being firmly united to you and taken you peculiarly for our friends more than any of the five Nations since you are our near neighbours & take it the more unkindly that you should harbour and assist our Enemies who committ Acts of Hostilities on our Frontiers

His Excellency desired to know from them what was the reason that after the fair promises and engagements made to him two years ago, of their fidelity and honesty, that so many of their Nation have deserted their habitations & are gone to Canada and now insult and commit [so] many murders on our Brethren of New England and what provocation has been given them

The Indians answer

The last fall when an army of 200 Indians were gone to N England a Messenger came to some familys settled at Saraghtoge, who told them that this army after they had cut off a Town in N England was designed to fall on them and therefore advised them to remove to Canada whereon they went directly to Canada without acquainting any of the Schaahkook Indians with it—

His Excellency said why did not those Indians (if they were afraid) remove to the Mohoggs Country, where they could be secure

They replyed that they did not so much as acquaint one Indian who they suspected would inform us with the news but left him and went away without telling where

His Excellcy said: by this I see you have no command over your people, Its surprising that your people are so fond of going to Canada, what can be the reason here is better Land and hunting for you. There has been a Tree planted by the former Govrs for you to shelter under that you might live Plentifully & increase under the shadow of it

They say: its true that a Tree has been planted and we are recommended to live & shelter under the shadow of it but that Tree begins to decay and the leaves to wither, having but a small spot of Land to Plant on

Father: We have been in an ancient Covenant [with you][1] and lived peaceably with you We are still desirous it may continue so We have been a hunting two years ago on the Frontiers of New England in a peaceable manner, and were taken & carried to Goal at Boston & not well used by that Government & had it not been for Mr Jacob Wendell a Merch^t^ at Boston we might have been taken and treated as ennemies, and those who are gone to Canada being some of those Indians go to fight against New England to revenge themselves

The Boston gentlemen say, that those Indians who were taken and carried to Boston Goal, were taken by mistake they being on Penekeok River, where some Indians live who have ever been the worst ennemies of our people, but as soon as it was known they were friend Indians the Government resented it, and it was ill taken that the people had taken them, and they set at Liberty

Father

We are in a firm Covenant with you and live under the shadow of the Tree of Peace and friendship planted at Schaahkook We have been desired to go and assist New England against the Eastern Indians But you are our father, and the Six Nations our Leaders when they go we shall follow—A belt has been sent to our great & good Father King George, concerning this war, to which no answer has as yet been returned, till then we don't know how to behave ourselves, *Give a Belt*

His Excellency said: that they should live peaceably at Schaahkook and not harbour any of the Indians who have been to murder any of our Brethren in New England and when they come among them to deliver them up to justice

I do by this Belt renew the ancient Covenant Chain that you may behave yourselves as good and obedient Children and live and shelter under the shadow of the Tree of Peace & friendship, Gave a present for their Nation

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Conference between the Massachusetts Commissioners and Six Nations of Indians.

[New-York Papers, Co., 32, 168.]

A Proposition made by the Commissioners of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, to the Six Nations at Albany on Septr 16th 1724

Brethren

We have (formerly) acquaint^d^ you how tenderly we have dealt with the Eastern Indians and notwithstanding repeated abuses, which the Government of the Massachusetts Bay have suffered from them, yet they endeavored by friendly methods to bring them to a peaceable behaviour, all which proved ineffectual since which you have taken the same course with them yet they continue obstinate, therefore it now seems necessary to proceed against them with severity

Tis now more than a year since the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Bay tendered you the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians, which you took and laid by your side to use in case they would not hearken to proposals of Peace which you proposed to offer to them at

[1] The words and letters within [ ] in the preceding Conference are added from the Record in *New-York Council Minutes*, XIV., 354, *et seq.*

Present
His Excell.y the Honble Barnet Esq.r
Capt. Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief
of the provinces of New York
New Jersey &.a

Francis Harison Esq.r one of
his Maj.ts Council for the prov.ce
of New York

Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Cuyler
Evert Banker
Philip Livingston
John Collins
Joh.s Mendell
Evert Mendell
Hend.k v.r Kenselaer
David van Dyck

Propositions made by his
Excell.y Wm Burnet Esq.r Capt
Gen.l and Govern.r in Chief
of the Provinces of New York New
Jersey &.c to the Sachems of
the Six Nations Called Etchquase
Oneidas Onondages Cayou-
gas Sinnekes & Thuscaroras
Esq.r Albany the 18.th of Sept.r 1724
at the Council Chamber there

Brethren

I am come hither to see you with
the same brotherly kindness which you have always
seen in me, And I doubt not that you bring with you
hearts full of the same honest ~~and~~ sentiments
as becomes Brethren

But you must always remember that I do
not speak to you from my self only, but in the
Name of my great and good Master King George
and your only true & Loving father, who has often
sav.d you & cherished you, and is always making you
kind Presents, and who has ordered me to take all
the Care of you, and do you all the Service which
is in my Power, and who expects of you Return
of Obedience, as becomes good Children, and that
you will shew it in being firm to the British
Interest in America, in Opposition to all it's
Enemies whether Christians or Indians; And

In

In Token of this Ancient & Happy Covenant, I now solemnly renew the Covenant Chain with you in behalf of this Province, and all his Majesties other Provinces in North America, And I hope this Chain will now remain bright and clear, and lasting as the Sun Give a belt w^t GR

I'll have made the path open for the farr Indians to come to trade with our People among you, and to come through to Albany, if they please, by which means Goods are now become plenty among you, and our People see you often as good Brethren, ought to be, And that this happy Correspondence may become still easier, I have mended the Carrying place, and the Wood Creek, so as to make the Road much shorter, then it was, and it shall be made still better

I have for some time kept some young Men always among the Sinnekes to learn their Language which I dare say will be very agreeable to them, and I hear they have a house near their Castle where they may live Conveniently

And now I find many more are willing to go next Spring to live among the Onnondages where the chief Trade w^t the farr Ind^ns lyes, and that they may keep their Goods dry and safe, I have ordered them to build for themselves a good Block-house at the Mouth of the Onnondage River, and so they will become your good Neighbours, and live as Comfortably among you as they do here at home, I intend to send a

Smith

Smith along wth them for your Convenency,
and I doubt not but you will be very glad to
see one another, and to bring the great Beaver
Trade into your own Country where it will be
for your Advantage wch should come rather
from the Canada. where you cannot buy
Goods without paying Excessive prices for them,
whereas our People sell a very reasonable
rates, and be sure you new much desire
ye. Beaver should bear a good Price, &
have Cloathed my self in Cloth made of
Beaver, wch you now see me wear.

What I therefore desire & expect of you
is that you Continue to keep the path kept
& Clean for all the far ffrd^s we come and
trade with our People, and that you use our
People kindly, that are to live in the Inner
Countrey with you this year, and those
that are to come & trade & build a Castle next
Spring among the Mohogs are added GPW

Brethren

You promised me two years ago that
ye would send Messengers to the Eastern ffrd^s
to comand them to make peace wth the Govern-
-ment of Boston, and to tell them that you
and not look on unconcerned when your
brethren of New England received such
barbarous Treatment

I am informed that since that you have
renewed the like promises to the Govern^t
of Boston, to the Comiss^rs here and to their

Dewitt is sent hither, from the Govern.t of Boston; I expect of you that you will seriously consider what you have promised and faithfully performe it, for the great bond of Unions between us is to keep our Word to one another, without this there can be no true friendship or Brotherhood between us.

I do not enter into particulars because the Deputies from Boston Govern.t now in this place desire to speak w.t you themselves, and I recomend it to you earnestly to hear them w.t Attention, & kindness, and to give them such an answer as they may expect from good Brethren after so many promises made by you to them, and so many presents made by them to you.

Love & bell PF

Present.

His Excel.y Will.m Burnet Esq.r
Capt. Gen.ll & Govr. in Chief
of the Province of N York &c.

Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Collins
& Philip Livingston
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Brother Corlaer

We have some preface to make before we come to give our Answer to the Proposition made us two days ago

This Town of Albany has been of Old a place of meeting & treaty between us, And since that time it has been agreed that this should be the place only of Treaty, not only between this Govern.t & us, but w.t all our neighbouring

Colon.s

Father: We have been in an ancient Covenant [with you][1] and lived peaceably with you We are still desirous it may continue so We have been a hunting two years ago on the Frontiers of New England in a peaceable manner, and were taken & carried to Goal at Boston & not well used by that Government & had it not been for Mr Jacob Wendell a Merch[t] at Boston we might have been taken and treated as ennemies, and those who are gone to Canada being some of those Indians go to fight against New England to revenge themselves

The Boston gentlemen say, that those Indians who were taken and carried to Boston Goal, were taken by mistake they being on Penekeok River, where some Indians live who have ever been the worst ennemies of our people, but as soon as it was known they were friend Indians the Government resented it, and it was ill taken that the people had taken them, and they set at Liberty

Father

We are in a firm Covenant with you and live under the shadow of the Tree of Peace and friendship planted at Schaahkook We have been desired to go and assist New England against the Eastern Indians But you are our father, and the Six Nations our Leaders when they go we shall follow—A belt has been sent to our great & good Father King George, concerning this war, to which no answer has as yet been returned, till then we don't know how to behave ourselves, *Give a Belt*

His Excellency said: that they should live peaceably at Schaahkook and not harbour any of the Indians who have been to murder any of our Brethren in New England and when they come among them to deliver them up to justice

I do by this Belt renew the ancient Covenant Chain that you may behave yourselves as good and obedient Children and live and shelter under the shadow of the Tree of Peace & friendship, Gave a present for their Nation

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Conference between the Massachusetts Commissioners and Six Nations of Indians.

[New-York Papers, Cc., 142, 143.]

A Proposition made by the Commissioners of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, to the Six Nations at Albany on Sept[r] 16th 1724

Brethren

We have (formerly) acquaint[d] you how tenderly we have dealt with the Eastern Indians and notwithstanding repeated abuses, which the Government of the Massachusetts Bay have suffered from them, yet they endeavored by friendly methods to bring them to a peaceable behaviour, all which proved ineffectual since which you have taken the same course with them yet they continue obstinate, therefore it now seems necessary to proceed against them with severity

Tis now more than a year since the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Bay tendered you the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians, which you took and laid by your side to use in case they would not hearken to proposals of Peace which you proposed to offer to them at

[1] The words and letters within [ ] in the preceding Conference are added from the Record in *New-York Council Minutes*, XIV., 354, *et seq.*

Boston with threatining, in case they would not hearken to you, but they contemptuously refused to see you there

Afterwards when you were at Boston, you said you took fast hold of the Hatchet, but desired the Govr to send your Belt to His Majesty King George to know his pleasure respecting the War

Near three months since we again met with you here, then you express^{d} a desire once more to try the Eastward Indians by sending Messengers to them to take away the Hatchet from them, and to bring them hither to treat of Peace, and agreed that they should go from hence to Boston there to put an end to the War, you told us that you would then make an end of the business and in case the Eastward Indians would not hearken to you, and comply with your demands you would at that time take up the Hatchet (which lay by your side) and assured us that the six Nations had agreed to it, and it should be done

They seemed to despise your message and sent you word that they would not lay down the Hatchet nor come hither to treat with you and charge our governm^{t} with making Prisoners of their Messengers which you yourselves know to be false for many of you have seen these men at Castle William, and heard them declare that they were (by their own people) sent thither as hostages You must by this time (from your own experience) be thoroughly convinced of what we have often told you of the falseness and perverseness of the Eastern Indians, (things thus standing) the Government of the Massachusetts Bay have thought fit once more, to send us hither to receive your final Resolution, and if they consider you as a people just to your friends or faithful to your promise they can have no room left to doubt of your immediate entering into the war, and joining [their] forces, to oblige those obstinate People [to submit] to the Crown of great Britain, which (by the blessing of God) we hope may be soon effect^{d}.

The Answer of the Six Nations of Iroquois, in Albany upon Sep 18 1724 To the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Bay in answer to the Proposition made to them upon Septr 16th 1724

We have sent to the Eastward Indians twice in order to Peace, but they have not adhered to us and we have sent a Belt of Wampum to the King and our whole dependance is upon that, and we have been told that the answer would come in the spring but still it comes not and still we wait the Kings Pleasure

And now some short time ago we sent Messengers a third time to the Eastward Indians, in order to Peace, but it was by them disregarded and two days ago when you spoke to us, you did desire of us to take the matter into serious consideration and that we have done and the Eastward Indians answered the Messengers and said that in order to Peace with the Boston Government they did desire two things viz the Return of the Land, and secondly the return of the Hostages and from that we think the matter respecting Peace seemed to lye with you, and in as much as there is peace between the two Crowns of England and France that this matter of Peace lieth with you

All Mankind is not without thinking and our thoughts are that the delivering up the Captives (meaning the Hostages) is the likeliest way for Peace

Tho' the Hatchett lays by our side yet the way is open between this Place and Canada, and trade is free both going and coming and so the way is open between this place of Albany and the six Nations and if a War should break out and we should use the Hatchett that layes by

our Side, those Paths which are now open wold be stopped, and if we should make war it would not end in a few days as yours doth but it must last till one nation or the other is destroyed as it has been heretofore with us We have been three times with the Eastward Indians and could not prevail and we know what whipping and scourging is from the Governor of Canada and the Eastern Indians seem to be inclined to Peace and in as much as we have tryed three times and could not effect it we would have you try with them yourselves & see if you can't make Peace with them yourselves for we have been at War with the Governor of Canada but not with the *Broadway nor with Albany, and we desire to be so still

We would not have you take it that we forsake you for why should we do it, neither brother would we do it and upon this we lay down a Belt of Wampum

* The name ye Indians give ye Government of Boston

Governor Burnet to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Cc., 142.]

New York 11th Novr 1724

My Lords

I have herewith enclosed to Mr Popple the Acts of the Assembly for the year 1723 in authentick form, and I now send to your Lordships Duplicates of my letter of the 7th instant— Of all the Propositions made to the Indians at Albany, and their Answers, Of the Report of the Committee of Council here on the merchants Petitions and Allegations Of my reason for the Act to prohibit Trade with Canada, of the Affidavits to prove that I sent the Acts of 1723 home in authentic form, in Decr last with a List of the said Acts I have further enclosed to your Lordships a Memorial from Dr Colden which contains a history of the principal transactions between this Province and Canada which may serve to give a full and clear light to the true State of the Fur Trade, and hope will prove acceptable to your Lordships, and I hope you will excuse me if I have been too tedious and particular in refuting these Merchants since they have given us here so just Provocation and that your Lordships would be so good as to move His Majesty that the Merchants may be obliged to declare their informers which I hope your Lordships will think a reasonable Request in behalf of the Legislature here who are injured by their calumnies and seem to have a just claim, that the Merchants shall either confess their fault or name their authors—All which I humbly submit to your Lordships by whom I would much rather have my interest determind than according to my own opinion

I am with great Respect
My Lords
Your Lordships
Most dutiful and most
obliged humble Servant
sgd W Burnet

Brother Collins send further from the Govern.
of Boston, I expect of you that you will
seriously consider what you have promised
and faithfully performed, for the great bond
of Unions between us is to keep our Word
to one another, without this there can be
no true friendship or Brotherhood between
us.

I do not enter into particulars because
the Deputies from Boston Govern.t now
in this place desire to speak w.t you themselves, and recommend it to you earnestly
to hear them w.t attention, & kindness, and
to give them such an Answer as they may
expect from good Brethren after so many
promises made by you to them, and so
many Treaties made by them to you.
Vale a bell

Present.
His Excel.y Will.m Burnet Esq.r
Cap.t Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief
of the Province of N York &.c
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Collins
Philip Livingston
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Brother Colden

We have some preface to make before
we come to give our Answer to the Proposition
made us two days ago

This Town of Albany has been of Old a place
of meeting & treaty between us, and since that
time it has been agreed that this should be the
place only of Treaty, not only between this
Govern.t & us, but w.t all our neighbouring
Colon.s

Colonies of North America, to be a fixd and
Settled place to treat of Peace & Tranquility
and those who had any occation to treat with
us might come and meet us here

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you was glad to meet
the five Nations in good health, and that you
came to treat us with a free and brotherly heart
and that you did not doubt but we came with
the same as becomes Brethren, We now come
to acquaint you that we are come with a good
true & honest heart, and you likeways said
that you did not speak from your self only—
but in Name of your god & great Master Who
ye Lord over Land & Sea who has fed us and given us so many
Presents, And that you renewed the ancient
Covenant Chain, which we do renew likeways
in the most solemn Manner with all Nations
Provinces in North America by this Belt
We cannot omit to inform you that there are
some wicked Devilish People who come
among us, but we will not hearken to them
for your Excell. kind & candid Proposition
has in a Manner brought us out of Darkness
into a Light & rejoiled our Hearts extreamly

Brother Corlaer

We say still that we are come out
of Darkness into the Light, your kindness to
us exceeds that of your Predecessors for you
have been at the Expence to mend and clear
the Carrying Place and wood Creek and that
you will order it further to be mended for

which

Which we Return our hearty Thanks for now the old and Decrepit may come over and Carrying Place; Whereas formerly it was Difficult to pass that Way, but now it will induce and Encourage the far Ind.ns to come to trade here which will Engage them to be firmly united to us. It is most Certain that Trade is the cheefest Motive to promote friendships, therefore we repeat again that we Return you our hearty thanks for this singular favour and kindness.

Brother Corlaer

You told us also that you designed to build a Block house near Onondage or at some Convenient place on that River we have Consulted & do Consent that you may build it since you say it will be for our Advantage but we Desire that we may know how Goods will be sold there, for here we get a Strouds Blanket for one Large & a Small Beaver, but those that go there to Trade will perhaps take excessive prices from us. but if they sell as Cheap as here it will be like a Beaver Trap and will gett them all But if they sell Dear it will be of no use for them we must come hither to buy what we want. We are very thankful for y.r Smith your Excell.y has been pleas.d to promise to send up to Onondage next Spring, pray let him be a good One who understands his Trade & can make hatchetts and repair our Guns, We have two several times desired to have one but could not obtain our Request till now.

MICROFILMED 1957

116 Brother Onas

Upon telling us that the place you proposed to build a Block house was at the Mouth of Canadagoe River where it falls into the Canadesaugi Lake, and we propose another place at the End of the Cheyde Lake and desire your opinion on that head and that a fit person may come down with the people who can speak our Language, who may be a proper Judge of the most Convenient place

Give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Onas

Upon acquainted us that some People were to go to the Sinnekes Country w.ch a Speech for which we return thanks, and since you desired that they might be carry'd Kindly us'd w.ch we promise to do, Upon told us that we said formerly, that we could not see the Eastern Ind.ns so barbarously murder our Brethren of Nengland without Resenting it, According to our former Engagem.t and Promise to this Govern.t and that of Boston. w.ch we acknowledge to have said that we would Resent it. And according to your Excell.cys Directions we shall give those Com.rs from Boston now here an answer to that Affair

The Sinnekes said

Brother Onas

It is two years ago since Hon.r Wraham Schuyler was in the Sinnekes Country w.t the South Wind.s Wemps & we sent a Token with them that we Desired they might come again next year, We desire to know where

the

The fault lyes that they did not come for the Fourth wch very good kind & Charitable to our poor people, and we desire that they may now go along with us.

His Excel^cy told them that he would give them an Answer when he delivered them their present and ordered them a barrel of Beer

Present
His Excellency Wm Burnet
Esqr Capt Gen^ll & Govr in Chief
of the Provinces of New York &a
Francis Harison Esqr one of
his Maj^ties Council in S^d Provinces
Henry Holland }
Peter Byvanck } Esq^rs
Simon Johnson } Com^rs
John Collins }

Further Propositon by his Excell^cy William Burnet Esqr Capt Gen^ll and Govr in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersey &c^a to the Six Nations of Indians in Albany the 19th day of Septem^r 1724

Brethren

I have a few Words more to say to you about what you have propos'd to me in your Answer

But I will begin wth a Preface as you do, which is that I always like to hear your Answers that come from your Selves, but I do not like the Answer which the Handlers here put into your Mouths, for they neither love you nor me, but mind only their own Profit, And therefore I expect that for the future you make all your Answers your Selves

and

The fault lyes that they did not come for the first to very good kind & Charitable to our poor people, and we desire that they may now go along with us.

His Excell.y told them that he would give them an answer, when he delivered them their present and ordered them a barrel of Beer.

Present
His Excellency Wm. Burnet Esq.r Capt. Genll & Gov.r in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts Bay
Francis Harrison Esq.r
his Majs. Council for Said Province
Henry Holland
Peter Bonet
Environ Livingston
John Collins
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Further Propesition by his Excell.y William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Genll and Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces of Newyork Newjersey &.c to the Sex Nations of Indians in Albany the 19th day of Septem.r 1724

Brethren

I have a few words more to say to you about what you have propos'd to me in your Answer

But I will begin wt a Preface as you do, which is that I always like to hear your Answers that come from your Selves, but I do not like the Answer which the Handlers here put into your Mouths, for they neither love you nor me, but mind only their own Interest, and therefore I expect that for the future you make all your Answers your Selves

and

And never adress with the Handlers what
any of
you Should Say, for I can always find out
what is your Own & what comes from them.

This is the Block house it must be at
the Onondages River Mouth, and not
at the Oneides Lake, for the far Indeans
will only by the Mouth of the River and
if not come up to the Oneides Lake, So yt
the Beaver trap would then be so far
off, that it would Catch no Beavers at
all, and this is a thing the Handlers put
into your heads, on purpose that the Bea:
vers may all go to Canada, where they would
rather trade wt the french then with you
by which you may See they are not your
friends

Another false Story they have put
into your heads is that Goods should be as
Cheap at the Onondages Country as here,
which they know cannot be, for then
there would be no allowance made for
the Trouble of carrying them, which
however will Cover them to make as
small as they can afford it.

This is a Convenience for those that
are not able to walk hither, but if any
will rather come to Albany, it is reasona-
ble that they Should have Goods Cheaper
because of their long Journey to fetch them
then when they can buy them at their
own Doors.

As

As to what the Senecas proposd about
Abraham Schuyler, I know that it is put
into their heads the same way with the rest
But I do not approve that my Officers
should apply to the Six Nations to ap
point them that is making you their
Masters & not me, so that I cannot trust
them after they take such Measures, and
therefore I will not Employ Abraham
Schuyler any more, because he has taken
a wrong Way to get himself named, and
I have appointed Harme Vedder Captain
already, and a Smith that is Brother
to Myndert Wemp.

I am always ready to shew you
what kindness I can, but I will not suffer
my People that are Under my Govermt.
to put notions into your heads Contrary
to my desires for your Good, and if I knew
them I would punish them for their pre-
sumption in doing it, so that I must expect
of you as a proof of your thankfulness
to me, that you will be advised in these
things by none but me and these Officers
whom I think fitt to appoint and then
we shall always remain good Brethren

I have now taken Care to give you
the best powder that can be bought and I must
warn you not to put above half so much of it
in your Guns as of common powder, for it will
break your Guns if you do, and a little will serve
to shoot well, And now I have only to give
you wishing you all good Journey home & good
health till I see you again.

Excellency I find by your answer to the petition from Boston that you do not know what you say you want for this province, that is not to be ruled as it ought to be, but as it has been, now this is not a just presence, for this time has given us sufficient proof to make that observation without your acquainting them, and you cannot believe for a moment that your passing the eastern ports so continue their disobedience to England under pretence of their petitioning for the redress of grievances, because he is often abroad out of England, and so cannot give an answer to your petition, and in the mean time all the misery may be over, and your Excellency or else I think you are elected by your province to the government of Boston to make that immediately agreeable to the petition, since they have not accepted your pleasure to continue them to rule, and now you expect you will have a positive answer to the petitioners from Boston in consequence of your repeated promises, pray that you do not make any delay them, and be convinced that the excuse you made to leave us in a peaceable Confidence was all false, so that you know very well that you have promised that if you [illegible] do not accept your last message you would take up the hatchet, and you ought now to stand to this as what you have

[illegible]

Bound to do, and to make a favourable answer
thereupon to the Gentlemen from Boston
But if you will be so unworthy and
so Cowardly as to avoid going to war w.th
your noble Natives, as you ought to do. —
You cannot do less than permit ye. young
men to list themselves as Soldiers under
the Govern.t of Boston, for this is a
Custom in Europe, and the French know
it well, that when they were at War with
the English, they have gone to a people
who were at peace w.th the English, and
have had leave to list Soldiers from that
Nation and this was not thought any
breach of the peace between ye English
and that Nation, which was Neutral in
the War, And if some of these Soldiers
were killed in the War, it was not looked
upon as the Concern of that Nation, but
only a private Loss to their own kindred
So that if the Govern.t of Boston
can perswade any of your young Men
to list under them, this does by no means
engage you in the War, but these young
Men will act only on their own private
Account. —

I now give you a very large present & I have
taken Care to give you the best powder that can
be bought & I must warn you not to put above
half so much in your Guns as of common powder
for it will break your Guns if you do, a little will
serve to shoot withal, & now I take my leave of you
wishing you all a good Journey home & good Cheer
till I see you again. —

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Propositions made by his Excell.y
Wm Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.ll & Gov.r
in Chief of the Provinces of
New York New Jersey &.a to the
Sachems of the Senaakkoes
Indians in Albany this 19 Day
of September 1724

Brethren

I have sent for you to acquaint you of
several Complaints our Subjects of New England have
against some of your People who have Comitted
several bad Acts in their Country and are here
to tell you the particulars

Then the Gentlemen from the Massachusse Bay
told the Sachems that one of their Ind.s called Shas-
chanaemp was about 2 weeks ago on
their Frontiers came mischeefe to the Christians
and last fall in the Ind.n Army against Northfield
and Desire to be informed whether they know
of him

The Indians replied that he and another Ind.n came
to Senaakkoek about the 2.d or 3.d day of July but
no Ind.ns being there at that time came to
some of their Nation at the East River who
asked them from whence they came, they said from
Canada, and are now gone a hunting, the last
fall when the Army was against Northfield
this Shaschanaemp came to Saraghtoga
The Gentlemen say that about 3 Weeks ago the
Ind.ns

Indeans killd some of their People, & one of the Indeans was also killd by their People in the Action. The Marks of Him are taken & shewn to one of your Nation who says he's a Schaakkook Indean

The said Sachims Reply that the Name of the said Indean should be known, it may be he's one of the Deserters who are gone from us to live in Canada.

His Excell.y told the Ind.s that they ought not to harbour any of those Ind.s who commit murders in New England, but ought to deliver up ym to that Govern.t to be punish'd, and not to subsist them w.t necessaries as I am informed you do, for that is the same thing as going to War your selves against our Brethren

The Boston Com.rs say that one Geo.e was shot lately in the Arm on their Frontiers Calld Snaggin and ask'd whether he has not been among them or if they knew of him.

That if our ancestors have liv'd on our frontiers and remov'd from thence to Schaakkook, and you have ever since had your hunting on the branches of our Rivers, wherewith we have always been well pleas'd as being firmly united to you and taken you peculiarly for our friends more then any of the five Nations since you are our near Neighbours, and take it the more unkindly if you should harbour & assist our Enemies who commit Acts of Hostilities on our frontiers

His Excell.y desired to know from them what was the Reason that after the fair promise and engage-

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made to him two years ago of their fidelity and
honesty that the names of their Nation have
deserted their Habitations & are gone to Canada
and now Visits and Commits Johnny Murders
on our Brethren of England & what preserva-
tion has been given them.

The Indians Answer
That last Fall when an Army of five hundred
Engl.d were gone to England a Messenger came
to some families settled at Naraghiague who
told them that this Army after they had cutt
off a Town in England was designd to fall on
them & therefore advisd them to remove to
Canada, whereon they went directly thither
without acquainting any of the Penobscot
Indians with it

His Excellency said why did not those Indeans
if they were afraid remove to the Mohaggo
Country where they could be secure

They Replied that they did not see much as
a Company and they suspected it would
Enforce us with the Mohawks but left him & went away without telling where

His Excell.y said by this I see you have no Council
over your People, It is surprizing that your
People are so fond of going to Canada what can
be the reason here is better Land & Hunting
for you. There has been a Tree planted by
the former Governours for you to shelter under
that you might live plentifully & Increase
under the shadow thereof

They say it is true that a Tree has been plan-
ted, we were Recommended to live & shelter
under y.e shadow of it but that Tree begins to decay
& y.e leaves to wither having but a small spott of
Land to plant on.

Father We have been in an Ancient Covenant w.th you and liv'd peaceably w.th you, We are still desirous it may Continue for We have been a hunting two years ago on the frontiers of Mngland in a peaceable manner & were taken & Carried to Goal at Boston, & not well us'd by y.e Govern.mt and had it not been for Mr. Jacob Wendell a Merch.t at Boston we might have been taken and treated as Enemies & those who are gone to Canada being some of those Ind.ns go to fight against Mngland to Revenge themselves

The Boston Gentlemen say

That those Ind.ns who were taken & Carried to Boston Goal, were taken by mistake they being on Pocheck River where some Ind.ns live who have ever been the Worst Enemies to our People, but as soon as it was known that they were friend Ind.ns the Government Resented it & it was ill taken that the People had taken them & they set at Liberty

Father We are in a firm Covenant w.th you & live under the shadow of the tree of Peace & friendship planted at Schaakhook, We have been desir'd to go & assist Mngland ag.t the Eastern Ind.ns but you are our father & the six Nations our Leaders, when they go we shall follow a Belt has been sent to our great & good father King George concerning this War to which no Answer has as yet been returned till then we don't know how to behave our selves gave a Belt

His Excel.cy said that they should live peaceably at Schaakhook & not harbour any of the Ind.ns who have been to murder any our Brethren in Mngland & when any come among them to Deliver them up to Justice

Be it by this Bett[er] renew[d] the ancient Covn[t] Chain that you may behave your selves as good and obedient Children & live & shelter under the Shadow of the tree of peace and friendship, gave a Present for their Nation

(Crescent)

At a meeting of the Comrs of the Indn affairs at Albany the 19th Day of September 1724

His Excell[y] Wm Burnet Esq[r] Capt Genll & Govr in Chief of this Province of New York &c

Henry Holland
Johs Cuyler
Evert van Brugh
Philip Livingston
John Collins
Johs Bleecker
Evert Wendell
David v Dyck
} Esqrs Comrs

His Excellency was pleas'd to appoint and Restore Mr Philip Livingston jun[r] to be one of the Comrs of Indn affairs in his former Station & Mr Johs Wendell to be Clerk of the Commission

His Excell[y] was pleased to Cy before this board two drafts of Mayr Goose van Schaick & David vander Heyden whereby appears that the Cineyde Carrying place is sufficiently cleared up & mended and that the Wood Creek is Cleared up & the Trees Cutt & Carried away out of the same, so that it is Navigable for Boats six Miles as the Jean Schaick & Vander Heyden have past

Whereupon his Excell[y] has promis'd Undertakers Jan Kemp & Jacob Glen to endeavour to procure a Warrant to pass in Council for the half of the Money agreed for Compleating the whole Work being £75: — & for the remainder when it shall appear the whole work is done

His Excell[y] likewise mentioned to have promis'd the s[d] Undertakers £25 — more on Condition that they make a sufficient Cart way

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Way from the End of the Road already made [illegible] of Wood Creek to the place where the Canada Creek falls into the said Wood Creek which is Navigable all Summer, and that they should likewise make a sufficient Bridge over the Great Creek near the place where the Oneydes usually pass the Creek, when they are going a fishing wch is said to be about four English Miles lower then where the Two Creeks join, And that likewise the Undertakers do remove those few Trees that lye a Cross the Channel of the Mohawks River so that there may be a sufficient Channel to come to the Carrying places And that the Bridge be made of a sufficient height that Canoes may pass under it when the Water is at the highest & of Strength that the freshes may not carry it away

This Minute being read to Capt Glen one of the Undertakers who agreed & approved of it & desired a Copy of the same wch his Excellency ordered to be Delivered him.

His Excell was pleased to acquaint this Board that he has Appointed Harme Vedder to be Capt of that party to lye in the Senneckes Country for a twelve Month for the Allowance of fifty pounds, Ten pound in presents three men each at £15:- one of them to be a Smith and to have £10:- Additional and that this Company shall have the Use of the Canoes Capt Glen & Eyplank & Company had last year purchased wch the Country Men: who are hereby ordered to deliver the same up into

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the P. Vendee in such Condition as they now are
or if they have disposed of any to pay the Value
of them to the Order of the Com.rs

Gl. Excell. likewise acquainted the Board
that he had Contracted with the Inhabitants
next Spring for six Months beginning in March
at the Allowance of fifteen pence and his
Attendant ten pence and that for Winter
Wages & then Indian Corn have ye preference
to be ye Smith, or else that the most sufficient
Smith that can be found be employed he
will accept of it and that Five pence be
allowed for Tools to be left w.th the Inhabitants
for the Use of the publick All which this Excell.
is pleased to Endeavour to get Confirmed by his
Majes.ty Council at Newyork

His Excell.y acquainted this Board that he
could not for want of Time allow any Money for
Journeys to the Interpreter unless it be his Excell.y
own Ordering

Present
His Excell.y Wm. Burnet Esq.r Capt.
General & Gov.r in Chief of the Province
of Newyork &ca
Francis Harison Esq.r one of his Majes.ty
Council for the said Province

Henry Holland
Peter Brugh
John Cuyler
Evert Bancker
Abram Livingston
John Evans
Henry Van Rensselaer
Evert Van Dyck
Gerhard Lerlach
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Minutes of the Sachems. At the
Fort Hatters to his Excell.y from
Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.l & Gov.r
in Chief of the Province of
Newyork Newjersey &.ca in
Albany the 20.th day of Sept.r
17.11

D Kanasore Speaker

His Excellency commands the Sachems of the
Six Nations to appear here this Instant as you
Commands are come who have heard the Proposition
you made to them & you their Answer the reasons
of the Same. Which is acceptable to us we have promise
shall be kept Inviolable.

You can't expect I should repeat your Speech
made to us Yesterday, but shall touch on what
your Excell.y was pleas'd to say - that you could
always know what Answer comes from us &
what is put in our Mouths by the Indians
And since your Excell.y doth not approve of the
place we proposed for you to have a Block house
built, to wish you may where you design
to have it made & that you may get many
Bever in that trap.

Yesterday you told us that you designd
to return home & wished us a good journey
home for w.e have ate very thankfull since
we have often lost some of our Principal
Men, in our Journey in the Service of the Govern.t
of our Nations

Brother Corlaer We are desirous to know from you
the Number of these people you design to
to settle at the End of the Onondagekower
to trade.

His Excell.y Replied he could not tell somtime
more or less as shall be necessary to
Carry on a trade

Brother Corlaer Yohannasore said I am appointed
Speaker by the six Nations, & you have recom-
mended them & they approve of me, & shall
do my Endeavour to promote the Brittish
Interest, and they have promised to take my
Advice in publick affairs & when Matters
of Consequence do occur

Brother Corlaer We Desire you to excuse us for so small
present we now make you & a few Skins
had we known of your designd to send for us to
meet your Excell.y here we would have Collected

more

there, but we had told our Kins before we
knew of this Treaty & therefore desire
your Excell.y to accept of it.

We desire to know if you'r accepted the
Advice of Onanwere in matters of Conse-
quence for the publick welfare.

His Excell.y Answerd that he would advise
w.t him if matters of great Consequence do
occur. he may come to Yorke or else advise
w.t the Com.rs here wch is the same thing.

We wish your Excell.y a good Voyage home
and hope that Gods blessing may attend you

Brother Corlaer

We are to Depart this day
now going the one way and w.t the other
here is a small Present (being a Beaver Coat)
to be Kept as a Chair to sitt in & consider
for the Welfare of us all that when we are
accus'd of any bade thing, we may be heard
and answer to what may be laid to our charge

Upon Wednesday the 26th of August 1724 We received a Commission from his honour the Lieutenant-Governour, Directing us to proceed to Albany, there to Negotiate the affairs of our Government, and particularly to meet with the Eastern Indians, and Endeavour them to Boston; But having received Information that those Indians refused to come to Albany, It was thought necessary that Col. Stoddard should go to Boston; accordingly he took his Journey from Springfield on friday the 28th of August, and having received further orders and Instructions he returned to Northampton on September 6th and set out from thence on the 8th & came to Albany on the 11th in the Morning; The 12th in the Evening His Excellency Governour Burnet arrived, The same day most of the Indians came hither, The 13th We waited on Governr Burnet, who shewed a readiness to do any Thing to serve the Interest of our Government, and advised us, That We would Encourage the Nations to Joyn with us In the war, and desired us to Take notes of what we thought proper for him to Mention with respect to our affairs. We acquainted him with the

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Last resolution of [illegible] Solutions of taking up the Hatchet
against the Eastern Indians did not hearken to them in their
late demand of the Hatchet &c, and told him, that we would
wait upon him with a Copy of their Speech to us on July 3d
afternoon, we received a Letter from his Honour the Lieutant
Governour, to his Excellency Governour Burnet, which we Im=
=mediately Delivered: & we drew a Copy of the Indians Speech to
us for Governour Burnets Perusal.

Mr Legnel a French Man from Canada Came to Visit us; we
told him at Large what Ill Treatment we had received from Gov=
=ernour Vaudreuil in his countenancing the War and Supporting
the Eastward Indians, and that it would have been Just for us
to have retaliated our Injuries on the French; Yet we had
hitherto restrained our Indians who were very Desirous to
Deal with the French, as the Eastern Indians had dealt w.th
us; but we were resolved that Wee would restrain them for
the future. The Indians Sent a Messenger to us to desire
a full Face, and withall Signified to us that They had Customs
which we were not Acquainted, According to their desire
we gave them One, which they Immediately proclaimed
before the Governour Door. After Dinner Gov.

Burnet sent for the Messengers who were formerly sent by the Six Nations to the Eastward Indians Together with two from each Tribe and desired the Messengers to relate their Message & Answer. They said, Brother, You desire two things from us, First to give You an Account what Message was sent to the Eastern Indians, as also their Answer.

" When we arrived at Montreal we acquainted the Governour of our Arrival, on which he said he would hear what we had to say next Morning; and then we told him that we were sent by the Six Nations Hither, and that our Business was to go to S.t Francois to speak with those Indians, On which we gave him a Belt of Wompam.

In the Morning the Governour sent for us and Gave us Thanks, and said, That he was glad that we acquainted him with our Arrival & Business, since the Indians ranged the Woods, and might have met us, and Endangered our Lives; but Let us Consider what is best for You in this matter, whether it be not Advisable That I do send for those Indians, and then I Can hear Your proposal, and their Answer.

On which we Answered, Father, we Think

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best That you send for Three Indians to Come here for They
Understand us, nor we Them; but here we may be supplied
th an Interpeter. The Governour Answered & Returned us Thanks,
t we had Consulted he should send for Three Indians, as he
posed, on which he sent an Express, and They were to be in
ntreal in four Days; Mean while we went to Caghnawaga
Designed to return The fourth Day; but on The third Day
Night a Priest (who was Interpeter between us and the Indians)
akd us, and said That The Indians were Come which we thought
nething Extraordinary; The Priest went That night, but we
next Morning, when Come to Montreal, we went Directly
The Governour, who said we should Tarry awhile and he
ld send for us, which was Done afternoon.

Then we said; we were sent by The Six Nations,
Clear, and desired The Indians That There might be a
sation of Arms for a while, as we had also desired of Our
thern of New England.

Then we said Children, we are
hither on purpose to Desire You to Come to Albany, which

but of The Indians thereabouts, Gave a Belt 152

We have Proposed, That Your Principal Sachems should go to Albany; We have not Limited a Time, but Desire that They may Come along with us.

The Indians Answered. Fathers; You told us That You were sent by The Six nations and The Governour of York, That There might be a Cessation of Arms, which We can't Grant; for We are so Inviterate against Those People of New England. because They have Taken away our Land and Kept our People Prisoners but Let Them restore our Land & People We will Immediately lay down The Hatchet and be at peace. Gave a Belt

Fathers, You say You are sent by The Governour of New York and The six Nations to desire Our Sachems to go with You to Albany to Treat of Peace with the People of Boston; We Cant Consent to Send Messengers to Them They having so often Deceived us, and Kept our People Prisoners, whom We Sent as Messengers. Fathers; You Desire In the Name of The Governour of New York, and The Six Nations That We should go to Albany to Treat with the Governour

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...and Treat with us In the presence of the Governour of Canada,
...restore our Land, so we will Conclude a peace, We Desire not go
...r Castle for The Principal Sachems of our nation are now here,
...This is our Final Answer. — On which They Gave a Belt.

His Excellency Asked the Messengers whether they did not
...ive The Boston Commissioners, That If The Eastern Indians did
...Comply with Their Message, They would Take up the Hatchet,
...h Lay by Their Side; They replyed They did not, but Only If
...e Those Indians Should Murder Their Messengers, Then They
...d make use of The Hatchet, which Lay by Their Sides; Then —
...al Others were Asked They returned The same Answer. Then
...Speaker was Called in, and Their Speech of July 3 Repeated to Them,
The Speaker Asked whether he did not make That Speech to the
...lon Commissioners, he said Yes, Saying That Their Promise of
...ng up the Hatchet, was on Condition of Their Messengers being
...ned, Then They were Told That The Interpreter put Themselves
...ver Times to repeat their Words which They did, Therefore

Boston, to take up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians
In Case they should persist in the war; or whether they never
Intended to Engage in the war against these Indians.

They Answered, they knew not of any Promise or En-
=gagement, only that they promised his Excellency to be
Mediators for Peace. The Governour Asked them how they
Imagined to Terrify the Eastward Indians, & Oblige them to
Peace, If they did not Threaten to War with them. They said,
they Insisted on one of the Commissioners of Albany going along
with them / the Commissioners having moved their Sending on
that Errand / He then Asked them whether they thought they
had well Treated him, who had given himself the Trouble of
Sending them to Boston, and to the Eastward; or the Governm.
of Boston, who had been at Great pains & Expence Upon them,
and they never Intend to do any thing. then bid them Consider
of what Questions he had put to them, and whether it was well
to put off the Government of Boston with fair words, and
not Intend anything farther and that for the present he
should not say more to them

15th. Early in the Morning some of the Sachims Came to visit us,
with whom we Discoursed of their Denyal of their Promise

1st

Before

The Eastward Indians would not hearken to them. Some of them said, That they had told a Lye when before the Governour, and that it was Sotschtan, The Chief of the Onondagas had put them upon it to deny their promise. Divers of them assured us, That they would in Counsel Declare the Truth, and Stand to it. —

16th afternoon. His Excellency Governour Burnet met with the Nations and made a Speech to them Chiefly respecting such things as more Immediately Concerned the Government of New York & Closed his Discourse as follows.

Brethren; You Promised me two Years ago That you would Send Messengers to the Eastward Indians to Command them to make Peace with the Govern.t of Boston & to Tell them that You could not look on Unconcerned when Your Children of New England received such barbarous Treatment. I am Informed That Since You have renewed the Like Promises to the Govern.t of Boston, to the Commissioners here, & to Deputies sent hither from the Government of Boston. I desire of You that You will Seriously Consider what You have Promised and faithfully perform it. For the Great Lord of

Without This There Can be no True Friendship or Brotherhood between us. I do not Enter Into Particulars because the Deputies from Boston Government now in this Place Desire to Speak with You Themselves; and I recommend it to You Earnestly to hear Them with Attention & Kindness, and to Give Them such an Answer, as They May Expect from Good Brethren, after so many Promises made by You to Them, and so many Presents made by Them to You. Gave a Belt. Then Governour Burnet withdrew, and we having Seated our Selves,

Said Brethren, We have formerly Acquainted You how Severely we have Dealt with the Eastern Indians, & notwithstanding repeated abuses which the Government of the Massachusetts Bay have Suffered from Them Yet They Endeavoured by friendly Methods to bring Them to a peaceable Behaviour All which proved Ineffectual; Since which You have Taken the same Course with Them, Yet They Continue Obstinate, Therefore it now Seems necessary to proceed against Them with Severity.

It now more than a Year Since The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay Tendered You the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians; which You Took and Laid by Your Fire, to Use in Case They would not Hearken to Proposals of

Peace

Peace which You Proposed to make with Them at Boston, to which They
Gave You They would not Hearken to You, but They Expressly
Refused to Treat with You there. Afterwards (when You were at Boston)
You said You took fast hold of the Hatchet, but Desired the Govern
to Send Your Belt to His Majesty King George to know his pleasure
respecting the War. Near three Months Since, We again met You,
Then You Expressed a desire once more to Try the Eastern Indians
by Sending Messengers to Them to Take away the Hatchet from Them,
and to bring them hither to Treat of Peace, and Agreed, That They
Should go from hence to Boston, there to put an End to the War;
You told us That You would then make an end of the Business,
and In case the Eastward Indians would not Hearken to You &
Comply with Your Demands You would at that Time Take up
the Hatchet (which Lay by Your Side) and Assured us That the Six
Nations had Agreed to it, and It should be Done ——
They Seemed to Despise Your Message And Sent You word,
That They would not Lay down the Hatchet, nor Come hither to
Treat with You, and Charge Our Government with making Pri-
soners of their Messengers, which You Your Selves know to be false,
Many of You have seen Those Men at Castle William and
Can Declare That They were (by their own People) Sent

[illegible]

Thither as Hostages. You must by This Time from your own Ex-
=perience be thoroughly convinced of what we have often told
You of the falseness & perverseness of the Eastern Indians.—
Things thus standing The Government of the Massachusetts
Bay have thought fit once more to send us hither to receive
Your final resolution; and If They consider you as a People Just
to Your Friends or Faithful to Your Promises, They can have no
Room left to doubt of Your Immediate Entering into the War,
and Joyning Your forces with Ours, to oblige These Obstinate
People to a submission to the Crown of Great Britain, which
by the Blessing of God we hope may be soon Effected. Gave
a Belt.— 17. a great number of the Indians came to us
In the morning; We gave them an account of the Late
Action at Norridgewalk, together with the Killing of some Other
Indians, and of the loss of several of our People by Land and Sea.
After we had told them what news we Thought proper They Enquired
what we heard from England; We told them That One of us having
been lately at Boston had Enquired, and the Talk there was, that
there was a good understanding between the Crown of Great Britain
and France, and that Governour Burnet had told us, That his
Intelligence was the same. Then they asked what we

Heard from the King concerning their Belts; I've told them That One of us was informed at Boston, That Governour Shute had represented to the Court at Home the Treatment we received from the Indians, with a hint how It was occasioned. We likewise Informed them That many of the Scaunaskooks had been to War against us, and That Paucanaulemet, who we had Set at Liberty at their Desire, was Gone to Canada, and We heard that he was Gone to War. Then they Agreed to retire, and Consult together upon the Answers they were to return to Governour Burnet, for to us. Afternoon the Indians made Answer to Governour Burnet, and Closed by Saying Brother Corlaer, You told us, That We said Formerly that we could not see the Eastern Indians so barbarously Murder our Brethren of New England, without Resenting it, according to our former promise & Engagement to this Governm.t and that of Boston, which we acknowledge to have said, That we would resent it, and According to your Excellency's direction we shall Give these Commissioners from Boston now here, an Answer to that affair. 18.th in the Morning the Chiefs had appointed to meet with us, but the Regiment of Militia being in Arms they Deferred their Answer till after the Muster,

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Then They said to the following Purpose ——— 179

We have sent twice to the Eastward Indians in order to Peace, but They have not hearkened to us. We have likewise sent a Belt of Wampam to the King, and our whole Dependance was upon That, we have been told, That the Answer would come in the Spring, but It Comes not, Our Eyes are still upon That, and we wait to know The Kings Pleasure. Some short Time ago, We sent Messengers a Third Time to the Eastward Indians in order to Peace, but They disregarded Our Message. When you Spake to us two Days ago, You Desired us to Take the Matter Into serious Consideration, which We have done, The Eastward Indians Answered our Messengers and said, That in order to Peace with the Government of Boston, They Desired Two Things, Viz. The restoring their Land and returning their Hostages, so that the Business of Peace Seems to Lye with You, Inasmuch as There is Peace between the Two Towns. None of Mankind Can be without Thinking, & our Thoughts are, That the Delivering up the Captives (meaning) the Hostages, which is Agreable

171. To Custom, is the Likelyest Method for Peace. altho the Hatchet Lieth by our Side; Yet The way is Open between this Place & Canada for the Carrying of Goods & bringing of Beaver, and so The way is Open between This Place & the Six Nations; but If a war should break out, and we should Improve the Hatchet That Lyeth by our Side, these Paths That are now Open would be stopped. and If we should make war, It would not End in a few Days as Yours doth, but It must Continue till One Side or other be Destroyed, as it hath been Usual here-
-tofore with us. - - We have been three Times with The Eastward Indians, but could not prevail; and we know what whipping & scourging means; for we have been scourged by The Governour of Canada. The Eastern Indians seem In-
-clined to Peace, & Inasmuch as we have Tryed and Can not Effect it, we Desire that You would Try Your Selves, & see If You Can make Peace with them. We have been at war with The Governour of Canada but not with the Broad way, nor with Albany & we Desire to Live in peace still; We would not have You take it That we Forsake you, Why

should

should we Do it, neither Brothers, will we do it. Then
Laid down a Belt.

19th It rained till near night, which prevented his Ex-
cellency from Speaking to the Nations a second Time, till
Towards Evening; when He had finished his own affairs, He
said to them as follows. Brethren, I find by Your Answer
To the Gentlemen from Boston, That You do not now deny
Your Promises, but only You say You wait for the King of
Great Britain's orders, in answer to Your Belt, Now this is
not a Just Pretence, for the King hath Given his Govern-
ment Power to make war with the Indians, without first
Acquainting him, and You cannot believe that He Can
be pleased that You suffer the Eastern Indians to continue
their Mischiefs to New England under Pretence of waiting
for his orders to make war, because he is often a broad out
of England, & so Cannot give an answer to You soon enough,
and in the mean Time all the Mischief may be over,
and Your assistance of no use; so That I think You are
obliged by Your Promises to the Government of Boston,
To make war Immediately against the Eastern Indians,

since

13. Since They have not accepted Your Message to Incline
Them to peace, and now I Expect You will give a Positive
Answer to The Gentlemen from Boston In pursuance of Your
repeated Promises, since That You do not Deny Them, and
are Convinced That The Excuse you made before me in a
Private Conference was all false; so That You know very well,
That You have promised That If The Eastern Indians did not
accept Your Last Message You would Take up The Hatchet
And You ought now to stand to this as what You are bound to
do, and to make a favourable answer thereupon to The Gen-
-tlemen of Boston. But If You will be so Unworthy and so
Cowardly as to avoid going to war with Your whole Nation
as You ought to do, You Cannot do Less Than persuade Your
Young Men to List Themselves as Soldiers under The Governm.t
of Boston; for This is a Custom in Europe, and The French know
Itwell That when They were at war with The English They have
gone to a People who were at Peace with The English, and have
had Leave to List Soldiers from That Nation, and This was not
Thought any breach of The Peace between The English &

That

That Nation which was Neutral in the war, and If some of those Soldiers were Killed in the war, It was not Looked upon as the Concern of that Nation, but only a private Loss To their own Kindred. So That If the Government of Boston, Can persuade any of Your Young Men to List under them, this Does by no means Engage You In the war, but those Young men will then act only on their own private Account. We then Gave them a large Present, in the Division whereof they were then busied, so that we had not then opportunity to speak to them.

2d. Before noon, his Excellency went on board his Schooner and Sailed for new York which we Could not Dissuade him from, altho we were Apprehensive of the Ill Consequences of it, and were afterwards Informed That the Argument we made use of, That his Excellency did not much Trouble himself about the Matter; for altho he had moved them to go to war, yet he would not wait their Answer

The Governour having ordered Waggons to Come from Schenectada, next morning to Carry the Old

men

not
till
here
the
what
ed to

1705 Men Thither afternoon we Thought no Time might then be
Lost; Therefore we Sent for the Indians both Old and Young, who
came about four of the Clock afternoon to whom we said

Brethren, Two Days ago You Truly recited to
us The Several attempts You have made to oblige the
Eastern Indians (who You actually Call your Children) to live
in Peace with his Majesty's good Subjects of New England,
and added That they would by no mean hearken to You.
We Think That (If you are a People of Such Strong Resentment
That You cannot forgive those That Evilly Treat you, but must
Totally Extirpate them) Such great Contempt of You Should Pro-
voke Your Indignation. You Told us That You had formerly
Sent a Belt of Wampam to his Majesty That You might
know his Pleasure Concerning the War and That Your Eyes had
been on That. Probably You will not Think us Unreasonable,
If we should Suspect That That Message was only to put us off
and Gain Time. Besides at our Last Conference You Told
us without any Saving or Reserve That If the Eastern

Indians

Indians would not Hearken to you in your Intended
Message, You would at that Time Viz, upon the return of
your Messengers Take up the Hatchet against them. Instead
of Performing your Engagement to us, You now Propose
That we Can Obtain Peace for ourselves by Delivering up the
Hostages, & restoring to the Eastward Indians their Lands. We
have formerly Told you That those Hostages (who were
Delivered to us as Pledges for their Quiet & peaceable Beha-
viour towards his Majesty's good Subjects) should be set at
Liberty upon their Submission to the Crown of Great Britain
and their Giving us good assurance of their friendly De-
portment for the future. as to their Lands we dont know
that we Poseis any of them; neither do we know That they
have made any Challenge of the Government. They may
Perhaps Intend Boston, or some other Considerable part of
our Government. If they Suppose themselves Injured they
ought fairly to represent it to us, and may Expect Justice
from us. But we must assure you, That we are not Reduced
to Such an abject State as to Comply with so Mean & low

method

Methods, of sending the Hostages to Canada when Peace is not
Concluded, & Promising to Deliver them such Quantities of Land, as
They shall please to challenge, without any Sufficient Pretence of
right. Our Government have Lookt upon You as their Good
Friends & Brethren, to whom You firmly Promised, when we were
Lately here, That if the Eastern Indians would not hearken to
Your last offers of Peace, which You then Intended to make, You
would Immediately make war upon them.

The Government has sent us hither chiefly to receive
Your Answer to That plain Question, whether You will now go
to war according to Your Promise or no.

You did in Your Speech to us Two Days ago, wholly wave That
Question, which was the only or main Thing to be spoken to —
We must therefore desire you once more to Consider the Indis-
pensible Obligation You have laid upon Your Selves, by the
Word of the Six Nations, whereby Your Honour & Faithfulness
are Engaged, and That You would Likewise Consider the Just
Expectation of the Government after so great Pains & Expence
as They have been at, and Give such an Answer as his Majesty

may

may Justly Expect from you at This Juncture and Such as may be acceptable to our Government and pleasing to his Excellency Governour Burnet who hath Declared to you, That He Thinks You are bound to go to war Immediately with The Eastern Indians, and such as shall be agreable to Your Young Men's Inclinations of whose readiness to assist We make no Doubt ___ This last Expresion Seemed to obtain a general Ac=ceptance. After They were dismissed Some of the Indians had Discourse with Capt: Kellog but Seemed much disaded in their Counsels; Aaron Said He would Stand to his Engagement and Go to war, but none of his Soldiers were There; and He was afraid Publickly To Engage without Consulting Them, least They Should be affronted, but Advised That Each Nation Should depute Some Member first to go to war, and Then The war would be National, otherwise it would not; Others Said, That The old men had nothing to do in the Counsel, nor with The present That Should be made; Some Said They would go directly to war; others said That It was Our own Fault If we did not now Succeed in The Business for all That was wanting was to Lay out our Goods to The Young Men; for

The

The Young Men must have Something to Consider upon, which They had not at present, The Belt belonging to The old men.
In The Evening Came an Express from his honour The Lieu. Govern.
21. Early in The Morning We Sent for Some of the Chiefs & related
To Them what Information we had received of Paucanaulemet
being at Dunstable, and told Them That He was set at Liberty
at Their request; and upon Their being bound for his good Be-
haviour So That They had been (accidentally) The occasion of
What mischief we had Suffered from him Then We represented
to Them The Ill Consequences of discharging the Eastern Indian
Prisoners, & asked Them what We might Expect In case we Should
Set at Liberty The Hostages for whose good Behaviour The Six
Nations were not bound. After They were Withdrawn, Three
Confidents Carried behind, who Insisted upon it; That If, when
We first Tendered the Hatchet, we had Laid before Their Young
men The Present, which we kept under Lock & Key, They would
Immediately have gone to War, and That If we Should Give Them
The Present, and They accept it, They were Then Bound & would
Certainly go to War, and They Questioned whether We Could

Succeed in any other way/altho we Thought it not well Consistent with our Instructions yet/ we Told them That if That were necessary we would forthwith lay The present before them. Then They Said They would first go to The Council, and Then We might know what Course to Take.

There now appeared so great a Probability of Their Coming into the War That we provided Some Linnen and ordered Shirts to be made; We were likewise Informed Divers Times This Day both by English and Indians, That The People of the Town were Apprehensive, That The Indians would Agree to a War; and That many of The People were Briefly all The Day with Some or other of The Indians, and at night, and The next morning many of The Indians who were Likely to have appeared for the War, were made Uncapable of Acting, by over Drinking. 22d. The six Nations returned The following Answer. The six Nations have had a great deal of Consideration of what you Proposd to us t'other Day, and are now come to give you our Answer. You Spake to us — T'other Day of The Trouble You had met with from The

1291

Eastward

59 Indians, & mentioned our sending a Belt to the King, saying It would be too long to wait for his answer You did desire of us to Open our hands, & Let the Young men go to War / Shewing a Belt we gave them when we spake to them / Since You Wrg'd t'other Day That We would Let our Young men go; we have Considered of it, and Think how Open this Place and the Neighbouring Places Lye where we get our Bread, and the Roads are Open, & Therefore we Can't Consent That our Young men Should go to War Against the Eastern Indians; but your best way is to apply Yourselves to the Governour of Canada for Peace, for the Eastern Indians are his Children. Then they gave a Belt of Wampam. 'Tis best That You apply yourselves to the Governour of Canada, for If we should Take up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians the Governour of Canada would Look down upon us with Indignation, and Set the People round about, who are his Children, upon us, and That would Set all the World on Fire, & all Comfort will be Taken from us. We Desire You would Think well of us and always

[illegible]

always have peaceable Thoughts of us as we have of 183
You; and we Desire always to live In Peace with you as
we have done heretofore. Upon That They gave a Large
Belt and Some Skins. We Told Them That We Should have Some-
thing further to Say to Them next morning Then dismist Them.
The Commissioners Tarried awhile, To whom Coll. Stoddard
Spake pretty freely of the Ill Treatment Our Government
had received from the People of Albany, who were so
unjust as not to Content Themselves with Their not assis-
ting of us in the war, all the all served One Master and
were Embarqued in one Common Interest, but had Taken
a great Deal of Pains to Dissuade the Six Nations from
assisting us. And That it was highly Ungrateful Con-
sidering That New England had formerly Sent a Consider-
able number of men to Their assistance when They were
much Distressed; They Would Scarcely find the Consequences
agreable to their Expectation; for They might possibly
find Themselves, within a little Time, Necessarily Involved
In The War, and In Time to Come The Indians would use
1251 Those

183 Those Arguments against assisting Them, which They had furnished Them withall against assisting us; and That Those Gentlemen who were Betrusted by the Governour, and had heard him Declare his mind openly were most Inexcusable in Setting Themselves in Direct opposition to his known Endeavours Some of Them Pretended They knew nothing of any Such Thing; They were Then told, That If there was any Dependance on what was Said either by the English or Indians, These were Some Present who were Knowing to it.

23.d About Ten of the Clock The Indians Came to us, & without Sending for the Commissioners, we said to Them:

Brethren You have Several Times told the Government of the Massachusetts Bay That The six Nations always Perform what They Engage; You have likewise Taken our hatchet, & Enguged That You would assist us in the war against The Eastern Indians But Yesterday You plainly told us That You would not Joyn in the war, whereby our Government will be Enabled to Judge what They may Expect from Your Promises and Friendship. We Dont Think You have so much hurt us as Your Selves

by

=present to his Majesty what [illegible] between us, and we need not tell you how disagreeable it will be to him. And you may depend upon it That his majesty will excelong Give Orders That his People who have been so Industrious to Dis= =swade you from assisting in the war shall afford Their assistance in carrying it on. You seem Concerned for the People of this and the neighbouring Places they not being in a defensible Posture and not so much for your Brethren of New England, whose Throats are daily Cut by their Ennemy; But we Think You might have Left them to the Care of his Excellency Governour Burnet, who is able to Judge whether his People are in Danger or not, and to Provide against it. You Intimate likewise, your Fear of the Government of Canada of whom we are not afraid, neither have you reason to fear him, for the King of France his Master did in a Solemn manner Engage at the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht That the subjects of France Inhabiting Canada and others, shall hereafter

1771

Give

other Natives of America, who are Friends to the same,
hat It is as much as his Life is worth to harm you.

We Informed you, That divers of your Children
Scaudacooks had been at war against Newlingland, &
t Pawanaukemet that was set at Liberty at your desire
murthered some of our People, but you have said no=
ng by way of Answer. You desire That we would have
eeable Thoughts of you, who desire to Live in Peace with
You may Depend upon it, That our Government will
says Treat you Jwith Justice & Kindness and will punctu=
perform their Promises to you, altho' You fail of Per=
ming Yours to them. Then Gave Six Blankets Instead of
elt. We Desire to know of You (before we Part) whether
Intended Yesterday, That you would not as a People
in the war or whether you would hinder your Young
going Voluntarily, In case any of them should be inclined

They repeated part of what we had said, & the Main Thing They Answered was That the Nations had Agreed against consenting to their Young Men's going to war, as They had told us Yesterday, and they could not recede from it.

Afterwards we Talk'd with Several That were most Friendly, They said the old men were not Masters of the young Men but they might go to War if they pleased, and altho' they were much Discouraged with what the old Men had said, yet some would Undoubtedly go. Aaron in particular Said, That He would be as good as his word, He could not set a Time because his Son was now at war, & daily Expected; yet he would surely go to New England, and Take Soldiers along w.th him. Garaudawauna who hath been well Treated at Albany for his Service to New England, saith He will raise Some men amongst the Shewarons & Come to New England Hendrick Seemed almost Overborn with the Answer of nations, went Directly to the Maquas Countrey & will use his utmost Endeavours to raise Some Men

We

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Be-
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ad
ose
ad
le in
deavors
ting;
on what

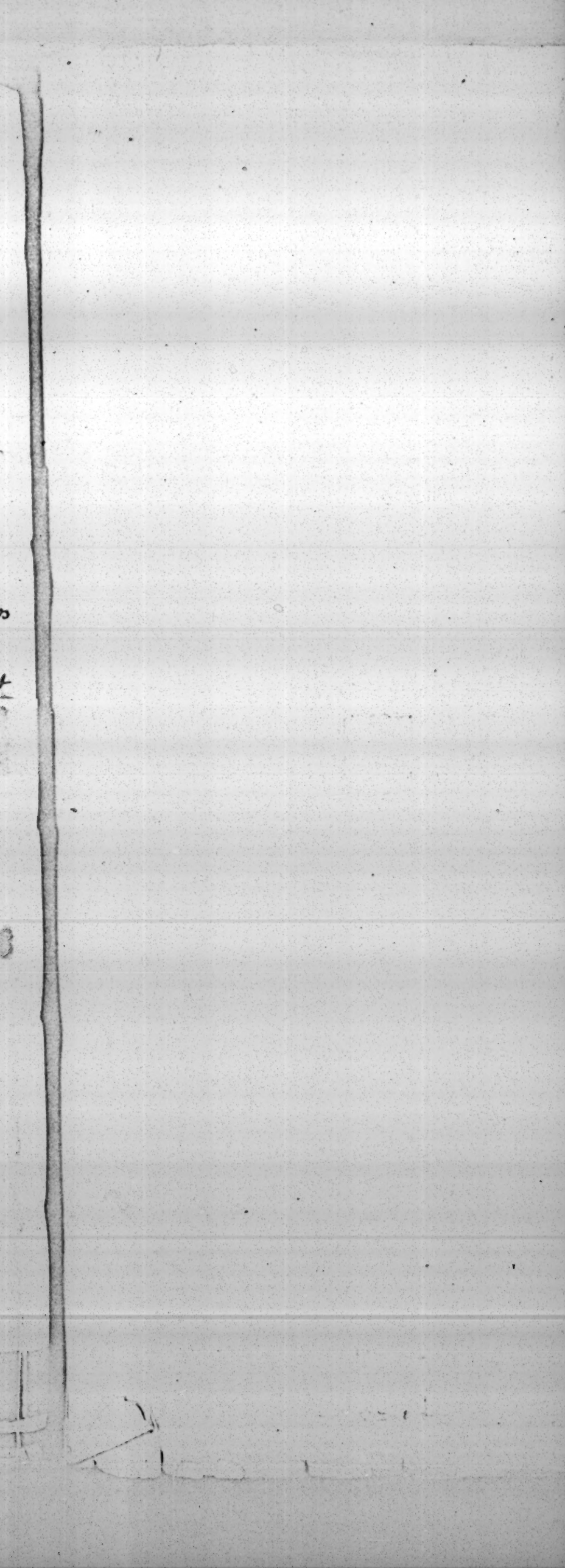
which we took nea
on September 26th.
before. and upon
Expressed To his Hon

prepared for Our Journey
and came to Northampton
Travelled all the night
& Drew this Copy to be
Lieutenant Governours

John Stoddard
Benezer Pomroy
Joseph Kellogg

Examined

Jury



Present

His Excellency William

Capt Walker
Mr Van Dam
Peter Cohen
Mr Alexander
Mr William Provo

His Excellency Communicated to this Board a Journal of the Commanding Officer at Niagara Commissioners of Indian Affairs Setting forth that he ... Sixty eight pieces of Strouds Watches carrying along to Niagara by Nicholas Schuyler Son of Philip Schuyler and Jacob Wemp of Germanus Wendell and another whose Name he Could not Together with Twenty or Thirty Indians and that after he ... Seized them and put the Goods on board one of their Vessels the said Company took them away by force —

His Excellency also Communicated to this Board Affidavit made by Charles Buckley Serjeant of the Garrison at Niagara before Peter Kemble Esqr Mayor of the City of New York Setting forth the particular Circumstances of the said Seizure that at his first meeting with the said Company he told Jacob Wendell that he was sorry to see him there as he supposed if he had been for his Father he had not been there —

His Excellency Also Communicated to this Board ... this ... Minutes of the said Commissioners of Indian Affairs by which it appears that they had called the said Garrenus Wendell before them and in his being Examined concerning the said Affair did acknowledge that he knew something of the Goods ... his own but that he had told a parcel of Indians ... that they were going towards Canada ... which being read and Considered of by this Board Ordered that the Acts of Assembly of this Province concerning the Carrying of Goods to the French and particularly that passed in the Seventh year of his Majestys Reign —

[illegible] said be [illegible]

[illegible]ger and that the Commy
[illegible]ence and Diligence past the Said
[illegible] Said Harmanus Wendell, Jacob Wend
[illegible] Schuyler and all others concerned when

His Excellency communicated to the
Propositions made to the Indians at his last meeting
at Albany and their answers which were read and

Present

His Excellency William Burnet
Esqr Captain General and Gover
in Chief of the Province of
New York &c. Francis Harison
Esqr one of his Majestys
Council for the Province of
New York.
Colin Goddard Esqr one of his
Majestys Council for the
Province of the Massachusetts
Bay.

Sett a Private Co
Excellency William Burn
Captain General and Gover
Chief of the Province of
New Jersey &c. with the
the 6 nations Maqua
Oneides, Onondaga
Cayouges, Tusquaro
& Sinnikes in Albany
of September 1724.

His Excellency desired the Sachems to
an account of the messenger they sent formerly
to the Indians at Canada and which he
with the rest Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay
the Eastern Indians. Sheir Consented.

Brothers,

You desire two Mingo
first to give you an account what the messenger
the Eastern Indians as also their answer.

When we arrived at Montreal we
the Governour of our Arrival on which he sent

[illegible] to St Francois to Speak to
[illegible] Bell of Wampum. —

On the morning the Governour
[illegible] us thanks and said that he was glad that
[illegible] him of our arrival and Readiness since his Ind[illegible]
words and might have met us and done us misch[illegible]
our Lives but let us Consider what is best for you [illegible]
whether it be not advisable that I do send for those [illegible]
then I can hear your Proposal and their answer. —

To which we answered Father we think
that you do send for those Indians to come here for they can
understand us, nor we them, and that may be Improved an
Interpreter. —

The Governour answered and Returned us this
that we had Consented he should send for those Indians as he
proposed in which he sent an Express and they were to be a
[illegible] at Fort Loyal, mean while we must be Cautious
designed to Return the fourth day, but on the third day about
a great Curtis was Interpreted between us and the Indians [illegible]
us and said that the Indians were come which we Imagin[illegible]
something Extraordinary, the Priest went that night and we
next morning when came at Montreal we went Directly to the
Governour who said we should hear [illegible] to Peace [illegible]
and he would send for us which was done in the Afternoon. —

Then we said them we were sent by the [illegible]
and Canada and desired the Indians that there might be a
Cessation of Arms for a while, as we had also [illegible] of
Brethren of New England. —

Then we said Children we are come [illegible]
for you to come to Albany which is the [illegible] Treaty, there are
matters of Consequence, this Proposition was not only made in
presence of the French but of the Indians themselves [illegible]

[illegible]

along with us. —

The Indians answered

Fathers you told us that you were sent by the
and the Governour of New York that they sought
Cessation of Arms which we cannot grant for we are
Incensed against those people of New England be
they have taken away our Land and kept our people
Prisoners but let them restore our Land and relieve o
people and we will immediately lay down the Hatchet
at peace, Gave us a belt of Wampum —

Fathers you say you are sent from the
of New York and the 6 nations to Desire our Brethren
go with you to Albany to Treat of peace with the People
Boston we cant Consent to send messengers to them t
having so often Deceived us and kept our people Prison
which we sent as messengers —

Fathers you desire in the name of
Governour of New York and the 6 nations we should
Albany to Treat with the Government of Boston we
deny it but if they are Desirous for a peace they may
to Montreal and bring our three men along and tre
us in the presence of the Governour of Canada and
our Land so will Conclude a Peace we not go to our
for the Principal Nations of our nations are there
is our final answer, on which they gave a Belt. —

His Excellency asked the messengers
whether they did not Promise the Boston Com in what
the Eastern Indians did not Comply with their pro
to take up the Hatchett which Lay at their Side
replied that they did not tell of those Indians that
under their protection they would make our
Lay at their Side. —

His Excellency asked
the Commissioners here or
the Mahicot against the Eastern In
persist in War with our Brethren of
they ever intended to Engage in that War ag

They answered they knew not of any promi
only they promised his Excellency to be Mediators for

Present
His Excellency Burnet Esq.
Capt Genl and Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York &c.
Francis Harison of his Majts
Council for the Province of New York
Henry Holland
Peter Fauconnier
John Collins
John Cruger
Evert Bancker
Phillip Livingston
Gerl Wendell
Evert Wendell
Wend. P. Bancker
David Van Ness
Majts Council
of Indn Affairs

Propositions made
Excellency William Burn
Captain General and Gov
in Chief of the Province
New York and Colony &c
Province of the Six Nation
Hagnise, Cricides
-dages Canajenges, Si
-neras, and Senecas
Albany the 15th of Sept

Brethren

I am come hither to renew with
Brotherly kindness which you have always found in me
I doubt not that you bring with you hearts full of the same
honest Inclinations as becomes Brethren.

But you must always Remember that I do not
Speak to you from my self only but in the name of my great
and good master King George and your only true and Natural
father who has often fed you and Cloathed you and is always mak
you kind presents and who has ordered me to take all the care of

[illegible] of Covenant

[illegible] that you will Observe it in

[illegible] Interest in America in Case

[illegible] whether Christians or Indians and

[illegible] ent and happy Covenant Chain

Covenant Chain with you in behalf of Virginia

and all his Majestys other provinces in North America

and I hope the Chain will now Remain bright

Clear and Lasting as the Sun Moon and Stars will

You have made the Path open for the Indians

to come to Trade with our People among you and to Travel

through to Albany, if they please by which means Goods

may become Plenty among you and our people see you

as good Brethren ought to do and that this happy Union

may become Still Easier, I have mended the Carrying

Place and Creek so as to make the Road much Shorter

than it was and it Shall be made Still better

Since the Sometime last June you and

always the Indians with a Small which Number not

Agreable to them and Client they have a House near the

Castle where they may live Conveniently

Indians Send many more Dwelling to

bring to live among the Commendages where the

Trade with the Far Indians and that they may live

Dry and Safe I ordered them to build for themselves a

Block House at the mouth of the Commendage Creek that

will become a Great Neighbour and like as Comfort

among you as they do here at home, I Intend to Send

along with them for your Conveniency, and Samuel

you will be very glad to See me another and the Great

great Beaver Trade into your own Country where it

your advantage that it Should Gather to Canada

[illegible] how [illegible]
[illegible] have Clothed my [illegible]
[illegible] now See me Wear —

What shall therefore Desire and
that you Continue to keep the Path Straight
this far Indians to come and trade with our Sloops
you are our people kindly that are to Live in the
Country with you this year and those that are to
and build a house next Spring among the Burnon
gave a belt GPW —

Brethren —

You promised make years a
you would send messengers to the Eastern Indians to Con
them to make peace with the Government of Boston and to
them that ye Indians did not hold in remembrance what
of N. England Received such Barbarous treatment —

I am informed that since you have there
the last year sent to the Government of Boston to the Commissione
here and to them Desiring and Entire peace the Government
Boston is glad of it that you will Seriously Consider what ye
has been treated and faithfully performed for the great End & Ende
between us to keep our Hatchet buried and bright that there
be no true friendship & Brotherly love between us —

I do not Enter in particulars now with you
Boston Government now that you have Opportunity to write you
themselves and Determine with ye Eastern Indians
with attention and kindness and to give them Satisfaction
they may Expect from good Brethren agreeable to your promise
to you to them and so may prevent hostilities for ye future —

GPW —

PE —

Brother Corlaer

We have come to make before we come to give an Answer to the Proposition made us two days ago.

This Town of Albany have ever held a firm Peace and Treaty between us and have ever had it in their Power to have been Agreed that there could be the only firm Treaty not only between this Government but with our neighbouring Colonys of New England to be called Chain to bind of peace and Tranquility and there never have any occasion to heat with us we may come and meet here.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you were glad to meet the Sachems in good health and that you came to hear us with a good and brotherly heart and you did not doubt but we came with the same but since then we are come to acquaint you that we are with a good true and honest heart and you likewise you did not from your self only but in the name of your and our master King George our King Father who has placed us and fed us

with all his Majesty's
[illegible] could Consist to inform you
[illegible] People who came among us
[illegible] prepare Excellencys kind and Candid
manner he would use our Packages into the
our hearts Extreamly —

Brother Carlaer —

I Say [illegible] are
of Packages into the Vessel, your kindness Exceeds that of y
Excellency's for you have Cleared the Ground to mend and ex
Carrying place and Great Creek and that you will order it to
to be Intended for which we return our hearty thanks for m
old and Decript may come over the which Journey Seemed
was Difficult to Judge that may but now it will be Easy the
Indians to come to Trade since which will Engage them freely
united to us it is most certain that trade is the Principal motive
Comands friendship Wherefore we Request again that we return y
our hearty thanks for this Singular favour and kindness. —

Brother Carlaer —

You told us also that you Designed
to Build a Block house near Onnondage at the
Convenient place on that River we have Consulted & do
Consent that you may Build it Since you say it will be
Advantage but we desire that it may soon be done with the
for we have got a Hand Of Flanchell for ever Large and small Canoes
those that go there Trade with we hope this Year shall have plenty
out of this, Still as Christ like it would be Little Encouragement
will get them all but if they Could Do it will be of
when we must come further, but that we can't be
for the Trade your Excell[illegible] has been pleased to

have been liberated

plain our Request to him

Orlacr —

You told us that the

posed to build a block house near at the mouth

Shrewsbury River where it falls into the Canada

but we propose another place at the End of the Circle

and desire your Opinion on that head and that a Person

may come along with the People who can speak and

Language who may be a proper Judge of the most Con

place gave a Belt of Wampum —

Brother Orlacr —

You acquainted us that

People Were to go to the Shawnese Country with a Belt

return we return Thanks and hope you desired that

might be Gently and kindly used which we promise to

told us that we said formerly that we could not See the

Sid from Charlestown under our Brethren of Sen

without resenting it according to our former Engagement

and promise to this Government and that therefore

we acknowledge to have said that we would resent it

and according to your Excellencys Directions we shall go

have Com from Boston now have an Answer to this

The Shawnese answered —

Brother Orlacr —

It is two years ago Since Mr

Abraham Chapple was in the Shawnese Country

the Chalk Hundred Wampum and we but a token with

that we desired they might come again next year

[illegible] and Cha[illegible]

[illegible] may now go along with

His Excellency [illegible]

when an Answer when he Delivered when

received when a Barrel of Beer —

Present —

His Excell.y Wm Burnet Esq.r
Capt Genll & Govr in Chief of
Province of New Yorke &c —
Francis Harison Esq.r one of
his Majestys Council for the
said Province —

Henry Holland
Peter Schuyler
Phillip Livingston
John Collins
} Esq.rs Comm.rs —

Further Propos
by his Excellency William
Capt Genll & Govr ..... in C
Province of New York over Ind
Sachims of the Six nations
the 19th day of September 1722

Brethren —

I have a few words more to say to you
about what you proposed to me in your answer —

But I will begin with a request as you do. which is
that I always like to hear your answers that come from your Self
but I do not like the answer which the Traders have put into you
mouths for they neither Love you nor me but minde only their
own profit and therefore I request that for the future you make
all ..... your answers your Selves and never advise with any of
these Traders what you should say for I can always find out
what is your own and what comes from them —

As to the Clock I never [illegible] be at the Onondaga
River mouth and not at the Oneyde Lake for the first Indians
only by the mouth of the River and do not come up to the Oneyde
Lake. So that the Reason I give will be so far off that it would

Each

[illegible] purpose that
[illegible] they would rather Deal
[illegible] by which you may be they

Another sale they have put into
heads is that goods should be as Cheap at the
Country as here which they know cannot be for
would be no allowance made for the trouble of car
them which however I will order them to make
shall as they can afford it. —

This is a Convenience for those that are
able to walk hither but if any will rather come
it is Reasonable that they should have goods Cheap
because of their long journey to fetch them whom
can buy them at their own Doors.

As to the [illegible] that they have not encouraged about
shingles, I have told it you into their hands the
way with the rest, but do not approve that any
should apply to the Lieutenants to appoint them
making upon their masters and not me, that Sen
them after they have [illegible]
will not Employ them to get themself
Those appointed Masters Carters already and
shall that is better to Mysterd them. —

I am always ready to Encourage industrious
Men & shall not suffer any wrecklish and under
pretence that not [illegible] to [illegible] Contrary to
Law for by so doing it [illegible] Men for their
Interest of you & your [illegible] Friendship
that you will be [illegible] to [illegible]

Item ——

I find by your answer that you do not now deny your
promise that you wait for the coming of Great Ga[illegible]
answer to your bill now this is not a just pretence
has given his Governours his power to make Warr
without first acquainting him and you cannot
can be pleased that you suffer the Eastern Indians to
their mischiefs to England under pretence of waiting
orders to make Warr: because he is often abroad out of
and so cannot give an Answer to your bill Straight, whil
mean time all the mischief may be done and your ap
of no use so that I think you are obliged by your promises
Government of Boston to make warr immediately against the
Eastern Indians since they have not accepted your message
Further time to pray and make Expect you will give a positi
answer to the Gentlemen from Boston in answer to your
Letter since that you do not make Peace with them and are Convin
the Indians made before me in a private Conference now all false
that you have now owt that I have promised that if the
Eastern Indians did not accept your last message you will take
the Hatchet and you ought now to stand to their own offer that you
are bound to do and to make a favourable answer thereupon
to the Gentlemen from Boston

Bill if you will be so merciful and so sincerely as
to send your son to the college where you ought to
be you cannot do less than send your young men to that town
as soldiers under the government of Boston for this is a custom
in Europe and the French himself will that when they are at
War with the English they have gone to a neighbouring town at
Peace with the English and live and to the last Indian

Jean

1305

the Englishmen
the War came of Course
the War it was not look'd upon
that nation but only a private

That if the Governm[t] Boston can procure
four young men to List under them who does be[g]in
Engage upon in the War but those young men with
Sol only on their own private Account.

I will give a very large reward and
be then care to give you the best reader that can be
and Second Mate you not to exit above half Cannon
your guns as Commodore for it will break
some if you to do one a little with fire to Steal a
and not take any Care of you wishing you all a
Safe[ty] home and good health till I see you again

Present
His Excel[y] Richard Saltonstall Esq[r]
Capt[n] Gen[l] and Gover[r] in Chief
of the Province of
Connecticut &c —
Francis Marion Esq[r]
one of his Majes[ty] Council
for the said Province
Henry Hubbard
Peter Sergeant
John Gerrish
Nath[l] Rogers
Penn Collins
Sam[l] Woodbridge
and Isaac Addington
Esq[rs]

Brother Cotton

Answer of the Hon[ble]
the Representatives to his Excel[y]
Sir Rich[d] Saltonstall and Gover[r] Chief
Captain of the Province aforesaid January
the 22[d] day of October

Sam[l] Sewall Speaker

[illegible] your Commissions
[illegible] you made to them
[illegible] ning of the Convention Chair
[illegible] persons shall be kept inviolable

Yesterday Colonel Lyttel & Major
made to me reported my Letter that
was pleased to say that you could always have
came from me and that in your Letter by
and since your Excellency did not approve of the plan
for you to have a block house built, to which you
design to have it made and that may get many beam
Cap —

Yesterday you told me that you designed to
home and wished me a good Journey for which I am
thankfull I came on the after Last Week of our principal
in their Journey to the Head Men of the Government
nations —

Brothers Cortlar

I came desirous to know from
you the reasons of those words you design to affect
of the Officers —

His Excellency replied he could not for
know upon so short notice but accept of your
Trade —

Brothers Cortlar I am sorry for
nations as you have commanded them I hope
me and Walter my Children to [illegible]
Interest and then have promised to take my advice
Affairs and other matters of Government from

[illegible] that you are
here we would leave
the Shins before we have of
[illegible] upon your Excellency to accept of it.

I desire to know if you'l have
advice of Council in matters of Consequence
Publick Welfare —

His Excellency answered that he would ad
with him in matters of Consequence he were he
either come to York or else advise with the Com[n]
which is the same thing —

Council broke —

Brother Cortlet, We wish your Ex
A good Journey home and hope that Gods blessing
attend you —

Brother Cortlet, We Can't depart this day
going the one way and see the other here is a small
(tho' a Beaver Coat) to be kept on Board to all
Seasons for the Welfare of us all that when we are
deemed of any base thing we may be heard and
to what may be laid to our Charge —

Propositions made by the
William Burnet by Col. Hyde
Governour in Chief of the Province
of New York over and above to the Instruc
of the Inclosed which Directly with
above Albany directly northerly upon
River Schaarhook Indian Albany
day of September 1724.

Children, I have [illegible] for you to acquaint
[illegible] Council with [illegible] Instruction of his England ha

When the Gentlemen from the
Sachims Island one of their Indians
came about Eight weeks ago on their return from
the Christians and last fall in the Indian
Northfield and desire to be Informed whether they

The Indians replyed that he and another
came to Shallcook about the 5th or 6th of July last but
being there at that time came to some of their relations
sd Ossemoon who told them from whence they came they
Canada and are now gone a hunting, The Last fall our
Army was again disbanded this Shuckamaeemps
to Saratoga ——

The said Gentlemen say that about 3 Weeks ago they
killd some of their people and one of the Indians was killd by
people in the Action the names of him are Ishan and Shan
to one of your nation who lays dead at Shallcook Indn ——

The said Indians say that the name of the Indian
Sharks son is Wayeakeene of the Indians who are go
from us to live in Canada. ——

His Excellency bid the said Indians that they are
not to Harbour any of those Indians who commit murders
in or England but ought to deliver them up to the Govern
to be punished and bid them tell their people as I
am Informed you do so that is the same thing as going to
War you Selves against our Brethren ——

The Indians say that they will do
that lately in the Time of their Hostilities with
Shaccapeenk

the

[illegible] years ever Since have
[illegible] of our Rivers whereunto
[illegible] pleased as being friendly minded
[illegible] peculiarly for our friends more than
[illegible] five nations since you are Our near neighbours
[illegible] take it the more unkindly that you shall
and assist our Enemys who commit Acts of Hostility
on our frontiers. ——

His Excellency Desired to know from the
Indians what was the reason that after their promises
Engagements made to him two years ago at Albany
and lately that so many of their nations have left
their habitations and are gone to Canada and
Crysill and Comm[illegible] [illegible] many numbers more are
[illegible] England and what provocation has been given

The Indians answer

That last fall that whole army of 200 Indians
gone to England & messengers came to some from
called at Saraghtoge & told that their army after
had cut off a Town in England was designed to fall
on them and therefore advised them to remove
Canada whereon they went directly home & the
acquainting any of the Seven Nock Indians with

His Excellency said they did not hear Indians
afraid remove to the Albany Country where they
be safe. ——

They reply'd that they did not so much as
Indians nor they expected could inform us of
more but last time Indians went away without

[illegible] has been a Tree planted
[illegible] under that you might live plea
Readers of it. —

They say its true that a tree has been pla
recommended to live and flourish under the Bra
tree begins to decay and to leave to bear having b
spott of Land to plant on. —

Father. I have been in an Ancient Cittie
you and lived peaceably & you live and like dwellers in a
Continue & to live have been a hunting Countrey as on the
frontiers of N. England in a peaceable manner and were
carryed to Goal at Boston and not well used by that Govern
and had it not been for Mr Jacob Wendell merchant at Boston
Have been taken as Enemies and Hatchets ready to Cut
being some of those Indians to fight against N. England before
Shamokins —

The Boston Gentlemen say that these Indians who
were taken and carryed to Boston Goal were taken by mistake
they being on Penobscot shore where these Indians that were
have ever been the worst Enemies to our people but as soon as it was
known they were friends the Government ordered it and they
it taken that the people had taken them, and they thanke

Father. We are sorry for what has
render the Hatchet of those of our Indians
Schoodick are here ordered to go
against the Eastern Indians
Shamokins are Readier when they go we shall
it Belt have been sent from Penobscot inviting George

Canonicus

[illegible] said that they should
[illegible] and not harbour any of the [illegible]
[illegible] murder any of our Brethren in N: Engl[illegible]
[illegible] any come among them to deliver them
[illegible]. —

I do by this Belt renew the Antient Covenant Chain
that you may behave yourselves as good and
obedient Children and live and shelter under the
Shadow of the Tree of peace and friendship, gave
present for their nation. —

His Excellency proposed to His Board to
Johannes Hemp and Jacobus Glen should have
Twenty five pound more on Condition that they
make a sufficient Cartway from the End of the
already made to the Head Creek from thence to the
where the Canada Creek falls into the said Wood C[illegible]
which is navigable all Summer and that they
likewise make a sufficient bridge over the said
Creek near the where the Inhabitants usually
pass the Creek which they are obliged to
is said to be about [illegible] English miles below
the said two Creeks join and that likewise the
undertakers for the said Twenty pound
Stones out of the adjoining River and that there
be a sufficient Stone set to each
plan — that the bridge be made of sufficient
that Canoes may pass under the same
be high and of strength that the Teams
and carry it away. —

Duplicate

New York 7th Novr 1724.

My Lords

I have the honour of Your Lordships
He has rec.d letter of the 17th of June last, and am very
the Lords &c
of 17th June last glad any accounts I have sent, have proved
acceptable:

And particularly that Your Lordships
approve my Endeavours to assist the Go=
=vernment of Boston with the six Nations
he has treated with the Indians but not with much Success
of Indians: tho' I have not been able to
effect any thing material that way except
some Messages from the six Nations to
the Eastern Indians to perswade them to
desist, which the Eastern Indians have
answered evasively; and their Answers
have furnished an Excuse to the six Na=
=tions for their declining to go to war with
them.

But the true Cause of their backward=
Reason =ness is the Interest the French and their
friends among us, are secretly cultivating
with the six Nations, and the fear they are

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in

in, that if the six Nations go to war, the road between Albany and Canada may prove dangerous, and so their Trade quite interrupted which now they carry on clandestinely even for Indian Goods notwithstanding all our Acts against it.

All this will appear clearly to Your Lordships, by the enclosed Minutes of my Conferences with the six Nations, and of those of the Deputas from Boston with them.

Lords Propositions to them & Answers

From the same Minutes Your Lordships will observe the Progress that is made by me in carrying on the Trade with the far Nations, to which end I have got leave of your Indians to build a trading house in the most convenient place for that Trade, at the mouth of the Onnondages River, on the side of the Lake Cataraqui or Ontario. Tho the Indians were tampered with to make objections to it, yet as I detected those practises, they went away fully resolved to do as I desired them.

w.ch he refers to

I am much obliged to Your Lordships for your kind and generous Protection against

against the groundless Insinuations of the Merchants, of which I have still a fresher instance in Your Lordships Report to His Majesty on their Petition, which I have received with the Petition in a letter from Mr Popple, since I had the honour of Your Lordships letter. I have laid them before the Council here to report their Observations on them, as a part of the Legislature, and they have vindicated themselves as well as me in a manner that I doubt not will be fully satisfactory to Your Lordships, and will expose the Merchants as they deserve & I hope it will be a full answer to such Report. I now enclose to Your Lordships, with a Map.

He has rec: Mr Popple's Letter with the Merchants Pet:n

& sends the Report of the Council upon it & a Map which is a full answer to it

A meer inspection of this Map is indeed sufficient to confute them, for our Indians are there visibly adjoining close to us in a continued Chain, no French or French Indians at all between us, but really we and our Indians are in the direct way between the far Indians and the French, which is so surprizingly the reverse of all which they allege, that I hope Your Lordships will not think it amiss, that the Council and I have resolved to print the Petition the Extract of their Allegations, Your

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Lordships

ed our lifes: But let us

[illegible] matter whether it be

Lordships Report, and the Observations of the Committee of Council here upon them with the Map, to make the whole as plain as possible.

I thought printing these papers was the best way, to consider ourselves only as Partys and to make the publick here & has printed the Proceedings upon it Judges, since truth and reason are so evidently on our Side, and against the Petitioners, and this I apprehend will be of great use to prevent any Attention to persons who have risked their own Credit, and attacked our Character in so indiscreet and indecent a manner.

I had in August last ordered my Agent to present a Memorial to Your Lordships in Case there was such a petition of the Merchants as was then reported here, but & sends reasons for the Acts complaind of in the Petition without certainly, and I then furnished him with several Reasons for these Acts which, in case they should not yet have been presented to Your Lordships, I have enclosed, tho' the substance of them is contained in the Committees Report.

I am very much concerned at the last Clause in Your Lordships Letter, tho' not conscious to my self of having ever failed

in

In that particular, whereby it appears that the authentick Acts in due form with the Seal of the Province, and the usual Certificates in parchment, did not come to Your Lordships hands, Thomas Filch Master of the Samuel, who carried them is not yet returned, but I have enclosed

He sends an the Affidavit of the Deputy Secretary

Affidavit that the Acts were sent w.th the Board com-plain they have not rec.d

who prepared the Acts, with two of my Domesticks who made up the packet, and saw them put in it, nor do I conceive how the printed Acts and my letter of the 16.th December could reach Your Lordships hands, without the engrossed Acts since they were all in one parcel, directed to M.r Popple, and it being the last ship in the year; I believe I neither did nor could send Duplicates, as I generally do. I am hopefull that upon an enquiry it will be found, that these Acts have been mislaid by some of the Clerks in M.r Popples office. But since they may perhaps not be found, I shall by the

& will trans-mit them by the next Con-voyance

next Convoy ship transmit to Your Lordships another Set of them, in the same authentick form.

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& I shall likewise with some of the Ships

Your Lordships: But let us consider what is best for you

I shall this fall transmit to your Lordships
this Year's Act with his Observations
the authentick Acts for the present year
of the Assembly, which broke up in July
last, with my observations thereon.

D.
He sends Naval Officers Accts for N: York & East New Jersey
& has the Pres. upon it

I have herewith enclosed to Mr. Popple
the Naval officers Accounts from the 25th.
of march last, to the 29th of Sept.r last
for this part, and the Naval Officers
accounts for East New Jersey, from the
29th of Sept.r 1723. to the 29th of Sept.r
last.

E.
Desires to recommend Mr Philipp Livingston to be
a member of the Council of New York,
Board to recommend Mr Philipp Livingston to be of the Council of Ned York in the room of Mr Beckman deceased
in the room of Gerardus Beckman, lately deceased; the Gentleman I re-
commend is now Secretary for Indian
Affairs, and a very deserving person,

I am with the greatest Respect,

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most obedient, and most
obliged humble servant

W Burnet.

Plan for the Complaints of the Ch

New York

Letter from His Excy
Brigr Hr Governor of
New-York & N. Jersey
Dated the 7th Novemr 1724

Recd Decemr 19 } 1724
Read April 15. 1725

Ce 139

4

Present

His Excell.y William Burnet Esq.r
Gov.r Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief of the
Province of New York &c:

Francis Harrison Esq.r One of His
Maj.ties Council for the Province of
New York.

John Hodeare Esq.r One of His Maj.ties
Council, for the Province of the
Massachusetts Bay.

At a private Conference by His
Excellency William Burnet Esq.r Gov.r
Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces
of New York, New Jersey &c:
with the Sachims of the six Nations
. called Maquase, Oneides, Ono-
dages, Cayenges, Tusquaseras
and Sinnekes, In Albany, the
14.th day of September 1724.

His Excellency desired the Sachims to give him an Account of the Message, their Messengers delivered to the Indians at St Francois in Relation to the War with their Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay and the Eastern Indians. They replyed

Brother

You desire two things from us, first to give you an Account what Message we sent to the Eastern Indians, as also their Answer.

When we arrived at Montreal, we acquainted the Gov.r of our Arrival, on which he said that he would hear what we had to say next morning: And then we told him we were sent by the six Nations and Corlaer, and that our business was to go to St Francois, to speak with those Indians, on which we gave him a belt of Wampum.

On the Morning the Gov.r sent for us, and gave us thanks and said that he was glad that we had acquainted him of our Arrival and Business, since his Indians ranged the woods, and might have met us & done us Mischief & endangered our lives: But let us consider what is best for you in this matter, whether it be not advisable that I do send those Indians, and then I can hear your Proposal and then Answer.

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On which we answered Father, we think it is best that you send for those Indians to come here, for they can

understand us, nor we them, and hence we may be supplied with an Interpreter.

The Gov.r answered & returned us thanks, that we had consented he should send for those Indians, as he had proposed, on which he sent an Express, and they were to be in Montreal in four days, Mean while we went to Cahnawage & designed to return the fourth day, but on the third day at night, a Priest (who was Interpreter between us and the Indians) awaked us and said, that the Indns were come, which we thought something extraordinary, the Priest went that night, but on the next morning, when come at Montreal, we went directly to the Gov.r, who said we should tarry a while to deliver our Message, and he would send for us, which was done in the Afternoon.

Then we told them we were sent by the six Nations and Corlaer and desired the Indians, that there might be a Cessation of Arms for a while, as we had also desired of our brethren of New England.

Then we said, Children, We are come on purpose for you to come to Albany, which is the Place to treat of Peace and Matters of Consequence: This Proposition was not only made in Presence of the French, but of the Indians thereabouts, gave a Belt.

We have proposed that your principal Sachems should go to Albany, We have not limited a time, but desire that they may come along with us.

The Indians answered

Fathers: You told us that you were sent by the six Nations and the Gov.r of New York, that there might be a Cessation of Arms, which we cannot grant, for we are to invade against those People of N: England, because they have taken away our Land & kept our People Prisoners, let them restore our Land & relieve our People, and will immediately lay down the Hatchet, and be at Peace. Gave us a belt of Wampum.

Sachems You say you are sent from the Gov.r of New York, t
the six Nations, & desire our Sachems to go with you to Alb
to treat of Peace with the People of Boston: We cannot
consent to send Messengers to them, they having so often deceiv
us and kept our People Prisoners, whom we send as Messeng

Sachems: You desire in the Name of the Gov.r of N: Yor
and the six Nations, we should go to Albany, to treat with
the Government of Boston, We flatly deny it, and if
they are desirous for a peace, they may come to Montreal C
and bring our three Men along, and treat with us in the
Presence of the Gov.r of Canada & restore our Land
so we will conclude a Peace; We need not go to our Castle
for the principal Sachems of our Nation are now here
and this is our final Answer: On which they gave a Belt

His Excellency ask'd the Messengers whether they did
not promise the Boston Comm.rs that if the Eastern Indians
did not comply with their Message to take up the Hatchet
which lay at their Side? They replyed that they did not
but if these Indians should murder their Messengers, they
would make use of the Hatchet which lay at their side.

To which the Speech that the six Nations made to
the Boston Comm.rs on the 18th of July last was repeated
unto them.

His Excellency ask'd them whether they never promis'd
Some of the Comm.rs here, or those from Boston, to take
up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians, in Case
they should persist in war with our Brethren of New
England, or whether they ever intended to engage in that
war against these Indians.

They answered they knew not of any Promise or
Engagement, only that they promis'd His Excellency
to be mediators for Peace.

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Present
His Excell.: W.m Burnet Esq.r Capt.
Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the
Province of New York &c:
Francis Harrison Esq.r of His
Maj.ty's Council for the Province
of New York.
Henry Holland
Dekker van Brugh
John Collins
John Cuyler
Evert Banker
Philip Livingston
Johs. Wendell
Evert Wendel
Hend.k v.n Rensselaer
David van Dyck
Esq.rs Com.rs of Ind.ll Affairs

Propositions made by His
Excellency William Burnet Esq.r
Capt. Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the
Provinces of New York, New Jers.
to the Sachims of the Six Nation
called Maquase, Oneides
Onondages, Cayouges
Tusqueroras & Sinnekes
In Albany, the 15.th of Sept.r 172

Brethren

I am come hither to see you with the same fatherly kindness which you have always found in me, and I doubt not that you bring with you hearts full of the same honest Inclinations as becomes brethren.

But you must always remember that I do not speak to you from myself only, but in the name of my great and good Master King George, and your only true and loving father, who has often sent for you and cloathed you, and always making you kind Presents, and who has ordered to take all the Care of you, and do you all the Service which is in my power, and who expects of you, Returns of Obedience, as becomes good Children, and that you will al-so il in being firm to the British Interest in America, in opposition to all its Enemies, whether Christians or Indians, and in token of this Ancient and happy Covenant I now renew the Covenant Chain with you, in behalf of this Province and all His Maj.ty's other Provinces in North America and I hope the Chain will now remain bright and clear & last as the Sun, Give a Belt.

Present

I'll have made the path open for the far Indians to come to trade with our people, among you, and to come through to Albany, if they please, by which means Goods are now become plenty among you, and our People see you often, as good brethren ought to do, and that this happy Correspondence may become still easier, I have mended the Carrying place and the Wood Creek, so as to make the Road much shorter than it was, and it shall be made still better.

I have for sometime kept some young men always among the Sinnekes, with a Smith, which I doubt not was very agreable to them, and I hear they have a house near their Castle, where they may live conveniently.

And now I find many more are willing to go next Spring to live among the Onnondages, where the chief Trade with the far Indians lyes, and that they may keep their Goods dry and safe, I have ordered them to build for themselves a good blockhouse at the mouth of the Onnondages River, and so they will become your good Neighbours and live as comfortably among you, as they do here at home, I intend to send a Smith along with them, for your Conveniency, and I doubt not but you will be very glad to see one another, and to bring the great Beaver Trade into your own Country, where it will be for your Advantage that it should come, rather than to Canada, where you cannot buy Goods without paying excessive prices for them, whereas our People sell at very reasonable Rates, and to shew you how much I desire your Beaver should bear a good price, I have cloathed my self in Cloath made of Beaver, which you now see me wear.

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What I therefore desire & expect of you, is that you continue to keep the path swept & clean, for all the far Indians to come & trade with our People, and that you use our People kindly that are to live in the Sinnekes Country with you this year, and those that are to come and trade and build a house next Spring among the Onn[illegible]

Gave a belt.

Brethren

You promis'd me two years ago, that you would send Messengers to the Eastern Indians, to command them to make peace with the Government of Boston, and to tell them you could not look on unconcerned, when your Brethren of New England received such barbarous Treatment.

I am informed that since you have renewed the like promise to the Government of Boston, to the Commissioners here, and to their Deputies sent thither from the Government of Boston. I expect of you that you will seriously consider what you have promised, and faithfully perform it, for the great Band of Union between us, is to keep our Hand to one another, without this there can be no true friendship or brotherhood between us.

I do not enter into particulars, because the Deputies from Boston Government now in this place, desire to speak with you themselves, and I recommend it to you earnestly to hear them with Attention and Kindness, and to give them such an Answer as they may expect from good Brethren, after so many Promises made by you to them, and so many Presents by them to you. Gave a belt.

Present

Hon.ble Wm Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief of the Province of New York &c.

Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
John Collins
Philip Livingston
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Answer made by the six Nations viz: the Maquase, Oneides, Onnondages, Cayouges Tuscaroras & Sinnekes, to his Excell.y Wm Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersey &c the 17.th of Sept.r 1724.

Brother Corlaer

We have some Excuse to make before we come to give our Answer to the Proposition made us two days ago.

This Town of Albany has been of old a place of Meeting and Treaty between us, and since that time it has been agreed that this should be the only place of Treaty, not only between this Government and Us but with all our Neighbouring Colonies of North America, to be a fixed and settled place to treat of Peace and Tranquility, and those who have any occasion to treat with us, may come & meet us here.

Brother Corlaer.

You told us that you was glad to meet the six Nations in good health, and that you came to treat us with a good & brotherly heart, and that you did not doubt but we came with the same as becomes Brethren, we now come to acquaint you that we are come with a good true and honest heart, and you likewise said that you did not speak from your self only, but in the name of your good and great Master King George, our King and loving father, who has so often cloathed and fed us, and given us so many Presents, and that you renewed the ancient Covenant Chain, which we renew likewise in the most solemn Manner with all His Majesties Provinces in North America, by this belt: We cannot omit to inform you that there are some wicked Devilish People who come among us, but we will not hearken to them, for Your Excell.: kind and candid Proposition has in a manner brought us out of Darkness into the Light, & rejoiced our hearts extremely.

Brother Corlaer.

We say still that we are come out of Darkness into light, Your kindness to us exceeds that of your Predecessors, for you have been at the Expence to mend and clear the Carrying place and Wood Creek, and that you will order it further to be mended, for which we return

our hearty thanks, for now the old and deep pit may come over the Carrying Place; whereas formerly it was difficult to pass that way, but now it will invite & encourage the far Indians to come to trade here, which will engage them to be firmly united to us. It is most certain that Love is the chiefest Motive to promote friendship, therefore we repeat again that we return you our hearty thanks for this singular favour & kindness.

Brother Corlaer

You told us also that you designd to build a Blockhouse near Onondage, or at some convenient place on that River. We have consulted, and do consent that you may build it, since you say it will be for our Advantage, but we desire that we may know how goods will be sold there, for here we get a Stroud Blanket for one large and a small Beaver, but those that go there to trade will perhaps take excessive prices from us, but if they sell as cheap as here it will be like a Beaver Trap, and will get them all, But if they sell dear, it will be of no use, for then we must come hither to buy what we want: We are very thankfull for the Smith Your Excell: has been pleased to promise to send up to Onondage next Spring, pray let him be a good one, who understands his Trade, and can make Hatchets and repair our Guns, We have two several times desired to have one, but could not obtain our Request, till now.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that the place you proposed to build a Blockhouse, was at the Mouth of Onnondage River where it falls into the Cadarachqui Lake, but we propose another place, at the End of the Oneide Lake, desire your opinion on that head, and that a fit per-

may come along with the People, who can speak our Language, who may be a proper Judge of the most convenient place, gave a belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer:

You acquainted us that some People were to go to the Sinnekes Country with a Smith, for which we return thanks, and since you desired that they might be civily & kindly used, which we promise to do. You told us that we said formerly that we could not see the Eastern Indians so barbarously murder our Brethren of N. England without resenting it, according to our former Engagement and Promise to this Government and that of Boston wch we acknowledge to have said that we would resent it, and according to your Excell: Directions we shall give thos Commiss.rs from Boston now here, an answer to that Affair.

The Sinnekes sait
Brother Corlaer

It is two years ago, sinc Major Abraham Schuyler was in the Sinnekes Country with the Smith Wyndert Wemp, and we sent a token with them that we desired they might come again next year: We desire to know wher the fault lyes that they did not come, for the Smith is very good, kind and charitable to our poor people, and we desire that they may now go along with us.

His Excellency told them that he would give them an Answer when he delivered them their Presents, and ordered them a barrel of Beer.

Present
His Excell.: Wm. Burnet Esqr.
Capt. Gen.ll & Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York &c:
Francis Harrison Esq.r One of His
Majtys Council for s.d Province

Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Philip Livingston
John Collins
} Esqrs
Comrs

further Propositions made
His Excell.: Wm. Burnet Esqr Capt
Gen.ll & Govr in Chief of the Provinc
of New York, New Jersey &c:
to the Sachims of the six Nations
in Albany the 19th Day of Sept.r 172

Brethren

I have a few words more to say to you about what you
propos'd to me in your Answer.

But I will begin with a Preface as you do, which
is, that I always like to hear your Answers that come from
your selves, but I do not like the Answer which the *Handlers
here put into your Mouths, for they neither love you nor
me but mind only their own Profit, and therefore I expect
that for the future you will make all your Answers your
selves, and never advise with any of these Handlers what
you should say, for I can always find out what is your
own, and what comes from them.

* Traders for Indn. Goods so called at Albany

As to the Block house, it must be at the Onnendages
Rivers Mouth, and not at the Oneides Lake, for the far
Indians pass only by the Mouth of the River, and do not
come up to the Oneides Lake, so that the Beaver Trap would
then be so far off, that it would catch no Beavers at all, and this
is a thing the Handlers put into your heads, on purpose that
the Beavers may all go to Canada, where they would rather
trade with the French than with you, by which you may
see they are not your friends.

Another false story they have put into your heads, is
that Goods should be as cheap at the Onnonages Country

as

ashore, which they know cannot be, for then there would be no Allowance made for the Trouble of Carrying them, which however I will order them to make as small as they can afford it.

This is a Convenience for those that are not able to walk hither, but if any will rather come to Albany, it is reasonable that they should have goods cheaper, because of their long Journey to fetch them, than when they can buy them at their own Doors.

As to what the Sinnekes propose about Abraham Schuyler, I know that it is put into their heads the same way with the Rest: But I do not approve that my Officers should apply to the six Nations to appoint them, that is making you their Masters, and not me, So that I cannot trust them after they take such Measures, And therefore I will not employ Abraham Schuyler any more, because he has taken a wrong way to get himself named, And I have appointed Harme Vedder Captain already, and a Smith that is brother to Hlyndert Wemp.

I am always ready to shew you what Kindness I can, but I will not suffer my People that are under my Government to put Motions into your heads Contrary to my desires for your Good, and if I knew them I would punish them for their Presumption in doing it, so that I must expect of you as a Proof of your thankfulness to me, that you will be advised in these things by none but me and these Officers whom I think fit to appoint, and then we shall always remain good Brethren.

Brethren

I find by your Answer to the Boston Gentlemen that you do not now deny your Promises, but only you say you wait for the King of Great Britains Orders in

Answer to your Belt, How this is not a just Cnelence, for the King has given his Governours here power to make War with Indians, without first acquainting him, and you cannot believe he can be pleased that you suffer the Eastern Indians to continue their Mischiefs to N: England, under Pretence of waiting for his Orders to make war, because he is so far abroad out of England, and so cannot give an Answer to you soon enough, and in the meantime all the Mischief may be over, and your Assistance be of no Use, So that I think you are obliged by your Promises to the Government of Boston, to make war immediately against the Eastern Indians, since they have not accepted your Message to encline them to peace: And now I expect you will give a positive Answer to the Gentlemen from Boston, in pursuance to your repeated Promises: Since that you do not now deny them, and are convinced that the Excuse you made before me in a private Conference, was all false, So that you know very well that you have promised, that if the Eastern Indians did not accept your last Message, you would take up the hatchet, and you ought now to stand to this as what you are bound to do, and to make a favourable Answer thereupon to the Gentlemen from Boston.

But if you will be so unworthy and so cowardly as to avoid going to war with your whole Nations, as you ought to do, you cannot do less than permit your Young Men to list themselves as Soldiers under the Government of Boston, for this is a Custom in Europe, and the French know it well, that when they were at war with the English, they have gone to a People who were at peace with the English, and have had leave to list Soldiers from that Nation, and this was not thought an breach of the Peace between the English and that Nation

which was neutral in the War, and if some of these Soldiers were killd in the War, it was not looked upon as the Quarrel of that Nation, but only a private Loss to their own Indiviuals.

So that, if the Governmt. of Boston can perswade any of your young men, to list under them, that does by no means engage you in the War, but these Young Men will then act only on their private Account.

I now give you a very large Present, and I have taken Care to give you the best powder that can be bought, and I must warn you not to put above half so much in your Guns, as of common Powder; for it will break your Guns if you do, and a little will serve to shoot withal:

And now I take my Leave of you, wishing you all a good Journey home and good health till I see you again.

Present
His Excell.: W.m Burnet Esq.r Capt.
Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the Province of
New York &c:
Francis Harrison one of His Majty.s
Council for the said Province

Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
John Cuyler
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
John Collins
Henk.s v.s Rensselaer
David v.s Dyck
} Esq.rs
} Com.n

Answer of the Sachims of the six Nations to His Excell.: William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c. In Albany the 20.th day of Sept.r 1724.

D Kannasore Speaker

Brother Corlaer.

As you commanded the Sachims of the six Nations to appear here, they in obedience to your Comands are come, who have heard the Propositions you made to them, and you their Answer. The renewing of the Covenant Chain is acceptable to us, which we promise shall be kept inviolable.

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You cannot expect I should repeat your Speech made to
yesterday, but shall touch on what Your Excellency may
to say that you could always know what answer came from
us, and what is put in our Mouths by the Handlers: that
since Your Excell.y doth not approve of the Place
proposed for you to have a Blockhouse built, So much
joy when you design to have it made, and that you may
many Beavers in that Trap.

Yesterday you told us that you design'd to return to
and wish'd us a good Journey home, for which we are
very thankfull, Since we have often lost some of our
principal Men in their Journey, who had the Burthen
of the Government of our Nations.

Brother Corlaer

We are desirous to know from you the number of the
People you design to settle at the end of the Onnondage
River to trade.

His Excellency replyed he could not tell, sometimes 40 or
more or less, as shall be necessary to carry on a Trade

D: Kannasore said

Brother Corlaer, I am appointed Speaker by the
Nations, as you have recommended to them, and they ap
of me, and shall do my Endeavour to promote the
Interest, and they have promis'd to take my advice
publick Affairs, and when matters of Consequence
occur.

Brother Corlaer We desire you to excuse us for the
present we now make which is but a few Skins, had we
that you design'd to send for us to meet Your Excell.y here
would have collected more, but we had sold our Skins to
we knew of this Treaty, & therefore desire Your Exc
to accept of it.

We desire to know if you'l accept the Advice of
D: Kannasore in Matters of Consequence for the publick
Welfare.

His Excell: Answerd that he would advise with him, if
Matters of great Consequence do occur he may either come
to New York, or else advise with the Comissrs here which
is the same thing.

D: Kannasore said, We wish Your Excell a good Journey
home, & hope that Gods blessing may attend you.

Brother Corlaer We are to depart this day, you
going the one Way, & we the other, here is a small Present
(being a Beaver Coat) to be kept as a Chair to sitt in, and
consider for the Welfare of us all that when we are
aduis'd of any base thing, we may be heard and answer
to what may be laid to our Charge.

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Propositions made by His Excell.
William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.ll and
Governeur in Chief of the Provinces
of New York, New Jersey &c: to the
Sachims of the *Sihaahkook Indians
In Albany, this 19.th day of Sept.r 1724.

*Indians who live twenty miles above Albany, directly North upon Hudsons River

Children I have sent for you, to acquaint you of several Complaints our Brethren of New England have against some of your People, who have committed several base Acts in their Country, and are gone to tell you the Particulars.

Then the Gentlemen from the Massachusetts Bay told the said Sachims, that one of their Indians called Sahaschanaemp, was about eight weeks ago on their frontiers, doing Mischief to the Christians, and last fall in the Indian army against Northfield, and desire to be informed whether they know of him.

The Indians replyed, that he and another Indian came to Schaahkook about the 8.th or 10.th of July last, but no Ind.s being there at that time, came to some of their Nation at the Half Moon, who ask'd them from whence they came, they said from Canada, and are now gone a hunting. The last fall when the Army was against Northfield, this Sahaschanaemp came to Saraghtoga.

The said Gentlemen say, that about 3. Weeks ago, the Ind.s kill'd some of their People, and one of the Indians was also kill'd by their People in the Action. The marks of him are taken and shewn to one of your Nation, who says he is a Schaahkook Indian.

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The said Sachims reply, that the name of the said Indian should be known, it may be is one of the Deserters who are gone from us to live in Canada.

His Excellency told the said Indians that they ought not to harbour any of those Ind.s who commit Murders in N. England

Six Nations of Indians
from the 19th of Septr.
to the 20th D°. 1724.

Rec'd with M^r.
Burnet's Letter of
7th Novem: 1724

Recd Decem: 19th
Read April 15th 1725 } 1724

Cc 140

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New York 21st Nov: 1724.

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My Lord

33

I now lay before Your Grace, the Propositions I made to the six Nations of Indians at Albany in September last and their Answers, with those of the Deputys from Boston, and the Indians Answers to them.

Their business with the six Nations was, to engage them to join against the Eastern Indians, who are now in a bloody war with that Colony, chiefly at the Instigation and Encouragement of the French of Canada. But tho' I assisted the Government of Boston as much as I could in this Negotiation, and tho' the Indians had made promises to that Effect; They now totally refused it, and would neither engage themselves nor suffer their young men to list as Soldiers to that Colony which was the

Alternative

Treaty were look'd on as in [illegible]

Alternative proposed to them: But they made several frivolous excuses, which are contained in the enclosed papers.

The chief thing I had to obtain of the six Nations in behalf of this Colony, was the liberty of building a Trading house in their Country, on the Side of the great Lake called Cataraqui, or Ontario, where we now carry on a great Beaver Trade with the far Indians, and which is likely to bring that Trade wholly out of the French hands into our own, in a few years, if it goes on in proportion to it's beginning. Upon which Subject I beg leave to offer to Your Grace's Consideration the enclosed printed Papers, which set the whole matter in a clear light.

The facts asserted by the Merchants before His Majesty, and the Lords of Trade, will appear so groundless, upon inspecting the Map, and the Report of the Committee of Council here, that I could not have wished for a more favourable occasion of exposing

a

a Set of Men, who value themselves on being able to overset any proceedings of the Assemblys in the Plantations, that are not according to their humours; for Reason and matter of fact are what they are great Strangers to. I have likewise added some written Reasons for such Acts as encourage this Trade, and prevent that to Canada.

There is another Subject on which these Merchants have had the good fortune to be credited on many occasions, which is about paper money; and which I humbly apprehend they have likewise misrepresented: as I have endeavoured to make appear at large, in my letter of this Date to the Lords of Trade, of which I enclose a Duplicate to Your Grace, with Duplicates of my letters of the 7.th & 11.th Instant, which are on the Subjects of my transactions with the Indians, and of these Complaints of the Merchants.

I hope Your Grace will approve this Method of giving you a short View

of

Treaty were look'd on as in force nothing

of the Concerns of this Government, and of referring to my letters to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, for the more minute detail of particulars, if your more important affairs should afford leisure to look into them.

This is a Method I found had been always used by Brigadier Hunter, my predecessor, and what Your Grace's Predecessors have not disapproved, and therefore I hope it will be agreable to Your Grace.

I take the liberty to recommend Mr. Philip Livingston to be a member of the Council here, in the room of Gerardus Beekman deceased, which I have likewise mentioned to the Lords of Trade, in my letter of the 7th. Instant. I hope Your Grace will be favourably pleased to name him to His Majesty, that he may be appointed for that purpose.

There is Mr. Ingolsby, an Officer belonging to the Forces here, who is both a Lieutenant in my Company, and

Adjutant

Adjutant to all the four Companys here, and has now been almost three years in that post, without ever coming hither, or promising me when he designs to come. He has from time to time obtained His Majesties furlough to stay, which I humbly desire Your Grace would stop for the future, and give him positive orders to repair to his post, at New-York.

I am sensible that I have taken up a great deal of your precious time, and am with the greatest Respect,

My Lord

Your Grace's

Most dutifull, and most obedient, and most humble servant

W Burnet

treaty were look'd on as in force

A Proposition made by the Commissioners of the Province of the Massathusetts Bay, in New England: To the six Nations at Albany on Sept.r 16.th 1724.

33 (vi)

Brethren

We have formerly acquainted you how tenderly we have dealt with the Eastern Indians and notwithstanding repeated abuses which the Government of the Massachusetts Bay have suffered from them, yet they endeavour'd by friendly methods to bring them to a peaceable Behaviour, all which proved ineffectual, since which you have taken the same Course with them, yet they continue obstinate, therefore it now seems necessary to proceed against them with severity.

'Tis now more than a year since the Commissioners from the Government of the Massathusetts Bay tendered you the hatchet against the Eastern Indians, which you took and laid by your side to use, in case they would not hearken to Proposals of Peace, which you purpos'd to offer them at Boston, with threatnings in Case they would not hearken to you, but they contemptuously refused to see you there.

(Afterwards (when you were at Boston) you said you took fast hold of the hatchet, but desired the Governour to send your Belt to His Majesty King George to know his pleasure respecting the War.

(Near three months since we again met with you here, then you expressed a desire once more to try the Eastward Indians, by sending Messengers to them to take away the hatchet from them, and to bring them hither to treat of Peace, and agreed that they should go from hence to Boston, there to put an End to the War, you told us that you would then make an End of the Business, and in Case the Eastward Indians would not hearken to you, and comply with your demands, you would at that time take up the hatchet (which lay by your side) and assure us that the six Nations had agreed to it, and it should be done.

They seemed to despise your message, and sent you word that they would not lay down the hatchet, nor come hither to treat with you, and charge our Government with making Prisoners of their Messengers, which you your selves know to be false, for many of you have seen these men at Castle William, and heard them declare that they were by their own People sent thither as Hostages. You must by this time (from your

own

own Experience) be throughly convinced of what we have often told you of the falseness and perverseness of the Eastern Indians, (things thus standing) the Government of the Massa=
=chusetts Bay have thought fit (once more) to send us hither to receive your final Resolu=
=tion, and if they consider you as a People just to your friends, and faithful to your Promise, they can have no room left to doubt of your immediate entering into the War and joining your forces to oblige those obsti=
=nate People to a Submission to the Crown of Great Britain, which (by the Blessing of God) we hope may be soon effected.

Propositions of the
Deputys from Boston
to the six Nations of
Indians.
Sept.r 16.th 1724.
In Gov.r Burnett's of
Nov.r 21.st 1724.

The Answer of the [illegible]
Nations of Iroquois, in Albany
upon Sept.r 18.th 1724. To the
Commissioners of the Massa:
chusetts Bay, in Answer to
the Proposition, made to them
upon Sept.r 16.th 1724 (viz)

(S)

(We have sent to the Eastward Indians
twice, in order to Peace, but they have not
adhered to us, and we have sent a belt of Wam:
:pum to the King, and our whole dependance
is upon that, and we have been told that the
Answer would come in the Spring, but still
it comes not, and still we wait the Kings
Pleasure.

The new some short time ago we sent
Messengers a third time to the Eastward Indi:
:ans, in order to Peace, but it was by them dis:
:regarded, and two days ago when you spoke to
us, you did desire of us to take the matter
into serious Consideration, and that we have
done, and the Eastward Indians answered the
Messengers, and said, that in order to Peace
with the Boston Government, they did desire
two things, viz: the Return of the land, and
secondly the Return of the Hostages, and from
that we think the matter respecting Peace

seem:

seems to lye with you, and inasmuch as there is peace between the two Crowns of England and France, that the matter of Peace lyeth with you.

All Mankind is not without thinking, as our thoughts are. that the delivering up the Captives (meaning the Hostages) is the likliest way for peace.

Tho' the hatchet lays by our Side, yet the way is open between this Place and Canada, and Trade is free both going and coming, and so the way is open between this place of Albany and the six Nations, and if a war should break out, and we should use the hatchet that lays by our side, those paths that are now open would be Stopp'd, and if we should make war it would not end in a few days as yours doth but it must last till one Nation or other is destroyed, as it has been heretofore with us. We have been three times with the Eastward Indians, and could not prevail, and we know what whipping and scourging is from the Gov. of Canada, and the Eastward Indians seem to be inclined to Peace, and inasmuch as we have tryed three times, and could not effect it, We would have you try with them your selves, and see if you can't make peace with them your selves: for we have been at war with the

*The name the Indians give the Government of Boston.

Government of Canada, but not with the *Broad way, nor with Albany, and we desire to be so still.

We would not have you take it that we forsake you, for why should we do it, neither brothers would we do it, and upon that we lay down a belt of Wampum ——

The six Nations of
Indians Answer to
the Deputys from
Boston, Sept.r 18.th 1724.
In Gov.r Burnetts of
Nov.r 21.th 1724.

Present

His Excell: William Burnet Esq:
Capt Genll & Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York &c:

Francis Harrison Esq: One of
His Majtys Council for the
Province of New York.

John Stoddard Esq: One of
His Majtys Council for the Provine
the Massachusetts Bay

At a private Conference, by
His Excell: William Burnet Esq:
Capt Genll & Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York New Jersey &c.
to the Sachims of the six Nations
called Maquase, Oneydes
Onnondages, Cayouges
Tusquaroras & Sinnekes
In Albany the 14th Day of
September 1724.

His Excellency desired the Sachims to give him an account of the Message their Messengers delivered to the Indians at S.t Francis, in relation to the War with our Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay, and the Eastern Indians.

Brother

You desire two things from us, first to give you an account what Message we sent to the Eastern Indians, as also their Answer.

When we arrived at Montreal, we acquainted the Gov.r of our Arrival, on which he said that he would hear what we had to say next morning. And then we told him, we were sent by the six Nations and Corlaer and that our business was to go to S.t Francois, to speak with those Indians, on which we gave them a belt of Wampum.

On

On the morning the Gov.r sent for us, and
gave us thanks, and said that he was glad that w
had acquainted him of our arrival & Busines, for
his Indians ranged the woods, and might have me
us & done us mischief and endanger'd our Lifes
but let us consider what is best for you in this ma
=ter, whether it be not advisable that I do send fo
those Indians, and then I can hear your Proposal
and their Answer.

On which we answered, Father, we think it
best that you send for those Indians, to come here, fo
they can't understand us, nor we them, and here we
may be supplyed with an Interpreter.

The Gov.r answered & return'd us thanks that
we had consented he should send for those Indians as
he had proposed; on which he sent an Express, and the
were to be in Montreal in four days, I mean while w
went to Cachnawage, & design'd to return the fourth
day, but on the third day at night, a Priest (whom
Interpreter between us and the Indians) awacke us
and said that the Ind.ns were come, which we thought
something extraordinary, the Priest went that nigh
but we the next morning, when come at Montreal
we went directly to the Gov.r, who said we should
tarry a while, to deliver our Message, and he would
send for us, which was done in the Afternoon.

Then we told them we were sent by the six
Nations and Corlaer, and desired the Indians that there
might be a Cessation of Arms for a while, as we had
also desired of our Brethren of New England.

Then we said Children, we are come on purpo

for you to come to Albany, which is the place to treat of Peace and matters of Consequence: This Proposition was not only made in presence of the French, but of the Indians thereabouts, Gave a Belt.

We have proposed that your principal Sachems should go to Albany We have not limited a time, but desire that they may come along with us.

The Indians answered

Fathers, You have told us, that you were sent by the six Nations, and the Gov.r of New York, that there might be a Cessation of Arms, which we cannot grant, for we are so inveterated against those People of New England because they have taken away our Land & kept our People prisoners, but let them restore our Land and relese our People, and we will immediately lay down the Hatchet, and be at Peace, Gave us a Belt of Wampum

Fathers, You say you are sent from the Gov.r of New York and the six Nations, to desire our Sachems to go with you to Albany, to treat of Peace with the People of Boston: We can't consent to send Messengers to them, they having so often deceived us, and kept our People Prisoners whom we sent as Messengers.

Fathers, You desire in the name of the Gov.r of New York and the six Nations, we should go to Albany to treat with the Government of Boston: We flatly deny it, but if they are desirous for a Peace, they may come to Montreal and bring our three Men along and treat with us in the Presence of the Gov.r of Canada, and restore our Land, So we will conclude a Peace: We need not go to our Castle, for the principal Sachems of our Nation are now here, and this is our final Answer, On which they gave a belt.

Fa

His Excellency ask'd the Messengers whether they did not promise the Boston Commiss.rs that if the Eastern Indians did not comply with their Message, to take up the hatchet which lay at their side? They replied that they did not, but if those Indians should murder their Messengers they would make use of the Hatchet which lay at their Side.

On which the Speech that the six Nations made to the Boston Com.rs on the third of July last, was repeated unto them.

His Excell.: asked them whether they never promised him or the Com.rs here, or those from Boston, to take up the Hatchet against the Eastern Indians, in Case they should persist in war with our Brethren of New-England or whether they ever had intended to engage in that War against those Indians.

They answered they knew not of any Promise or Engagement, only that they promised His Excellency to be Mediators for Peace.

Present

His Excell.: William Burnet Esq.r
Capt. Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the
Province of New York &c.

Francis Harrison Esq.r of His
Maj.ts Council for the Province of N. York

Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Collins
John Cuyler
Evert Banker
Philip Livingston
Johs. Wendell
Evert Wendell
Hendr.: V. Renselaer
David Van Dyck
} Esq.rs Com.rs of Ind.n Affairs

Propositions made by His Excell.: W.m Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief of the Province of New York & of the Province of New Jersey &c: to the Sachems of the six Nations called Magnase, Oneides, Onnondages, Cayouges, Tusquaroras and Sinnekes, in Albany the 15.th of Sept.r 1724.

Brethren

Brethren

I am come hither to see you with the same brotherly kindness which you have always found in me, and Doubt not that you bring with you hearts full of the same honest Inclinations as becomes brethren:

But you must always remember that I donot speak to you from my self only, but in the name of my great and good Master King George, and your only true and loving father, who has often fed you and cloathed you and is always making you kind presents and who has ordered me to take all the Care of you, and do you all the Service which is in my power, and who expects of you Returns of Obedience, as becomes good Children, and that you will shew it in being firm to the British Interest in America in opposition to all its Enemies, whether Christians or Indians, and in token of this ancient and happy Covenant, I now solemnly renew the Covenant Chain with you, in behalf of this Province, and all His Majs.ty's other Provinces in North America and I hope the Chain will now remain bright and clear and lasting as the Sun, Give a belt. G. R.

You have made the path open for the far Indians, to come to trade with our People among you and to come through to Albany, if they please, by which means Goods are now become plenty among you and our People see you often, as good brethren ought to do, and that this happy Correspondence may become still easier I have mended the Carrying place, & the Wood Creek, so as to make the Road much shorter than it was, and it shall be made still better.

I have

I have for some time kept some young Men al-
= ways among the Sinnekes, with a Smith, w.ch I doubt
not was very agreable to them, and I hear they have a hou
near their Castle, where they may live conveniently.

And now I find many more are willing to go nex
Spring to live among the Onnondages, where the Chief
Trade with the far Indians lyes, and that they may kee
their Goods dry and safe, I have ordered them to build
for themselves a good Blockhouse at the Mouth of the
Onnondages River, and so they will become your good
Neighbours, and live as comfortably among you, as they
do here at home: I intend to send a Smith along with
them for your Conveniency, and I doubt not but you will
be very glad to see one another, and to bring the great
Beaver Trade into your own Country, where it will be
for your advantage, that it should come, rather than to
Canada, where you cannot buy Goods without paying ex-
= cessive prices for them, whereas our People sell at very
reasonable rates, and to shew you how much I desire
your Beaver should bear a good price, I have cloathed
my self in Cloath made of Beaver w.ch you now see me wear.

What I therefore desire and expect of you is that
you continue to keep the path swept and clean for
all the far Indians to come and trade with our People
and that you use our People kindly that are to live
in the Sinnekes Country with you this year, and those
that are to come and trade, and build a house next
Spring among the Onnondages, gave a belt.

Brethren

You promised me two years ago, that
you would send Messengers to the Eastern Indians

to

to command them to make peace with the Government of Boston and to tell them that you could not look on unconcerned when your Brethren of New England received such barbarous Treatment.

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I am informed that since you have renewed the like Promises to the Government of Boston, to the Commissioners here, and to their Deputies sent hither from the Governm.t of Boston, I expect of you, that you will seriously consider what you have promised, & faithfully perform it, for the great Bond of Unions between us, is to keep our word to one another, without this there can be no true friendship or Brotherhood between us.

I do not enter into particulars, because the Deputies from Boston Government now in this place, desire to speak with you themselves; And I recommend it to you earnestly to hear them with Attention & Kindness and to give them such an answer as they may expect from good Brethren, after so many promises made by you to them, and so many Presents by them to you, Gave a Belt.

Present
His Excell.: William Burnet Esq.r
Capt. Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief of the
Province of New York &c.

Henry Holland
Peter V.r Brugh
John Collins
Philip Livingston
} Esq.rs Com.rs

Answer made by the six Nations of Indians, viz: the Maquase, Oneides, Onnondages Cayouges, Tusquareras and Sinnekes, To His Excell.: William Burnet Esq.r Capt.n Gen.l and Gov.r in Chief of the Province of New York, New Jersey &c: the 17.th of Sept.r 1724.

Brother Corlaer

We have some preface to make, before we come to give our Answer to the propositions made us two days ago.

Fill

This Town of Albany has been of old a place of Meeting and Treaty between us, and since that time it has been agreed that this should be the only place of Treaty, not only between this Government & us but with all our Neighbouring Colonys of North America, to be a fixd and settled place to treat of Peace and Tranquillity, and those who have any Occasion to treat with us, may come & meet us here

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you was glad to meet the six Nations in good health, and that you came to treat us with a good and brotherly heart, and that you did not doubt but we came with the same, as becomes Brethren: We now come to acquaint you that we are come with a good, true and honest heart, & you likewise said that you did not speak from your self only, but in the name of your good and great Master King George our kind and loving father, who has so often cloathed us, fed us, and given us so many Presents, and that you renewed the ancient Covenant Chain, which we do renew likewise in the most solemn manner, with all His Majesties Provinces in North America, by this Belt: We cannot omit to inform you that there are some wicked Devilish People, who come among us, but we will not hearken to them, for Your Excellencies kind & candid Proposition, has in a manner brought us out of Darkness into the Light, and rejoiced our hearts extreamly.

Brother Corlaer

We say still that we are come out of darkness into the Light, Your kindness to us exceeds that

of your Predecessors, for you have been at the Ex-
pence to mend and clear the Carrying place, and
Wood Creek, and that you will order it further to
be mended, for which we return our hearty thanks,
for now the Old and Decrepit may come over the
Carrying place, whereas formerly it was diffi-
cult to pass that way, but now it will induce
and encourage the far Indians to come to trade
here, which will engage them to be firmly united
to us. It is most certain that Trade is the Chiefest
Motive to promote friendship, therefore we
repeat again, that we return you our hearty
thanks for this singular favour & Kindness.

Brother Corlear.

We told us also that you designd to build a
Blockhouse near Onondage, or at some conve-
nient place on that River, We have consulted
and do consent that you may build it, since you
say it will be for our Advantage, but we
desire that we may know how goods will be sold
there, for here we get a Strowd Blanket for
one Large and a small Beaver, but those that
go there to trade, will perhaps take excessive
prices from us, but if they sell as cheap as here
it will be like a Beaver Trap, and will get
them all: But if they sell dear, it will be
of no use for then we must come hither to buy

what

what we want, We are very thankfull for the
Smith Y.r Excell: has been pleased to promise
to send up to Onnondage next Spring, pray
let him be a good one, who understands his Trade
and can make hatchets, and repair our Guns
We have two several times desired one to have, but could
not obtain our Request till now.

Brother Corlaer.

You told us that the place you proposed to
build a Blockhouse, was at the Mouth of
Onnondage River, where it falls into the
Cadarachqui Lake, but we propose another
place, at the end of the Cneyde Lake, and
desire your Opinion on that head, and that a
fit person may come along with the People,
who can speak our Language, who may be a
proper Judge of the most convenient Place,
Gave a belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us, that some People were to
go to the Sinnekes Country with a Smith, for
which we return thanks, and since you desired
that they might be civily and kindly used, w.ch
we promise to do; You told us that we said for-
merly, that we could not see the Eastern Indians
so barbarously murder our Brethren of New
England, without resenting it, Acording to
our

our former Engagement and Promise to this Govern.t and that of Boston, which we acknowledge to have said that we would resent it; and according to Your Excell.t Directions we shall give those Commiss.rs from Boston now here, an answer to that Affair:

The Sinnekes said

Brother Corlaer

It is two years ago since Major Abraham Schuyler was in the Sinnekes Country, with the Smith Wynder Wamp, and we sent a Token with them, that we desired they might come again next year: We desire to know where the fault lyes that they did not come, for the Smith is very good, kind and charitable to our poor people, and we desire that they may now go along with us.

His Excellency told them that he would give them an Answer, when he delivered them their presents, and ordered them a barrel of Beer.

Present
His Excell: William Burnet Esq:
Capt Genl & Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York &c:

Francis Harrison Esq: One of
His Majs Council for ye Province

Henry Holland
Peter Jan Bruyn
Philip Livingston
John Collins
} Esqrs Coun.rs

Further Propositions made
by His Excell: William Burnet Esq
Capt Genll & Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York, New Jersey
&c: to the Sachims of the six Na-
tions, in Albany, the 19th day
of Sept.r 1724.

Brethren

I have a few words more to say to you about
what you proposed to me in your Answer

But I will begin with a Preface as you do
which is, that I always like to hear your Answers that
come from your selves, but Do not like the Answers
which the Traders here put into your Mouths, for they
neither love you nor me, but mind only their own
profit: And therefore I expect that for the future
you make all your Answers your selves, and never
advise with any of these Traders, what you should say
for I can always find out what is your own, and
what comes from them.

As to the Blockhouse, it must be at the
Onnondages Rivers Mouth, and not at the
Oneides Lake, for the far Indians pass only by
the Mouth of the River, and do not come up to the
Oneides Lake: So that the Beaver Traps would

then

then be so far off, that it would catch no Beavers at all; and this is a thing the Traders put into your heads, on purpose that the Beavers may all go to Canada where they would rather trade with the French, than with you, by which you may see they are not your friends.

Another false story they have put into your heads, is, that Goods should be as cheap at the Onnondages Country as here, which they know cannot be, for then there would be no Allowance made for the trouble of carrying them, which however I will order them to make as small as they can afford it.

This is a Convenience for those that are not able to walk further, but if any will rather come to Albany, it is reasonable that they should have goods cheaper, because of their long Journey to fetch them, than when they can buy them at their own Doors.

As to what the Sinnekes proposed about Abraham Schuyler, I know that it is put into their heads the same way with the rest: But I do not approve that my Officers should apply to the Six-Nations, to appoint them, that is making you their Masters, and not me: So that I cannot trust them after they take such Measures: And therefore I will not employ Abraham Schuyler any more, because he has taken a wrong way to get himself named, and I have appointed Harme Vedder Captain already, and a Smith that is brother to Myndert Wemp.

I

I am always ready to shew you what kindness I can, but I will not suffer my People that are under my Government, to put Notions into your heads contrary to my Desires for your Good, and if I knew them, I would punish them for their Presumption in doing it, So that I must expect of you as a proof of your thankfullness to me, that you will be advised in these things by none but me, and these Officers whom I think fit to appoint, and then we shall always remain good Brethren.

Brethren

I find by your Answer to the Boston Gentlemen that you do not now deny your Promises, but only you say you wait for the King of Great Britains Orders, in Answer to your Belt: Now this is not a just pretence: for the King has given his Governours here power to make War with Indians, without first acquainting him, and you cannot beleive he can be pleased that you suffer the Eastern Indians to continue their Mischiefs to H: England, under Pretence of waiting for his Orders to make War, because he is often abroad out of England, and so cannot give an Answer to you soon enough: And in the mean time all the Mischief may be over, and your Assistance be of no Use: So that I think you are obliged by

by your Promises to the Government of Boston to make War immediately against the Eastern Indians, since they have not accepted your Message, to enduce them to peace And now I expect you will give a positive Answer to the Gentlemen from Boston, in pursuance to your repeated promises, since that you do not now deny them, and are convinced that the Excuse you made before me in a private Conference, was all false So that you know very well that you have promis'd that if the Eastern Indians did not accept your last Message, you would take up the Hatchet, and you ought now to stand to this, as what you are bound to do, and to make a favourable Answer thereupon to the Gentlemen from Boston.

But if you will be so unworthy, and so cowardly as to avoid going to War with your whole Nations as you ought to do; You cannot do less than permit your Young Men to list themselves as Soldiers under the Government of Boston, for this is a Custom in Europe, and the French know it well, that when they were at war with the English, they have gone to a People who were at Peace with the English, and have had leave to list Soldiers from that Nation, and this was not thought any breach of the Peace between the English and that Nation, which was neutral in the War, and if some of these Soldiers were Kill'd in the War, it was not

Cont'd

looked upon as the Concern of that Nation, but only a private loss to their own kindred.

So that if the Government of Boston can perswade any of your young Men to list under them, this doth by no means engage you in the War, but these young men will then act only on their own private Account.

I now give you a very large present, and I have taken Care to give you the best powder that can be bought, and I must warn you not to put above half so much in your Guns, as of common Powder, for it will break your Guns if you do, and a little will serve to shoot withal: And now I take my leave of you, wishing you all a good Journey home, and good health till I see you again.

Present

His Excell: Wm Burnet Esqr Capt Genl
Govr in Chief of the Province of N: York &c
Francis Harrison Esqr One of His Majtys
Council for the sd Province.

Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
John Cuyler
Robt Banker
Philip Livingston
John Collins
Lend: v: Renselaer
David v: Dyck
} Esqrs Comrs

Answer of the Sachims of the Six Nations to His Excell: Wm Burnet Esqr Capt Genl & Govr in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c:
In Albany the 20th day of Sept. 1724.

D Kannasere Speaker

Brother Corlaer

As you summond the Sachims of the six Nations to appear here; they in Obedience to your Commands are come, who have heard the Propositions you made to them, and you their Answer; The renewing of the Covenant Chain is acceptable to us, which we promise shall be kept inviolable.

You cannot expect I should repeat your Speech made to us yesterday, but shall touch on what your Excell: was pleased to say, that you could always know what Answer came from us, and what is put in our Mouths by the Traders. And since Yr Excell: doth not approve of the place we proposed for you to have a Blockhouse built, So wish you joy where you design to have it made, and that you may get many Beavers in that Trade.

Yesterday

Yesterday you told us that you designed to re-
turn home, and wish'd us a good Journey home,
for which we are very thankfull, Since we have
often lost some of our principal Men in their
Journey, who had the Burden of the Govern^t
of our Nations.

Brother Corlaer

We are desirous to know from you the
Number of those People you design to settle at the
End of the Onondage River to trade.

His Excellency reply'd he could not tell, sometimes 40
or 50. more or less, as shall be necessary to carry on a
Trade.

Di Kannasore said
Brother Corlaer

I am appointed speaker by the six Nations
as you have recommended them, and they approve of
me, and shall do my endeavour to promote the
British Interest, and they have promis'd to take my
Advice in publick Affairs, and when matters of
Consequence do occur^d.

Brother Corlaer, We desire you to excuse us for
the small Present we now make, which is but a
few Skins, had we known that you design'd to send for
us to meet Your Excell^y here, we would have
collected more, but we sold our Skins before we
knew of this Treaty, & therefore desire Your Excellency
to accept of it.

W.

We desire to know if you'll accept the Advice of D: Kannasore in matters of Consequence for the publick Welfare?

His Excellency answered that he would advise with him, if matters of great Consequence do occur he may either come to New York, or else advise with the Com.rs here, which is the same thing.

D Kannasore said

We wish Your Excell: a good Journey home and hope that Gods blessing may attend you.

Brother Corlaer We are to depart this day, you going the one way, and we the other, here is a small Present (being a Beaver Coat) to be kept as a Chair to sit in, and consider for the Welfare of us all, that when we are accus'd of any base thing, we may be heard, and answer to what may be laid to our Charge.

Propositions made
by Gov.r Burnet
to the six Nations
of Indians, at
Albany, and their
Answers, from
Sept.r 14.th to
Sept.r 20.th 1724.
In Gov.r Burnetts of Nov.r 21.th
1724.

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Propositions made by His Excell.
William Burnet Esq.r Cap.t Gen.ll and
Governour in Chief of the Provinces
of New York New Jersey &c: to the
Sachims of the Schaakkook Indians
In Albany this 19.th day of Sept.r 1724.

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Children

I have sent for you, to acquaint you of several Complaints, our Brethren of N: England have against some of your People, who have committed several bad Acts in their Country, and are here to tell you the Particulars.

Then the Gentlemen from the Massachusetts Bay told the said Sachims, that one of their Indians called Shaschanaemp, was about 8. weeks ago, on their frontiers, doing Mischief to the Christians, and last fall in the Indian Army against Northfield, and desire to be informed whether they know of him.

The Indians replyed, that he and another Indian came to Schaakkook, about the 8.th or 10.th of July last, but no Ind.ns being there at that time, came to some of their Nation at the Half Moon, who ask'd them from whence they came, they said from Canada, and are now gone a hunting. The last fall, when the Army was against Northfield, this Schaschanaemp came to Saraghtoge.

The said Gentlemen say, that about 3. Weeks ago, the Ind.ns killed some of their People, and one of the Ind.ns was also killed by their People in the Action: The marks of him are taken and shewn to one of your Nation who says he's a Schaakkook Indian.

The

The said Sachims reply, that the name of the Sa
Indian should be known, it may be it's one of the
Deserters who are gone from us to live in Canada.

His Excellency told the said Ind.ns that they ought no
to harbour any of those Ind.ns who commit Murders in
New England, but ought to deliver them up to that Gover
to be punished, and not to subsist them with Necessaries
as I am informed you do, for that is the same thing a
going to war your selves against our Brethren.

The Boston Com.rs say, that one Ind.n was shot late
in the arm on their frontiers, call'd Snaespaenuk, & ask
whether he has not been among them, or if they knew of him
That your Ancestors have liv'd on our Frontiers, & remo
from thence to Schaahkook, and you have ever since h
your hunting on the Branches of our Rivers, wherewith
we have always been well pleas'd, as being firmly unite
to you, and taken you peculiarly for our friends, mor
than any of the five Nations, since you are our near
Neighbours, and take it the more unkindly that you
should harbour & assist our Enemies, who commit Ac
of Hostilities on our Frontiers.

His Excell.y desired to know from them what was the
Reason that after the fair Promises & Engagements made
to him two years ago, of their fidelity & honesty, that so man
of their Nation have deserted their habitations, & are gone to Can
and now insult & commit so many Murders on our Brethre
of New England, & what provocation has been given them.

The Indians Answer

That last fall when an Army of 200. Ind.ns were
gone to N. England, a Messenger came to some Familys
settled at Saraghtoge, who told them that this Army

after

after they had cut of a Town in N: England, was designed to fall on them, and therefore advis'd them to remove to Canada, whereon they went directly thither, without acquainting any of the Schaahkook Ind.ns with it.

His Excell: said, why did not those Ind.ns (if they were afraid) remove to the Mohogs Country, where they could be secure?

They replyed, that they did not so much as acquaint one Indian whom they suspected would inform us with the News, but left them, & went away without telling where.

His Excell: said, by this I see you have no Command over your People, It is surprising that your People are so fond of going to Canada, what can be the Reason? There is better Land & hunting for you, There has been a Tree planted by the former Gov.rs for you to shelter under, that you might live plentifully, and increase under the Shadow of it.

They say, it's true that a Tree has been planted, & we are recommended to live & shelter under the Shadow of it, but that Tree begins to decay, & the Leaves to wither, having but a small Spott of Land to plant on.

Father. We have been in an ancient Covenant with you, and lived peaceably with you, we are still desirous it may continue so, We have been a hunting two years ago, on the Frontiers of N: England, in a peaceable manner, and were taken & carried to Goal at Boston and not well used by that Government, and had it not been for Mr. Jacob Wendell a Merchant at Boston we might have been taken & treated as Enemies, and those who are gone to Canada, being some of these Ind.ns go to fight against N: England, to revenge themselves.

The Boston Gentlemen say, that those Ind.ns whom were taken and carried to Boston Goal, were taken by Mistake

the

they being on Penekook River, where some Indns live w
have ever been the worst Enemies to our People, bu
assoon as it was known they were friend Indns, the
Governmt resented it, and it was ill taken that the
People had taken them, and they set at Liberty.

Father We are in a firm Covenant with you, & live
under the Shadow of the Tree of Peace & friendship
planted at Schaahkook, We have been desired to go &
assist H: England against the Eastern Indns But you
are our father, and the six Nations our Leaders, when
they go, we shall follow: A Belt has been sent to our
great & good Father King George, concerning this
War, to which no Answer has as yt been returned
till then we don't know how to behave ourselves,
Give a Belt.

His Excell: said That they should live
Schaahkook, and not harbour any of
have been to murder any of our
England, and when any come among
them up to Justice.

I do by this Belt renew the Antient
that you may behave yourselves as good and
Children, and live and shelter under the
the Tree of Peace and Friendship, Gave a
sent for their Nation.

Propositions
by the Sachems
to the Schaahkook
Indians, at
Albany, and their
Answers Sept.
the 19th 1724.
A Copy Examined p
Jno. Cumming Cl
Nov. 21. 1724.

Louis XV. to Messrs. de Vaudreuil and Begon.

Extract of the Memoir of the King to Messrs de Vaudreuil and Begon, formerly Governor-general and Intendant of Canada.

Versailles, 30 May, 1724.

His Majesty has considered the report of Sieurs de Vaudreuil and Begon on the subject of the War of the English against the Abenakis.

He will add to his orders conveyed in his despatch of the 9th of June of last year, that it is not expedient that the French appear in this war, but it is proper, at the same time, that Sieur de Vaudreuil do secretly encourage the other nations to assist the Abenaquis, by giving them to understand that the design of the English is to make themselves masters of the entire continent; that as the peace which exists between the Princes of Europe does not permit waging war against the French of Canada, the English attack their allies and try to invade their territory and to destroy them; that when they will have accomplished that, they will seek to invade the territory belonging to other nations adjoining them on the sea side, and that, by seizing on all the coasts and harbors, they wish to put a stop to the Navigation of the French, in order to oblige them eventually, by means of open violence, to abandon the entire continent; that then, finding themselves sole masters, they will enslave all the Indian nations whom they will not furnish with any more powder, ball or guns, and who will be no longer able to acknowledge that they have been deceived; that early measure should be adopted to ward off this misfortune; that efforts ought to be made to impress it on the Iroquois, who are more capable of understanding it than any other Nation, and to remark to them, that if the English are endeavoring to form an alliance with the Ottawas, it is with a view of obtaining assistance from them for their (the Iroquois') destruction; to explain to them the large amount of people in the English Colonies and the small number of French in Canada; that it is, nevertheless, this small number of French that maintain the Indians in liberty.

M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister.

My Lord,

I had the honor to advise you, by the ship *le Cheval Marin*, of the disposition of the English as regards the Abenakis War, and of the Governor of Boston's answer to the letter I had previously addressed him. It remains for me to give you an account of the English expedition against the mission of Father Râlle, who had the misfortune to lose his life on that occasion. All the circumstances attending this affair deserve to be fully narrated; you will permit me not to omit any of them.

Since the close of October, 1723, the Abenakis did not cease harrassing the English, with a view to force them to quit their territory. Those of the village on the River St. John joined the Miamis,[1] whom they induced to resume the arms they had a year ago laid down; burnt five

[1] *Sic.* Micmacs. — Ed.

or six English houses near Port Royal, killed eight or ten Englishmen, took as many prisoners, and drove the garrison into the fort, who were making continual sorties. These same Indians, to the number of one hundred men, wished to attack Canceaud, where the English were fortifying themselves, but on consulting together they postponed the execution of the project to a more favorable time, under the apprehension that the large number of ships at anchor in that harbor would render their efforts abortive. Eight of them, who were unwilling to return to their villages without having struck a blow, attacked an English bark, which they captured after having killed the crew that defended her.

The Village of Panaouamsquée,[1] which had not done any thing since the commencement of hostilities three years ago, being now excited by our domiciled Indians of St. Francis, whom I sent to them early in the spring, prevailed on the other four villages of the same Tribe, and killed and captured nearly 100 Englishmen and 14 Vessels loaded with salt and fish.[2]

Those of St. Francis and Becancourt, aided by some Mohegans, continued sending out war parties since the month of March last; the Hurons of Loretto joined them in assisting the Narantsouans.

Several Iroquois of the Sault and of the Mountain also took up arms with considerable success; and I have reason to hope that the mass of these Villages will espouse the quarrel of the Abenakis.

There was every appearance that the Narantsouans and the other Indians, their allies, would eventually tire out the English and oblige them to abandon their forts on the river of Narantsouac, when the Village was surprised on the 23rd of August last. The English, accompanied by some Indians,[3] called La Porcelaine, arrived there under cover of the long grass and brushwood with which the environs were filled, and came on the cabins unawares. This village was without pallisades, and the Narantsouans considered themselves sufficiently secure there in consequence of the care they took to send out scouts. The last of these who had come up the river had not seen any trails of the English, who were coming through the woods, and announced their arrival only by a discharge of musketry. The Narantsouans then in the village numbered 50 Warriors. Those who were not hit by the bullets which riddled the bark of the Wigwams, having immediately rushed to arms, made a few moments' resistance, crying to the women and children to fly to the river which was yet open.

Father Râlle, the ancient Missionary of the Abenakis, on whose head the English had last year set a price, who was exhorting the Indians belonging to his mission to preserve their lands and country, went out of his house on hearing the noise, but the moment he made his appearance, the English fired a volley at him by which he was immediately killed. Those of the Indians who possessed not the courage to resist, fled towards the river as soon as they perceived that the Father was slain. The bravest *(l'eslittes)* of the warriors, who had held out a long time against the English, seeing that they were on the point of being surrounded, flung themselves into the river like all the rest, and the English Indians pursued them to the water's edge with their shots. Firing, as they did, unimpeded, against a mass of frightened people who were crossing a river, some in canoes and some swimming, it is surprising that a single man should have escaped. They killed, in this action, only 7 men, 7 women, 14 children, and wounded 14 persons very slightly. The mass of the village which escaped amounts to 150

[1] See note, *supra*, p. 571.

[2] Compare Williamson, II., 127; Penhallow, in *New Hampshire Historical Collections*, I., 96, 100.

[3] [and guided by a squaw]. Some such words seem to be wanted here to make up the sense. — Ed.

persons, among whom there still remain 29 Warriors, who were so incensed at the death of their Missionary and the profanation of the sacred vessels belonging to their Church, that they would have pursued the English the day following their defeat, had they not found themselves without arms, powder and clothes. They had the affliction to witness, without being able to prevent, the burning and plunder of their Church and Wigwams.

After having paid every attention to their wounded, every body set out on their way to Canada, where they arrived to the number of 150. The deplorable condition to which I saw them reduced, prompted me to receive and furnish them all the assistance they stood in need of. I have provided, up to this time, for their subsistence, which I shall continue to do for one year, in order to enable them to lay out plantations at Beaumont[1] and St. Francis, and to furnish our warriors thereby with means to continue hostile operations.

They have assured me that they were going immediately to adopt measures to make the English feel the wrong they are guilty of in retaining their lands and their prisoners, and that whilst one Abenaki remains alive, he would oppose the English. The domiciliated Iroquois appear to entertain the same sentiments.

The English, thus harrassed, will perhaps get tired and let go. I beg of you to observe that it is of extreme consequence that the English do not become Masters of the Narantsouac river, which would bring them too near Quebec and place them in a position to make a flank attack on the Colony. Besides, it would be to be feared that if that territory passes into their hands, the Indians, who are its owners, would feel irritated in consequence, and consider themselves abandoned, which would possibly detach them entirely from us.

If the English sincerely desire peace they must raze their forts on the River S[t] George, and conform to the bounds laid down in 1700. 'Tis certain that our Indians will not cease waging war against the English so long as they will be encroaching on their land.

I shall follow exactly the orders you have given me in respect to the course I am to observe in their regard, and direct all my attention to put an end to this war; but the English must listen to reason, and restore to the Abenakis their land and prisoners. These are their sentiments, and they are resolved to persist therein.

Sieur de Louvigny, who has an intimate knowledge of the Indians, and is acquainted with the legitimate measures I have adopted to terminate this war, proceeds to France this year. He will furnish you more particular information on the subject.

Though the English have already expended a considerable amount to win over the Iroquois to their side, they have not accomplished their object, and I have always kept them neutral. The English expend, this year, more than 20,000 crowns without producing any effect on the minds of these Indians. I flatter myself that those domiciled among us will take up arms and defend their brethren, the Abenakis.

Deputies from the Five Nations came this summer to assure me that they will not take up the hatchet in favor of the English against the Abenakis; and in order to retain them in these favorable dispositions, I thought I could not do better than to send Sieur de Joncaire to winter at Niagara and among the Senecas.

According to the news to be received from Sieur de Joncaire, I shall determine whether to send Sieur de Longueuil to the Onontagués, among whom he has considerable influence.

Those of the Sault St Louis and of the Mountain, governed by the Jesuits and the Priests of St Sulpice, have not yet responded to my intentions, though they have organized some

[1] *Sic.* Becancourt. — Ed.

successful parties. I hope shortly to make them act with more promptness. I beg of you, at the same time, to have these Missionaries written to not to allow any trading houses in their missions, as I am but too well informed that they permit the French to furnish Indians with goods for purposes of trading, especially those of the Mountain, who detain the Indians that come down from the Upper country, to trade with them. This is a considerable prejudice to the commerce of Montreal.

The Algonquins and Nepissings have inflicted some considerable blows this summer on the English, and still daily continue their incursions. Father Breslé, Missionary of the latter at Isle aux Tourtes, where he has had a church and dwelling built, carried a Priest thither who has always resided there since. He is an excellent man, greatly beloved by the Indians, and thoroughly conversant with their language. He has not been able to make a longer stay at that place, being unable to live there, unless his Majesty have the goodness to grant him the same pension of 500ll that Sieur Breslé enjoyed. I beg to observe that if it be desirous to stop these Indians and settle them on this Island, where a fort has been constructed at his Majesty's expense, it is highly important that this mission be provided with a resident Missionary, and one in whom confidence can be placed.

You can well judge, My Lord, that all these movements cannot be made without serious expense, and whatever pains I take to reduce them, agreeably to your intentions, I cannot, withal, dispense with demanding a supplementary grant of Ten thousand weight of Powder, Twenty thousand weight of Lead and Balls, one hundred guns, and one hundred and fifty blankets, to indemnify the Indians of Narantsouac for the losses they have sustained, and to engage the other Indians, by presents, to take the part of the Abenakis. Without this supplement, I shall be absolutely unable to get the Indians to move; should they see themselves deprived of the aid which I have flattered them to expect, they would not fail to withdraw, a circumstance that would be highly prejudicial to the interests of this Colony. I shall omit nothing to prevent the English encroaching on the lands of the Abenakis.

In order to render an exact account of the funds to be employed for these Indians, it is necessary that nothing be delivered except on my order. I request you will issue your commands on this point.

I have the honor to be with most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble, &c.,

28 November, 1724. VAUDREUIL.

Memoir on the present Condition of the Abenaquis. 1724.

Of all the Indians of New France, the Abenaquis are those who have performed, and are in a position to render the most service. This nation consists of five Villages, which number, altogether, about five hundred warriors. Two of these Villages are situate along the River St Lawrence, near Three Rivers — one below that town, at what is called the Village of Becancour; the other, ten leagues above, at the Village of St Francis. The three others are in the direction of Acadia, and are called Narantsouak, on the River Kanibekky; Panaouamsdé, on the River

At a Council
held at Fort George
in New York Decemb. 16. 1724

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq.

Capt. Walter
Mr. Harison
Doctor Colden

Mr. Alexander
Mr. Abrah. Vanhorn

His Excellency laid before the Board some Papers he had received from the Honourable William Dummer Esq. Lieut. Gov. of the Massachusets Bay. (Viz.t) the Copy of the Declaration of War against the Eastern Indians, the Copy of an Address of that Governm.t to his Majesty concerning that War with a Letter from the said Governour to his Excellency.

Ordered that the said Letter with the other Papers be referred to —

Copies of Mass. Gov. Council of Mass. Bay

To the consideration of the Gentlemen of this Board or any five of them, and that they make Report thereon to this Board.

Post Meridiem

Present as before

The report of the Gentlemen of the Committee to whom was referred the consideration the Papers relating to New England were accordingly Read and is as follows.

At a Committee of the Council held at the Council Chamber in New York Dec.r 16.th 1774

Present

Capt.n Walker

Mr. Harrison

Doctor Cadwallader

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Abrah.m Van Horne

May

May it please your Excellency

In Obedience to your Excellency's order in Council of this Day, referring to us the Consideration of some Papers sent by the Lieut. Governour of Massachusets Bay. viz. with a Copy of the Declaration of War against the Eastern Indians a Copy of an Address to his Majesty concerning that War, together with a Letter from the Hon.ble William Dummer Esq.r Lieut. Governour of that Province.

We have considered the Matters, and although it be our Sentiments, that all the assistance in the Power of this Province, to give to that of the Massachusets Bay for putting a happy End to the War with the

The Indians ought to be given
and were it in your Excellencys
Power, with the help of the Council
to make good what is desired by
the said Letter to be told Mons.r
Vaudreuil, We should heartily
advise it so far as your Excellency
may think it consistent with
your Instructions from his
Majesty —

But We do humbly
conceive that the Commencing
of Hostilitys within the Territorys
of the French King would be
in Effect commencing War
against him, which your
Excellency is forbid to doe by
your Instructions, without
his Majestys Special Command.

We do also humbly conceive,
that if your Excellency should
threaten War even only against
the Eastern Indians, it would be
very

very derogatory to the Honour
of this Province (if the Eastern
Indians did continue their Hostilities
not to join in the War against
them) and this your Excellency
with any help in the Power of
this Board to give you without
the Assembly Joining to raise
money cannot Effectually do,
and the Assembly by their
Resolves of the fifth of October
1722. communicated about that
time to the Province of the
Massachusets Bay have already
given their sentiments concerning
that Matter, to which We refer.

Wherefore we are
sorry, We cannot it Advise
your Excellency to Comply
with

with what is desired in the
said Letter. we are

Your Excellencys
most Obedient
humble Servants —

By order of the Committee
Ja. Alexander Chairman

Which Report is approv'd
of by this Board. —

A true Copy taken from the
Minutes of Council —

J. Robins D. Sec. Council

(P. 143.) Albany 12 Octo^{r} 1724 —

Sir

"Our last was the 3^{d} Inst whereto we take leave to refer. Mr Hansen & Cornelis Cuyler are returned from Canada & since their arrival are brought to this Place 114 packs of Bever besides Deer Skins & several Canoes yet expected wch we suppose cant be for Christian Goods only. the Sherrif has a Warrant to apprehend the s^{d} Hansen & Cuyler to bring them before this Board in order to tender them the Oath provided by Act of Genl Assembly for preventing Illegal Trade with the Subjects of the French King.

"The first has been brought before us who has taken the s^{d} Oath, the last keeps close & not yet to be taken, until (as We suppose) he sends another parcell of Strouds by this party of Indians now in Town & how People can take the said Oath (is surprizing) who received large Quantities of Bever, for its plain the French covet nothing more than Strouds & by what we can learn will sufficiently be supplied for the next Season, which will wholly evade *your Excell^{cys} good Purposes to promote a Trade with the far Indians*. how to prevent this Pernicious Trade is a great Mystery to us, but find its not in our power since a few Men break thro the severest Laws that can be invented for the Good & Prosperity of this Province in general, tho we shall resolve to tender the said Oath to whole Families among whom any may be suspected & if it cannot be found out & prevented by that Method, we with Submission shall then be at a Loss how to act further, for its plain that Strouds is transported to Canada. —"

Albany 16 March 1724/5 Some French Indians arrive at Albany & inform the Commiss^{rs} that their Govr had heard of the Trading House wch Govr Burnet had got the consent of the 6 Nations to build at the Mouth of the Onondaga's River & that he threatened if such a House was built he would come & demolish it. And that the S^{d} Govr had sent Carpenters & Materials to build a Fort at Niagara & Two Vessells to be built & employed on Cadaraqui Lake to fetch & carry Bever thro the said Lake from the falls of Niagara.

The Commissrs transmit this Intelligence to Govr Burnet & they say if the French are suffered to build this Fort at Niagara it will defeat all his Excellcys Intentions with regard to the increase of the Indian Trade of this Colony. They say we are of Opinion that £100 — in presents to prevent this Building of the French will go further now than £1000 — after its made. We take also leave to repeat what (p. 141) we sd in our former of the 7 Janry last that a Settlement at Irondequat would be of Service for it seems plain to us that if no Settlement be made among the 5 Nations we will in process of time loose most of our best & trusty Indians & then in Course all the Trade.

Albany 3d May 1725. Commissrs from the Govt of Boston having been sent to Monsr Vaudruiel Govr Genl of Canada in order to remonstrate to him upon the War wch the Eastern Indians carry on against the Inhabitants of Boston Govt stop in their return at Albany & Accquaint the Commissrs of the following particulars —

That Monsr Vaudruil told them, he had been informed that the Govr of New York intended to build a Block house at the Mouth of the Onondaga River, that he should look upon such a proceeding as an infraction of the Treaty of Utrecht & would certainly demolish any such Building.

That he could at any time set the five Nations (who were expressly named in the Treaty of Utrecht as depending on the British Dominions) upon the English to kill & Captivate his Majesties Subjects. They say further.

That Monsr Vaudruiel has by himself or others so far instigated the Abnequois Indians as to make demands on the Govt of the Massachusetts of 30 Leagues on the Sea Coast all within the Grant of that Province from the Crown of Great Britain & in wch has been settled several Towns & many hundreds of Inhabitants & Forts built by order from home & some of them possessed upwards of 80 years, altho the same has been fairly purchased & possessed as aforesaid.

And on asking these Indians how far their demand was Eastward their Answer was in the presence of Monsr Vaudruiel, *the whole Country of Lacadie* or Nova Scotia excepting only the Fort of Anapolis Royal notwithstanding the said Country of Laccadia belongs to the British Crown. & these unreasonable Indians were countenanced by the said Govr & a numerous Company of French.

The s^{d} Indians told us plainly they would have no Peace unless all the s^{d} Land was delivered up &^{c}

We demanded an Answer from the s^{d} Govr of Canada in writing wch he refused, & denied that he had encouraged the said Indians in the War, tho we had his own Letters in our hands to prove he had.

Albany the 5 June 1725. Govr Burnet not being able to meet the 6 Nations this year at Albany, directs the Commiss^{rs} to send a Message to them of it & that if they have any Matters of Consequence to communicate to send Deputies to the Commiss^{rs} at Albany. Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is sent up with this Message to Onondaga & also to tell (p. 142) The Six Nations that Govr Burnet does not intend to build a Fort at the Mouth of Onondaga River but only a Trading House. —

11 June 1725. Laur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & reports that the Indians were well pleased with the Message he bro^{t} them & said they had nothing against building a House for promoting Trade.[1]

They also accquainted him what Monsr Longviele had said to them. That he was sent by the Govr of Canada to renew & strengthen the Treaty of Peace & Friendship between them, wch was solemnly done on both sides. he accquainted them that he was going to Irondequat, thence to the Sennekas Country & thence to Niagara where he proposed to have a good Strong House built for

[1] I find the Indians were much alarmed about the Block House mentioned in Govr Burnets last conference with the 6 Nations. whether the French had raised this ferment amongst them, or the Canada Traders at Albany or both together, the Records do not explain; but the latter is my Opinion.

Trade & to build Two Vessells on the Lake Ontario for the Transportation of Goods to & from the said Trading House. —

It is not recorded what Answer the Indians made to this Speech of Monsr Longeville. —

19 June 1725 — A Sachem from the Janondadies a Nation of Indians living near a French Settlement called Detroit between Lake Huron & Lake Erie appears before the Commissrs & tells them he is sent in the Name of their Nation to thank this Govt for the Invitation sent them & the other upper Nations to come & Trade at Albany & in consequence of their accepting & approving the said Invitation he gives a Belt of Wampum.

12 Augt The Commissrs write Govr Burnet that several Sachems of the 6 Nations (they are informed) are gone to Canada to treat with the Govr & that some conjecture its to sell the Land & fall on Onondaga River where our People trade with the far Indians.

They say they do what lays in their power to prevent the illegal Trade to Canada but find it to little purpose for Strouds they are informed are plentifully conveyed to the French as well by way of Onondaga River as directly from Albany to Montreal.[1]

We shall (say they) have a hard struggle to get an exact (p. 143) Account of what Bever & Skins have been got by the Western Trade we are informed the profit of these Traders is considerable & that the Number Skins is above trebble what has come from Canada.

The 2d September 1725. The Commissrs write the Govr the most exact List they could obtain of the Quantity of Bever & Furs wch have been brought to Albany by the Traders with the Far or Western Indians this last Spring & Sum-

[1] The Penalty of £100 — upon being convicted of sending Strouds to Canada did not deter some, who paid it & yet found it a profitable Trade, Others swore themselves off, much to the astonishment of the Commissrs as mentioned in the above extract of their Letter to the Govr pag 143. They seem to suspect some of Perjury & I am of their Opinion.

mer.[1] by wch List it appears. That — 52 Cannoes & near 100 Persons had been employed in Trade with the farr Indians many of wch Persons had made Two Trips & that above 788. Bundles of Skins had been brought to Albany. Besides wch the Commiss^rs^ say they are informed 43 Cannoes with farr Indians who by computation have brought 200 Bundles of Bever & Furs to Albany & Schenectady this last Summer.

And that from Canada has only come to Albany to the above date of their Letter 176 Bundles of Bever & Deer Skins.

10 Sepr Seven hands of Wampum are sent to the Commiss^rs^ by the Canada Indians that they propose being at Albany by the first of Octo^r^ & desire Our Govr The Govr of Boston & the representatives of the 6 Nats. to meet them there. This Intelligence the Commiss^rs^ transmit to the Govr of Boston & accquaint him that they are of Opinion this Meeting is desired in Order to put a final End to the War between that Gov^t^ & the Eastern Indians, for they are informed the Indians grow quite tired of it & would long ago have made Peace had they not been supported & instigated to the Contrary by the Govr of Canada & the Priests. —

26 Sepr 1725. Twelve Sachems of the Onondagas Cayouges & Tuscaroras come to Albany & in the Name of all the Six Nations conplain of the Pouder that is sold them, they say it is so bad it will hardly give any report, & that if their Guns have been charged with it one night they wont go off in the Morning. They say it is a great Cheat to sell a Commodity that is not good especially Pouder wch is their Chief Support.

They complain that Rum is so plentifully sold at the Trading House at Oswego, as Debauches their Young Men & renders them incapable of Order & Obedience And

[1] The list is detailed, giving the names of the individual traders and the number of skins obtained by each. — Ed.

they design that Pouder may be sold them instead of Rum. —

The Commiss^rs Answer, they are sorry for the Complaint of the (p. 144) Pouder & that they would desire the Govr to write the King to order better Pouder to be made.

That they should have Pouder & Lead sold at Oswego but as to Rum the Traders were obliged to carry some or the far Indians would not Trade with them.

Albany 10 October 1725 — Six Sachems as Deputies from the 6 Nations arrive at Albany & Accquaint the Commiss^rs — That they are come to complain of the Sale of Strong Liquors at the New Trading House built at Onondaga River's Mouth, & they desire the Sale of Rum there may be forbid as it occasions Bloodshed, Quarrels & Confusion amongst their People, that if the far or other Indians want rum they may come to Albany to fetch it.

They exhort us to live in Peace & Quiet with the French & carry on our Trade without Molesting each other. They say, *they have given the French Liberty of free Passage thro Lake Ontario.*

They say the Govr told them the way to Canada was stopped up so that no Strouds should be carried thither, but they find Strouds have been carried to Onondaga River & there sold to the French wch they will further declare when they meet the Govr next Spring.

The Commiss^rs Answer that they will accquaint His Excellency with this their Message.

12 Feb^ry 1725/6 The Commiss^rs being informed that the Six Nations expected an Answer to their Above Message about Selling Rum at Onondaga & if they dont receive One are detirmined to put their Resolutions in force, and the Commiss^rs finding it impossible to prevent Rum being carried up there in order to push a Trade with the far Indians, they dispatch Laur^t Claasse the Interpreter to Onondaga to accquaint the 6 Nations that the Trade with the far Indians cannot be carried on without Rum,

Abstract of Despatches relating to Oswego and Niagara.

Abstract of Despatches received from the Governor and Intendant of Canada, respecting the post established at Niagara, with the decision of the Court of France thereupon. 1725, 1726, 1727.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil reported in 1725 an establishment projected by the English at the mouth of the River Choueguen, on the borders of Lake Ontario, in the Upper country, which is a part of New France, and adjacent to the French post at Niagara, among the Iroquois.

It was of importance to prevent that establishment, more especially as the French have always exclusively carried on the trade with the Indians of the Upper countries; as the English thought of going to trade there only since the peace of Utrecht, and as they are now trying to drive us thence by force of presents to the Indians, whom they furnish with goods at a low rate, and supply with Rum, which is their favorite beverage.

M. de Vaudreuil ordered M. de Longueil, Governor of Montreal to proceed to the Iroquois, and to summon the English established there to withdraw.

On his return from his mission, M. de Longueil reported that he had found a hundred Englishmen with over 60 canoes at the portage of the River Choueguen, four leagues from Lake Ontario, who obliged him to exhibit his passport, and showed him an order from the Governor of New-York not to allow any Frenchman to go by without a passport.

He afterwards repaired to Onontagué, an Iroquois village, and obtained the consent of their Chiefs to the erection of a stone house at Niagara, in the place of the one which fell in ruins; also, to the construction of two barks for the transportation of the materials.

Messrs de Longueil and Begon made a report on the subject, and observed that it was of the utmost importance to urge on this work, which they proposed undertaking the following spring. They transmitted a plan of it, and the estimate, amounting to 29,295^{ll}; and they had the two barks constructed at a cost of 13,090^{ll}.

On the account having been transmitted to the King, his Majesty ordered these funds to be remitted, and they have been sent last year.

Sieur Chaussegros, Engineer, the superintendent of that work by order of Mr de Longueil, who had indicated to him, in writing, the most suitable places in the neighborhood, transmits a map of Lake Ontario, with that of the mouth of the Niagara river, and the plans and elevations of the house he had erected on the site of an old fort selected by the late Marquis de Denonville, Governor and Lieutenant-general. The part colored yellow, on these plans, indicates the portion that it was impossible to complete, and which will be finished this spring. He has traced a fort around this house, and gives some reasons which obliged him not to build it at the Portage marked **B**, on the site of the former house, but to locate it at the mouth of the Niagara river, at the point marked $\mathbb{B}$, so as to prevent the English going to trade on the North shore of the Lake, and seizing on that river, which is the passage from the Upper country, as the Lake cannot be crossed with their bark canoes; whilst, had he built at the Portage, which is three leagues up that river, and should the English locate themselves at at the mouth, where the House is erected, the Lake would be surrendered to them, and the House blockaded in such a manner that it would be impossible to assist it or to withdraw the garrison from it. On the other hand, it is impossible for sloops to reach the Portage owing to the strong current, whilst they experience no difficulty in navigating the Lake. They make the trip from Fort Frontenac to Niagara and return, in less than 14 days.

Messrs de Beauharnois and Dupuy represent that House as being well located for defending the communication into the lake, and the passage from the lake to the Upper countries, but that it does not absolutely command the Portage, which is the spot where everything passes. In order to remedy this inconvenience, they propose to rebuild that which stood at the Portage, at the place marked **B**, and say that such expense is absolutely indispensable, if it be desirable to secure the Upper country. They transmit the Plan and elevation thereof, with an estimate amounting to 20,430^ll 14^s 11^d.

They add, that this building will not give any umbrage to the Indians, inasmuch as it will be considered as the reërection of one entirely similar to that which stood there, and has almost fallen down. It will not be a new affair, requiring negotiation with them.

With a view to cut off the communication of the English with Lake Ontario, they propose building a fort and house at the mouth of the River Choueguen, in order to secure the entrance into and issue from it into the Lake. They send the plan of the harbor of this river, on which the location of the proposed house is marked.

They are obliged to propose this course in order to keep up with the resolution to build a house at the same place adopted by the English, who being unable to make the Indians entertain the proposal they had submitted, to demolish the post at Niagara or to allow them to build a similar one, have directed their attention to Choueguen, under the conviction that the first who shall occupy that post, whether they or the French, will derive most advantage from the trade with the Upper country.

Another reason for coming to this determination is, that this post is one of the points in the Colony the best adapted to facilitate the communication of the English and the French for foreign commerce, which is what it is desirable to prevent.

That, in fine, the Iroquois having consented to the erection of the house at Niagara, will consent the more readily to this other, as they have disapproved the violence the English offered in 1724 to M. de Longueuil at that place; as they would witness with impatience the advancement of the English so far into the River Choueguen, having given them liberty to proceed only to the fall of Gastonchiagué, within 6 leagues of the Lake, telling them at the same time that they did not concede, but loan them the soil.

That it is to be apprehended that the English will renew their attempts on these Indians, whom they load with presents, whilst we give them but little. But the English will soon abandon the design of building a post at that place if they see us forming a plan of settling there. Add to this, should we allow them to anticipate us, they would soon, like us, have vessels on the Lake, and it would be necessary to come to a rupture in order to destroy their barks and house; whilst, without any rupture, we can plunder their canoes on the ground of being articles of contraband seized in the hands of private individuals, and it would be impossible to destroy an establishment they would have formed, without such proceeding being offensive to the Nation.

25 July, 1726. M. de Longueuil observes, that they have learned that Sieur Chaussegros de Lery had located the house at Niagara in a different place from that he had designated to him, and which seemed to M. de Longueuil the best adapted to command the portage and the communication between the two lakes; that this Engineer will probably have reported the reasons of this change, and, with that exception, the business has been well managed and pushed forward, and that the barks constructed at Fort Frontenac have afforded wonderful

assistance; that no opposition has been offered by the Iroquois, who, on the contrary, appeared highly pleased to see us near them; but that the English, uneasy and jealous, have solicited and gained over some Seneca chiefs to thwart this establishment, which has been productive of no other effect than to attach the Iroquois to us more strongly, who have renewed the assurance they gave us last year that they would not disturb us in the construction of that house, and were always friendly to us.

He ordered Chevalier de Longueil, his son, who was in command there, not to return until the English and Dutch have retired from Choueguen, where they have passed the entire summer, to the number of 300 men, and to have their canoes plundered, should he meet any of them trading in the Lake.

18th September, 1726. The Marquis de Beauharnois transmits an extract of a letter from Chevalier de Longueil, dated Niagara, the 5th of 7ber, 1726, stating that there are no more Englishmen at Choueguen, along the Lake, nor in the river, and that if he encounter any in the Lake he will have them pillaged.

That the house at Niagara is very much advanced, and would have been finished had it not been for the sickness that broke out among the workmen, 30 of whom have been ill; but that the place is inclosed and secured.

By another extract of a letter from Sieur de Noyan, who had arrived from Niagara on the 22nd 7ber, 1726, it appears that the English have represented to the Five Iroquois Nations that they would be reduced to slavery by the French, who had sworn their common destruction, if not anticipated by pulling down the building at Niagara, and that the sloops would serve to take them away into captivity.

That they delivered themselves up to destruction when they gave their consent to such undertakings; exhorted them to shake off their lethargy and to take courage; that they would join them.

Whereupon the Indians had answered them: You have been a long time repeating the same thing to us, and always in vain; we do not regret having given our consent to the building of the house and the barks; we have given our word, and are satisfied with the manner in which the French have acted; it is useless to say any more, and if this post offend you, go and pull it down, or settle the matter with our Father, Onontio.

Not satisfied with this answer, the English renewed the attempt by repeating that since it was useless to warn them of their destruction, they must be informed that the English propose to build a house also at Niagara, opposite that of their father, Onontio; that they asked only their consent, not wishing to do any thing except in concert with them. To this the Indians replied: Settle the matter with Onontio; we do not wish to meddle with it.

These answers having been reported to the English governor, he invited the Chiefs of the Five Nations to come to Orange, where he met them in the hope of succeeding in his demand. But they did not change their minds, and rejected all his proposals.

25 Octobr, 1726. The Marquis de Beauharnois has since learned from M. de la Corne, the King's lieutenant at Montreal, that he had been informed by Tegaioguen, a chief of the Indians of the Sault Saint Louis, recently returned from Orange, where he assisted at a council which the Governor held with the Chiefs of the Five Iroquois Nations, that, on the English governor inquiring which of the Five Nations had permitted the French to settle at Niagara, they

answered, they had all consented to it; that they did not, indeed, suppose that Onontio would erect a stronghold there, but if that was displeasing to the King of England, he had only to tell him, in regard to them, they would raze the house without any interference on the part of the English; that, after divers others speeches, the Iroquois had promised this governor absolutely to pull down this house in the spring.

Sieur de la Corne has learned from another source that the English had bribed the Iroquois to get rid of Sieur de la Joncaire, the commander at Niagara, and to pull down the house; that, with this view, they had made considerable presents to the Iroquois, who had promised to execute the wishes of the English governor.

That they had sent four Belts to the Indians of the Sault Saint Louis, the Lake of the Two Mountains, the Algonkins and Nepissings, to invite them to remain quiet when the Iroquois will be demolishing this house.

M. de Beauharnois states that though this information comes from Indians, who frequently give false intelligence, he has written to M. de Longueil, the Governor of Montreal, to advise Sieur de la Joncaire of it, and even to send, if necessary, an officer to the Iroquois to inquire of them the truth, and to prevent them stirring, in case they should entertain evil designs, this being an affair of the greatest consequence to the Colony.

Sieur de Chaussegros sends the plan of Fort Frontenac, which he drew in passing.

Note by the Minister. 1727.

The French have been, from all time, in exclusive possession of the trade with the Indians of the Upper countries of New France.

They had formerly a fort at Niagara, on Lake Ontario, in the Iroquois country, but time had destroyed it.

The English did not think of going to trade to those countries until after the Treaty of Utrecht; and they are endeavoring to drive us therefrom by making presents to the Indians, whom they supply with goods at a low rate, and furnish with Rum, which is their favorite drink. They had even projected a settlement at the mouth of the River Choueguen, on the borders of the same Lake, and pretty near the French post at Niagara.

The late Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor and Lieutenant-general, in giving notice thereof in 1725, and in representing the importance of preventing that English settlement, proposed to rebuild Fort Niagara.

He instructed M. de Longueuil to go to the Iroquois. This officer met one hundred Englishmen. • • • • • • • •

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Note by the King.

The post at Niagara is of the utmost importance for the preservation to the French of the trade to the Upper country.

The English have recourse to every means to monopolize that trade, because it would make them masters of the Indians and very soon of Canada.

The house erected last year serves only in part to secure this trade to the French, and the proposal submitted by the Governor and Intendant respecting the old House and the erection of a post at Choueguen, appears very important; but as it is not convenient to undertake all these things at once, it appears necessary to authorize the reconstruction of the old House at Niagara, the expense whereof, amounting to 20,430^{li}, may be placed on the Estimate of the expenses payable in 1728 by the Domain of the West.

When this post shall be permanently established, that of Choueguen can be authorized. Meanwhile, it would be well to require the Plan and Estimate, and to recommend the adoption of the most precise measures to prevent the English forming an Establishment there.

These posts will secure to the French the Trade of the Upper Country, and keep the Iroquois Nations in check.

Approved.

Answer to the Memoir of his Britannic Majesty. 1727.

The French having rebuilt the trading-house — the fort, if you will — which they have had during several years at the Falls of Niagara, on the River of Canada, the Governor of New-York immediately complained thereof to the Court of England, representing this act on the part of the French as an attack on, and infraction of, the Treaty of Utrecht, which binds the subjects of the two Crowns not to molest the Indians, subjects or allies of the two nations. The Iroquois, 'tis said, are subjects of his Britannic Majesty, their lands belong to the Domain of Great Britain, the fort which the French have rebuilt is on these lands; therefore the French could not build it without contravening the Treaty of Utrecht. Such is the state of the question, and the foundation of the complaints of England.

The Court of France has been so much the more surprised at a complaint so ill founded, inasmuch as it has been for seven or eight years protesting against attacks much more real, on the part of the English, who, abusing the peace, and the attention paid by the French, up to the present time, to preserve good correspondence between both Nations, violate the most formal articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, set up chimerical pretensions, and, under pretence of putting themselves in possession of what the Treaty of Utrecht allows them, really usurp lands which belong manifestly to the French, and to the Indians their allies, and pending that same peace, commit hostilities, and do us more injury than they were ever able to commit during all the time that the war continued.

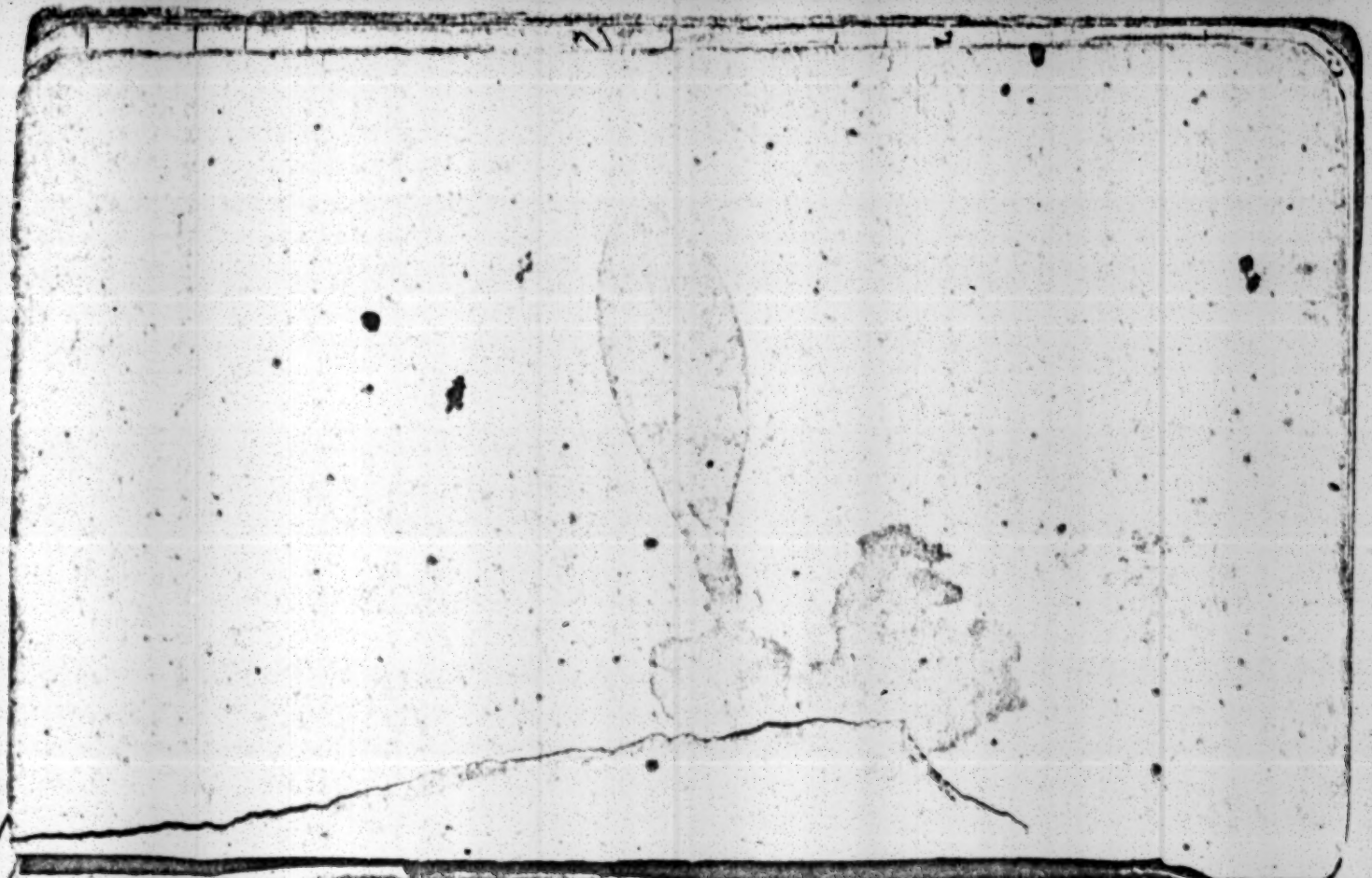
Already regarding, in virtue of vain pretensions, all the country between New England and Acadia as forming part of that same Acadia, or Nova Scotia, have they built Fort Saint George on French soil, and divers other forts beyond, on lands belonging to the Abenaquis, our allies; carried off by surprise, and treated as enemies, some Indians and a French officer; massacred Father Rale, set a price on the head of the Missionaries, destroyed the Mission of Narautsouk, fired and profaned the Church belonging to that Mission, captured two French ships in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, built forts on the Islands in front of Canceaux, notwithstanding all the islands in or appertaing to the Gulf are, by an express article of the Treaty of Utrecht, adjudged to belong to the French; treated with contempt the French whom the Governor-general of Canada had sent to Boston, to complain thereof; and, in fine, cease not to send Belts, secretly, to the Upper Nations of Indians, to induce them to attack the French, and to compromise themselves thereby.

Admit, for a moment, the truth of the assertion that the French had built Fort Niagara on territory indisputably English, and that the complaint of the latter in this regard is just and legitimate, have we not a right to say to them:

Indians
1724/5-54

USI.

Division of Manuscripts.
Indians 1724-54
5



MS of the Hon Theodore Atkinson Esq.
Councellor & Secretary of New Hampshire.

An Acct: of My Journey as a
Commissioner from the Govr of
New Hamps: to Canada
Begun June the 15 1724
15th This Day about noon I left
the Town of Dunstable And Lodged
at Newbury that Night being
fair weather Expense 2s 4d
16 This Day very Stormy & Slow.
we Left Newbury at Sun Rising
Dined at Ipswich Rid in Comp:
with Jon Wainwright to Boston
arrived here About 8 of the Clock
being fair weather
17 Went to Chmark Dined with Jno
Wainwright fair weather
18 Got some Letters from Jno Dat
at Casco Bay
Gen Vesseut to Canada p Land
towards my Country £70
19 Dined with Mr Sandall got
Letters from him to Colo Schuyler
fair weather
20 Set out on my Journey from
Boston about 8 a Clock
at Woodson at Sudbury got to
Marlborough at Night about 8: or 9:

21 May Day very Stormy at Night
Dined at Shelves busy about 11 miles
Distance Lodged at Richmonds at
Chesterton: past thro' 2 or 3 Villages
now Clear & Cold. Cotton Goff Left
the heels

22 Cloudy Mornd Early at Sun rising
Dined at Dracoby alias Brookfield
about 13 Distance past thro' Brum
field being 18 Miles Distance Lodged
at Spenfield at 6 being 15 miles
from Brumfield: this Day we Rid for
by Trees miles Abounding of small
Timber

23: Passed over Springfield River &
Rid to West field About 12
Miles Distance from Springfield
here we Sent a man to Nor-
thampton for Necessaries for
our Journey farther here left
Colbork joined us & Ted men
from N: Hampton Lodged Down

24: Went to Church Mr Taylor
preached from these words
Gen 2 Day by Day & Day by
Bread to all for Noon & after
noon & every part of the Sermon

25: Monday we lay'd at Westfield
to prepare for our Journey being
Cloudy at Night Rain

26: Clear'd up about 10 Clock rid
to Spectacle pond about 30
Miles & then Encamp'd very Cold
& Snow Showers Lies blew from
a great Quantity about us

27: mounted before Sun Rising
at about 11 Clock arrived
at Hoosick Forwich Swam
our Horses over the River
& ferried over in a small Boat
mounted about One arrived
at Henderwork about 7 at night
being a Dutch Settlem.t Eight Dutch
we rid 50 Miles & Lodged at
one Vanslikes was a Publick House

28 we mounted about 10 in the morn
& are 25 miles Distance from
Albany where we arrived about
3 P.M. we stopped at Coll-Rants
Lees on the E: Side till a Sunset
here we were Very hospitably
Treated then we sent over the

over the River to Coll. Jos. Johnsons
where I found met us & Conducted us to
his fathers house he being up
the Country to get some Indians to
come home about & Cowhatchys
we lodged here Extraordinary Intertainment
we had from him a very good
horse & fair usage lodged here this
night

29 This Day went to see the Capt
Holland the Capt of the ship & the
President of the Council of the
Island after being Informed Some thing
of our Business by them we Proceeded
that they would Consider of it by
Thirty they Could — —

30 This Day we made Some Preparations for our Journey but
for Some of the Inhabitants

31 This Day we went in the morning
to the Parish Church where I heard
a Sermon in Dutch from Luke
2: v 33: 34: 35 But understood
nothing of it Since my Servant Dr

hear he made an Observation in the midst of his Sermon he Observed Two Gentlemen rose from their Seats & took Two Each a Stick of about 7 foot long with a Ball at the End of it & a little bell & went to Each Person in the Congregation & Desired Him Courteously before ——— the Governour Returned straight & Could not find the Indians — but Sent Some more further ——— 27th July (3) waited all Day for the Return of the Indians which we Sent to Seek Some of their Tribes But no news of them in the Evening towards the Day we Visited the Patroness and Ministers where we were very much Courteously Treated ———

28th July Day Heard Service Lost the Mare & two more Came with Her Service Carefully & Diligently ——— Heard Service ——— we had a visit from Some of the Commissioners at Edenborough ——— at night

3 This Day in the morn we went to Court to see the method of Proceedings but Nothing was Done but Swearing Several Rebels

4 Has nothing Remarkable

5 This Day in the afternoon went out of Town on our Journey about 5 miles Lodged at Mr Schuylers Son in Law to Col Jno Schuyler he a Mohawks Daughter we were very handsomely Treated

6 Set out Early being fair & Cold arrived at Fort 3 to go about Sun Set which is about forty Miles from Albany upon Hudsons River

7 being Sabbath Day we lay still at a Farm House of Col Schuylers all Day being Rain weather here Capt Blood visited us from his Block House which is one Mile off

8 Monday this Day being fully of Snow we Sot out for the Encamping Place about 10 Clock we Got to Fort Hunter Cap Blood Commanding Indians about 11 Clock here we Left the Canoes that Carried Our Lugg Dredg & Distributed them to their Attendance we travelled on the Ice about a mile at a time then the Sally on the River & the Snow place just as of the Ice being very Thin one of Our Men fell in but Got out being very wet & Cold: at night Encamped about 12 Mile from Fort Hunter from Clear & Cold

9: Tuesday we Kept the Ice as before we found a Dead Horse drowned in it & the Indians usually Cut it up, & carried it the

Carrying place at Fort Nich-
olson about 10 Clock Snow
on in the Carrying place
being very heavey the snow
being very Deep & hard Some
times would Not bear at
night Camp about 4 miles
from wood Creek being fair
weather Nothing remarkable
10 Wednesday about 10 Clock
we Got to wood Creek found
not Strong Enough to bear
which was very Disagreeable
but about ½ mile below
we took on board the Sleds
and Sleds for our Encampment
traveled about 13 miles from
the head of the Creek which
is this Day very fair &
warm Course North
11 Thursday fall of Snow
showery in the morn
We travell about 16
miles before noon

About 3 miles from the
fully we found the Elkhorn
river then we proceed to the
fall on the Lard bank
Bad Land here we found
Wild hay and the
Last to Light on a
Buck & killed being
the first fresh meat we
met with in our journey
Camp.t at the falls about
noon Cloudy at night but
no falling weather both

12 Cloudy here we had a
Council of the Mr. V. H. & finally
Concluded to keep here
one Day more Back Canoy
Mr. Heard 2 Indians to view
the Down Lands

13 fine warm weather we went to
for some Elm & found 3 then
we went to work upon the
Perogue & Pulled them with difficulty
warm waters

14 we went to the Canoes & the
they were froze to stiff &
the weather so Cold that
there was no working — &
heard at night Rain
Hail & Sleet all night

15 Continue so Cold that
the Creek shut up that
in one night we had
our Canoes over the Ice
about a mile but were
forced to heat water
in great Quantities & that
fires all round them & kept
at night but Do nothing

16 well got out & met with
at Gideons about 13 miles
down the River on the
Ice to about back
of Day we Returned found
the Ice very Good & Shoving
we Lost but about 8 Clock
having got our Canoes on

Sunday 16th Proceeded about 15
Miles Down the River or Brown
Sunday being obliged to Cut
Wood each day Difficult
Morning Clear about 9 Clock
very full of Snow fell into the
River: & both sides Covered Snow
17 Wednesday we proceed on the
River about 20 miles and
halt & the Ice good Except
near the first & last we Cleared
Compass about 4 Clock about 7
miles short of the Grand
Rapids which is Full of Rocks
& the Lake Shore Mountainous
but not very bold — our Canoe
to Day has been much mended
18: Thursday Snow'd last night &
this morn the Wind Excessive
hard & at north the Snow
blew so violently upon the River
that it was but
barely possible to travel
being Excessive Cold & Compass
being north we travelled

~~very hard~~ About 10 mile Stamp:
about 2 Clock: upon Crown point
19 Thursday the Interpreter the Chief Setout
continued very ill we Setout
Round Crown Point upon the
Ice hereone Expected to find
an End to the Ice but was
mistaken we travelled About
9 miles & Stoped for our Fedm
that was behind & Watt
About a mile from our
Fire & found the Lake all
open as far as we could
See & the Ice between us
& the Fire very Thin last
our Fedmy was all Drunk
Every Stolen our Rum &
drank it So that Dis apointed
us for before Night we
20 Kill Wolf
were in expectation of ety
opening a canoe & went to
one Body a wooden Cano to take
the Ice before us which we got
him to Exchange for Some Body
Cow Coold weather

Up Sabatt Day they Day we
furnished our Com Men there
we overhauld our Provision &
found not more then 4 Days
Have 90 miles from the Mouth of
the River Continuing too Rain
to Venture we Resolved to travill
by Land here is 8 of our Indi-
ans Left us we had four
now Left 2 men & 2 women
they told us they had Som of
our Cattles as those we had Left
& they wold Leave us too Die
for our own Security we
Obliged to give Each of them
a Gun &c to proceed with us
they took a Little Dull to
Leave them Back Corps
that we had to Go
Mile thro Difficulty & Dan
to travell thro mountainous
Desert for 200 miles

22 This Day According to our
last night's Observation we set
out Thro the woods on the
S. side of the Lake [illegible]
Lake to get all Day to avoid the
Swaggy ground being Daily but
the Ice was still Broken
Drove up the Edges as that as
about 2 or 3 Inches a Foot
or Foot & half thick which Drove
Incredibly we Some at this Rate
we travelled about 12 miles Direct
on our way about North na Ha
23 we pas at Some Distance
from the Lake Upon
a N. Easterly Course Still
Carried so far in the Land
it being full of Snow our
Indian Pilot Says we may be
travelled about 6 hours then
Steered again towards the
Lake took a very Large Man
& pas about 2 mile down
a Small Creek & Camp'd full
of Snow all Day at times
travelled about 12 miles

24 we set out early in the morn
ing opposite to & travell'd about 8 miles
to a bay on the East side of the
great Lake here we made fire
& prosped that day about 5 miles
the prospect very Stony
but in one place very hobbly
here we redyed as before that broke
some of our sled, we halted at
4 hours & travelled on the ice
towards the N Cape of the Bay
that runs in to the main Lake
which was open about ½ mile
from the Cape the wind blowing
on shore under the ice being
in Cakes Rendered the water
in to much that we were
all afraid of sinking & in the
night that day we that morning
had refreshed & went to take up
[illegible] the last provision [illegible]
[illegible] but in [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] got round
the head land & travell'd on that
evening for about 4 hours & incamped

we Could Land at last five from
Lake to Lake on the S. Shore
& sent back those men to see
how those were that Returned
back they were safe well & Com-
fortable & we Camp.d One Indian
Missing all night here we had
about 12 oClock Raining which past
but a few hours before day Rose
up, that day in Lord Creek we
injoyed them weither Lucky or ill
fated Luck, by Extream Cold &
Storms beyond any I have felt, 16 & 17
25 Below 0 & Cold we endeavored to
find the Indian which we Suppose
who Came with them to our Camp
& about nine of the Clock
we Marched along the Shore
of the great Lake on a Sandy
beach about 12 mile then
Crossed over a neck of Land to
about a mile to Genesee River
that Runs in to the Lake Then
Down that River about

Cruiley Hower & Cleaning
places about 2 miles to a
large bay on the Lake
here we made sledges And
Closed the Beef & Carried
Clear & more moderate

26 We Set out early & past upon
the Ice on the S.E. between the
N.E. side & Some Small Islands Here
Passage between being about
10 & 15 miles here we had a fine
breeze for about 11 N. & E. Hoisted
Sail & Sailed about
35 miles North the Ice being
Covered with about 3 Inches
Snow but one of our men
fell Hard the Crack of the
Ice Frightened him about
4 hours after from the Camp
we Saw Islands in the
in the N.E. & by
Day was Extream Cold the Wind
at North & Clear till night

then Cloudy & like Snow —
27 Snow'd all night at time in the
morn about 10 being full of Snow
we Set out for the Mussellshell River
accordingly 2 Clock being now fair
& very Calm we got to the head of Island
of the River Missouri early in the
Evening of the Ice being broken &
found the River open in the Center
well travelled Down on the Edg
of the River on Sticks W Side
of the Current Mild. we Dined
North Side Clear Understa
28 Rid Travelled Down on the
Side of the River about 4 miles
& Came upon a Indian Camp
of about 20 Lodges from the Lodges
I is covered Skin very much
Indian men one of whom was
was at the taking of Whitehouses
family they could tell us
no news the Ice being Very Rotten
in Some Places & Several
Others but got all out
safe we removed at the

fully about Sun Set which
is about 4½ miles from the
Fort at Chamberlay & travelled thro
the woods in the night to the
fort where we were rec'd &
entertained very kindly by M
Dupuis & Strong & continued
& snow Rain all night
Encamped Travelled about
30 miles

1 March
This day they Shall send to Mon
Roquell for Provisions to put
there they with Vo: Arrived
just as our Letters got there
at night we had an Alarm
that we might go when we
Blessed Thanks I viewed the Fort
as well as could at Standen
a Rapid in the River its built
with Stone & Lime 200 foot
Square the Bastions in each
Corner about 20 or 30 foot
high in the Lowest place

about 4 o'clock Saw 4 Sail of Ports in the Bason about 14 foot Water on the Side Houses Built for which is the Capes Side are the Side of the Houses

2 Did on Shore about ½ way to Longueuil where met Several Gentlemen who came on Board us there we Stopt in the woods & Drank Wine & Brandy & Refreshed ourselves in the Boys & Did no Longer Chase we Saw Under Sail at Mr Lasselles and Sandwich Longboat & a Small Brig under Sail Abreast 3 Clock

3 Saw Several Sail Sent to Town to Reconnoitre the first ushered Low we Did Steer Depth & Distances we took by Lead Lines at Mr Lasselles

4 Saw Several Sail on the Gov.r Hon.r Longueuil & Several Gen.l Hon.ble Gentlemen Came on Board where the Chief of the Inhabitants came to see us

& Joined the Gov. according to his
Appointment at 2 Clock after noon
this day Marching from Albany
to Schenectady & Conjunct Govr &
Brigr Arnolds Royall Army
would Bear no longer About 4 pm
Capt Schuyler Came from the Gov.
Answered the Gen. must say no
to his Excellency But at last
Confessed that the worst way
Entirely upon Accot of Provisions
to which I answered — that could
not be the Reason because N. H.
is [illegible] Country with
them a Good Land of Every thing
Place Have Needed Flour was
Sent the Same Nation Answered
so was Albany he Answered Albany
had not Enough & Pled but Prayed
him to order them not to Set them
Afraid that if the Reason He would
not Assigned Answered he was Glad
Right Reasons for the Gover. to
Send to in Agreement as he Could
Order them — he then Answered by

hear the Interest of the Indian
Affairs that could not possibly
be was told all Indians Comodities
Cheaper there at Albany &
Schenectady Cheaper — he asked if no
Interpreters Answer & told the Indians
would not make Peace with
out their Leave — & then
Added my Brethren — we would
Speak with the Highdians we all
Supposed if they would Speak with
us we would rather them — the Gov
told us if we had not Spoke to him
he had not Spoke to us — Ready —
7 to Bed — Sunday Did nothing but Receive the Gover
Visits Nothing Remarkable
visited Gover: Dockstader at night
8 Monday Col Dudley & I went to visit the
Gover & to Ask Leave for our
men to go & Visit their Tribe
& the Gover: discoursed with us
about the war & told us we must
Guard our Rivers or no Peace we Answ
we could make no Conquest to the
Land or Any Article of Peace but
if his Lordsp: was empowered by the
Queen to treat we would Assure
him of their Loyalty, to our Queen
& of their Return where we might have
Peace & that we had

9) Joined med.: Decodenall to know
Some talke with him about the
Estate &c
& Mons.r Decodenall told me he
would send for the Indians & that
our men should have safety as they
pleased & accordingly Capon Cap.r Gordon
Inter preter to go with the Capt.r Gordon
to Sr Francesway

10 Accordingly Cap.t Gordon set out
with those 4 of our men that
found in those parts. Cloudy

11 Nothing remarkable took
a turne Round the Town
being faire weather
Cold

12 This Day went to Sup Mary
being a Village About
a Leag.e from Moncrall
at the Entrance Lid.e of
a Creek the City high
Large Church faire

13 We had Advise from
from Mr Goodenal

of the Stones touch almost
our Affairs — he told
Sir Jonny he Rifle Encouraged
our Enemys there with Gun
Shiny for Powder
about 1 hour after we
was told by a Mohawk
that he perswaded them
of Several more of their
Tribes to go to war a-
gainst the English that he sattis
fied sent with Guns, Bul-
lets that he left them Provision
for & that the nation by the
hands of their fathers had gi-
ven belt of wampum to Engage
them in the war against the Engl
with a great many Argu-
ments to that purpose
Sir John told he would tell it
to the Governor for him
a warrior do not fear fig
ht fight the Priest for it is our
Endeavour to Stop Bloodshed being Righteous

14 Sabbath this forenoon preached by nothing remarkable save it being the first Sabbath we left the people of all sorts came from church with some branches in their hands as a ceremony of the Church of Rome

15 the Lord invited us to Dine to come about 9 Clock which we did & found peer Indians who talked long till dinner time with us told us the Indians would not be at peace till the we invaded up all the land to the E of Sacu River we answered him we desired none of the Indian Lands that we could say nothing to them upon which the Indians & English might meet at peace but would endeavor to say that the English would lose all their Lives before they would surrender one foot of the land that they had sold & offered him money for but we discoursed on the bounds of Canada on the Post

grind our bad Right - the Indians replied to
Peace buy Hemlet Jagada hock Jo
but in fine & likewise told the
Governor what we heard from Ca-
nadian Gregory. that he did not then
Last Fall Sept. the Englishe Lo
killed him & Indey others but with
Guns ammunition Provisions &c
who killed one man Hapliot
another now in his Lordships Gov
& that the Indians if they were Ward
& if the Gov. Pleased it he would sell
it to his head & that their Whole
Nation was assembled by order
of the Governor & Chief by the Head
of their Father a belt desiring
to go to war
in fine he promised to assist us in
any thing he Reasonable to the Indians
& if the Indians would Agree to
Agree, he would & Should be
Ready glad &c

16 nothing Remarkable

17 Fair
Nothing Done but very Great
Intrest of Sir Wm Johnson Bart

18 in the Ev[g] [illegible] to see the
Gover[r] [illegible] Gover[r] [illegible] to Enter into the
Affairs being only by our
family Letter. I told him I Con-
vinced him of the Injustice of
the war with our Governm[t]
being - as he [illegible] before Entirely
on Acc[t] of the Land at the
E: & Likewise told we should
Cover my Return be by
Jersey. I Write him to the Hon[ble]
a Gen[l] Meeting & that he
had abundance of Reason more
than the Other Gover[r] the
Reason we had to dissuell
Jersey about the Death of the
Indian which was Hill which
was Long before he was settled
to the whole tribe Sally Sachem
Mad[m] told me the Gov[r] was
Convinced & would Gen[l] his Subject

with the Indians to Persuade them
agt. their Hostilities for the
future. he likewise told me that
that there were 300 Indians by
this time among the Kaskaskias
to revenge their death & C. Rolla
& had they were afraid done a
great mischief. there for 3
Days fatigue Party
19 went a Guarding with
Mr Collins & Lorimier Friendly
made About 4 Mile up the
River & killed 3 Deer Lodged
in a Furnace over disserted
house in the Hospital farm
20 in the morning began wet
weather Returned to the
City - Coll: Thruston Supped
with us to furnish Entertainment
the Last Day of this assize
21 Sabbath Day kept house
all Day
22 went to view the Indian
the River got about ½ Mile
a Number of them Came to Dined

upon us That we was all
set to the Sea before we
could receive any Letter from you
as we Dined with Mr Debo-
ry he had some discourse about our
affairs he told us he had sent
for the Indians & would let
them know here & that
he would use his Endeavours
to accomodate Their affairs we
told him all we Desired was
Justice & that we could not
stay Longer but we would follow
them in to the Country
& that if any of the Governors should
suffer them to Disturb us we
must not blame the Indians to
do soe

24 Nothing Remarkable Monday
went to see the Nuns the Rector an
order of the Roman Catholicks there
were Lives a very Spacious building
with Stone they mostly Support them
selves all ways depend on Gods
Providence & Receive nothing but
is freely given to them by Strangers
& Here Read the Generall after
Shewing us their Habitation Chapell
& a Small Garden with this the Ordery
Bear & Drink Tea that Morning

the rest of the Court & third a
great deal of Discourse
to the same purpose as
before the further Inquiry
being Present who being
but Ignorance (much to our
advantage) about the said
what the Attorney Demand
at the Assizes who said how
bout 5 Leagues they Demanded
from Sues to Gergeovia
but we Confuted him
by a map of his own making
& by once that way Impressed
hope they Demand for one prisoner
200 Livres which he Traded to
me for Days Goods Cost 100: &
Sold my brother 130. the Gods
told him he should have 130
that he just now Cut off 500 l.
from 800 Pds in my hand for
a Captive that he did not like
by telling money for my if we
Redeemed him to pay 130

31 Nothing Remarkable

11 Rested Through nothing

2 I wish'd the Gods found him
in a very good Humour
I told him he would ~~allmighty~~
Lend again for the Indians &
her. I said they would not
be Lent before they would be
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

well inclined to assemble more
in Surprise. I Live very Cheerfully
they have a Child 3 or 4 Years
old. The Governor had an Account from
Plymouth that the Indians that
Lord Sterling had sent to Allow
were taken by a Sergeant &
that he told them his Errand
was to carry Letters & the Gov.
Refused it very Haughtily that
would Know very Strongly
I went with Mr Collins at the
Desire of the Rest of the Gentle
to Satisfy him found him not
well in Body nor mind but told
him how the matter was he
said he had Granted all the
Request we had asked & that
we should send one of the Judges
with our Sagamore but in a
Short time we Left him in
a very good humour & for
gave the Affront

Upon all Days ... I began to build me
the Dimensions from
the Fireplace a Cross Plank to make
Rivets & Trunnels & Clapboards
within a Month & finishing about the Dimensions

8 Waited on the Govr About our Captives that was supected by the French at S. Ff: & 3 Rivers he told us that we should goe & that he would send positive orders for their coming that the Interpreter he intended should goe was gone on the Same occasion to the Mohawks Wch was about 30 Miles above upon his return he is to go Down the River

9 Nothing Done

10 Went to Govr the Interpreter returned & the ord: y abatoes to goe & gave Answer to his word orders for their Coming up to us

11 Sabath Day Capt Jorden went Down the River to S. Ff after the Captives in a Birch Canoo with one French man & 2 of our men.

12) Monday – about noon about 18 of the Enemy arrived at Mount Royall Rain & Snow all Day & night ——

13 the Gov: sent us word by Mr Collings that if we had any thing to say to the Indians they would come in the afternoon he would send for them — but the Gentlemen did not like it as the Govr desired but told us the Govr would to speak with us when we came we found a Jesuit with the Govr & he Command of Mr Collings why he did him no notice of the fleet we would come as he had desired he told his Lordship he did not understand him but the Jesuit & Govr insisted on it & begining with the Indians after a while Conditions he would send for them we told his Lordship

we told his Lordship that
he surprized us to mention
any such thing when we
from our first arrival
declared we had no app.
to the Indians unless they
should desire a peace we
had power to Conduct them
to the English Govern.t with
safety touching a Treaty they
immediately began upon the
Land we told them we had
nothing to say about that but
told his Lordship we had Commis.
d him that they were the
Aggressors & that he had stopt
us to hear their story first to
know if they would say any
thing to us we were not only
ready to hear but to Conquer
them — they have been kept
out of sight — Disputing the Time
of their being in the City till
about 7 Clock P: M: we came

under a Determination to avoid all
Cold Societies in our Lodging
we Carefully avoided Speak
ing to them Sweet about our
Chapel where they were
gave them a Dram & they spoke
very Civil & Departed ——
14 we went to the Gods Redeem
to buy Corn for our Voyage
& had it Home being about
a mile in the midst of a Camp
who told me they had Rolling
Cheese & would sell them for
400 Livres apiece I told them
I had not Liberty to Buy them
but Understood Mr Cruttenden
would be there with a Canoe
Friendly & no Doubt would be willing
Company to Redeem them ——
Four Leagues
15 in a Creek near the Chief
of the Nipissing Came to See
us & after the usual Compliments
of a Dram they told us
that they Intended to hear the Story
from me between the Indians
& my which was Related to
them but Quite Different from

they had had from the Christ
for so they call the Almighty
upon which they declared they
were utterly agt: the war
from the beginning & begged yt
we would see and put an end
to it we told them we had no
power to treate with them
about a Peace but in as
much as they had sent three
were come up to speak with
us we would acquaint them
of Their Conduct to Boston
where they might treat of Peace
& if they could not agree upon
articles they should be safely
returned they answered that
was very well they would resolve
there to it ——— [illegible] from the G

16 The mohawks returned the
Belts which was given them
& told us that when they
came to their Town their
old men liked & approved
of it very well & therefore

17

Said a young man with
some companie to the
meanes to desire them
to Come to their Towne
to Discourse about that
affair the Indians seemed
to like it at first & said
they would give you but upon
second Consideration said
they would Enquire of
the Govers. Councell accord-
ingly upon which Returne
the Story was altered they
refused the wampum
& said they would not yeeld
which affronted the Governor
we had an Invitation to
Dine with the Governour
17 accordingly we Dined with
the Governor while at Dinner
the Captives arrived from
the Iroquoise who Brought
us an imperfect account
that there was a warr with
the Indians that 50 or 60

Indians were killed Every
Some Branch of Discourse
rises that the Indians were
Effaces was in a Drunken
& that Some of them was
Rebuked home very much
affected — That one was
wounded in the Thigh — Ben
Upon the Two Sweat to wait
on the Govr about the Captiv
particulars Gott Soldiers —
he told me She was yet in
Husbands & the Indians Sho
in the hands of the French
&c — he told me he would
use his utmost Endeavours
to get her he likewise told
if the Gentlemen Com
would Come in after noon
on the morrow he would
Have Advice they would
Treat performed them in
to a Good Humour & that
they Should Speak to my
Business he Said Every

but a Capitall Crime might
Speake to them first I told
him we Came Expressly to
my Instruction Which Desired
we not Speake to them un
less Came & Desired and
overtures of Peace them I
could offer them Condicts
to Rt: In at Fiving Guinn Fowl
18 Sabattus Fine Morn I
waited on the Govr: about
Mrs Rollings an English
Prisoner at Two Rivers he
told us before but I got a
Letter to the Comander about
her & all Positive order for
her to Come up if the Way
Brought by the French
& Dis patched 2 men on
Purpose in the afternoon
we went to the Generally to
meet the Enemie where
we told them that our Errn
in to this Country was to the
Gracrall but it was much

as they had Desired to speak
we ~~told them~~ that if they Were Glad
to See them they Asked us
if we could make no proposals
of Peace we told them no they
then told us if the English
would remove to the East
of Sues Rivers they would build
them a Church & Restore them
them minister & ~~provisions~~ Rum
them they would be brotherly
we told them we had no Power
to Dispute but if they were
minded to Dispute that matter
they might have Leave to re-
Paire with us to Boston or
Piscataqua for them to Imploy
Attorneys in their Cause
but while there ~~they~~ for
them to See Justice Done them
by L. N. would stand his friend
with them they are perswaded that
This was the only place to
Conclude a peace being y^e
the Natives may more easily
Come and Send by Letters
with Quickly — & their

his Lordship told them By Reason La Chaise that the Next day
their Ambassador was unreasonable & desired them to speak
what they would Complead to
but that matter was not
fairely told the Indians as
our Interpretator being
Hoarse the Quit being thereby
Clouded the Affair Is to be Broke
up.

19 Waite for Governor Dispatches
a Canoe with Letters brought
by the Indians sent to the Governor
Wrote to the Governour
Wrote by Letters to the Governor
Dispatches Fitted Every
Thing for our Journey
About to Work Portage
the Rivers in our Canoe
about 30 miles & Camped
early for that Some of our
Canoe men was yet behind
here I Killed Some wood Ducks
the Rest Came to Camp
Wind
South West South West

here about Sun Down
with a Flagg over both
as a Signal for Vessels
for Nd. to See here Reat.
was he being an English Man
Daughter to Mr. Blair of
of York

We Set out Early & Arrived
in our Canoes Down the
22 River by Noon we Came to
the mouth of Mumbly
River where Stopped at South
the mentioned us to be Carefull
for the Indians, in the Evening
a Small Gust we Landed up
River about 2 miles here
Sign: a Strong Smoke we
Saw a 3 or 4 Indians Could
behind a Fence which
we were Jelous to be
Spies we found it for
Convenient place & Encamped
kept Watch all Night

we Set out about two
Rising & paddled about
236 Leagues up the River
where we Saw a number
of the Enemy we Called
to / Could Not be Sene
of the wood there was
Six canoes Went Leagues
the waters, we Said nothing
to them nor they to us
but we went to Shore
at the first house after
being Espied & mett by the
men who told us they had
been there & that the Chief
told him that the Gentle
were at warr with all
& Came to the Governours
a peace but was not
in his power & that upon
our return he would
follow us to Kaskaskias
that we Should Certainly
be Cutt to peices as they

they told him they should
see to that when the time
came we proceeded up the
the River to Chambley fort
where we arrived about
4 Clock showed our passport
to Mr Le guile overlook
er who Brot an order for-
the Gov: for a Guard of 6
men we tarried till noon.
& mr Let & then passed ab
miles where we Camp'd at
Safely travelled 25 miles
S: Seim

23 we got all our baggage
& Horses about the Falls
24 and Falls at the fort &
which is about 6 miles
& proceed about 2 miles
further & then Camp'd on
the West Side of the River
Opposite to Dog Island about
4 Clock then Clear'd up &
25 we moved up above the
Falls safely about 2 Leag

We proceeded Easterly on the
River & passed up the River
about 25 miles into the
Lake & passed on the West Side
of the Lake Hills about 4 Clock
P.M. & then being fine
we travelled about 46 miles
long. We
Rain in the night about 2 Clock
P.M. we got out being thunder
& over the great Cayuga which
is about 12 miles from
Sodus & Lodged at
this West End & this we
made we got this day 60 miles
on our Journey from
Sodus
We set out about Sun
rise from our Lodging & pass'd
by the Lake to the West
End of the Lake & called the
Name of the Lake the Grand
Lake or we Think for
we Continued about 25
miles up the River in all
about 70 miles & Came to
the West End of the
Grand Land Called L.

becuse the Countrey was
all over flowed on the
Wood Side ——

29 We was again early
& passed Ships the Drowned
Land, while we met
the Indians that was
Sent with the Letters
to Newengland. By
the Good advice of the
10 Indians that was
Liced by some of our
People we passed the
Little Falls at the
Great Island Called
Clark's Island early
the Stream about 15
miles I Great Falls
with the Indians

very warm. 45 miles
30 We moved as early as
the Sun Shone on the
Trees that we could see
the Sunk Logg & Shit...

we got to Fort Nicholson about
10 Clock which is 3 miles from
the head of the Creek we land
all but what was necessary
to bring past the Canoe we
got to the head of the Creek ab.
12 & Proceeded to Carry all our
things about 4 miles on the
Carrying place & Lodged at
Dark Old Camp, which we Lodge
when we passed in Round &
hindred our proceedings

1 We Left our Camp had
hoped on with our Luggage
one half at a time being
too heavy & being all absent
from our Camp 1 our had
ord. a fire to Dry her tents
which was kindled while
we were absent — it fired about
almost up — we got all
our things & got down to
Swansborough about Sun
Set past Stopd at Blood
Some time

a Sabbath.

Now Rains the wind at N. Coll Dudley & my self with with one Canoe Let Down the River in order to send for our horses but it cleared up about 10 Clock & then rest followed & all arived about 3 Clock at Albany Safe & Sent about for our horses Immediately Lodged at Capt Collins — Now Leave Albany & Clears away Moon Rain till about 11 Clock then Clears up & we Sent all the Captives on foot towards Westfield & Delivered back all their Guns Sayanoy & Chapman had back all their Guns & mine

One of our Indians being about 10 Rods before us Shot to the Ground Some Enemy Concealed & Killed as follows In a Swamp walled on the Southside

Mem.

I should [illegible] very much
fail should I omit to [illegible] the
first opportunity after
my safe arrival to
acknowledge the civility I
have rec.d from your Father's
family — Gen.l Schuyler
for the last Stage of the Journey
on our journey which was
shorter & pleasanter beyond
expectation being but 7
days from Albany to Ball.
town — upon our arrival
here I went to enquire what
need what Effect this had
Effected at Canada after
how we found matters there
as to Mentioned your kind
Generosity & Civility to our
Persons we likewise left
with the Commissioners at
Albany some few remarks
respecting [illegible] Gov.r of our
own the Heads of which
are as follows Viz

That your father had
a message from this Gov.
to Intreat of him to
restrain Rage Enimy from
molesting the Dutch which
was far different from our
Demands —

2 That Gov Lord Sterling
very much disapproved that
this Gov. should pretend
to build a Fort at this
Onondagey River & that he
would pull it Down — if
any should be built which
was Contrary to the Articles
of Peace between the two Crowns
as also to Send Ingoes up
into that Country with Souldiers

3 That — of his Lordship had so much
Interest with the five nations
that he could set them at war
with the Subjects of Great B

4 That they desire the Abominations
may be stopped Enquiry made in the matter
by the Gov. & Council & in the
mean time Restraint

I

5 the unreasonable Demands which the Abinakey made by their Deputy to their Land being in all Lands except the Garrison of Annapolis that we should build their Town & the restore them Dead for their Lodging

6 that not withstanding my Lord Ships promise we should have all the Captives in the hands of the French as they were purchased from the Indians they demanded of us Considerable more

These are the heads of what we have left at York for when we get your Repetitions Govern't Shall Do may Lett the Storm of Justice to give ye the hands of our Returning to them ——— Sr: Shall allways Esteem my Lord Ships for the Generosity & Servility he Shewd to our Nation & Shall never fail to mention it But

his Supply ing the Subsistance &
Encouragment the other nations
in these parts is so opposite to
Honour & Duty between our Prince
that I cannot believe he has any
Instructions from the King of
France that will Justify him-
& am afraid will Compel
him to express Displeasure from
his Court [illegible] France where we
shall be represented this affair —
I have no news only that a
Quarter of our Inhabitants
met with 10 Indian men
& killed them Dead at one shot
Hanged their Scalps to Boston
Treas & 1000 pounds those
this Lordship will be considered
& Doubt not but I shall see
you with Some of the Enemy
at Boston or Elsewhere be-
fore the fall of the Leaves
I am with Due Respect & to all
his Lordships Family
Your most Sincere friend
& most Humble Servant
Obedient Servt

A Flag in a Strange hand of
Treaty with the French
in Canada which was as
follows Vizt Brothers —
We rejoyce that it came to pass
that some of your Tribe came
with us from — Canada & that we
all safely arrived here in Albany
we are sorry for Jacobs Hurt
& your message & shall immediately Send
upon your Brotherly Request
with full & true Instructions
Ready & Resolved to Willingly
in this Place & Look upon such
as Rightful Captives as a Great
Happiness to the Young Warriors
of these Tribes as well as our Selves
do now again renew & Confirm
that Treaty & Desire it may Con-
tinue forever between us & never
have a Bill ——— and Brother
ye Cayugas & all other Tribes of
made that Treaty willingly &
very sensible of the difficulty
is between & the Abilliegale Indians
and altho we desire nothing more
than to live in Peace with them
Yet Resolve honestly & fully
for this we that are here present
as your known Enemies tho' behind

to offer them peace if they think
amiss there for that we have not
Declared on them & believing &
believing & Our Brethren they may
send you & other Indians to use
some Influence over those that
are at Boston with us we do
for as the Governour of Canada
has also advised you of this
that by some proper way &
means you our Brethren
will do this & Influence those
Indians the Abinaques to deny
& leave Corresponding more &
those to be done as soon as possible
to Prevent as soon as possible
to Prevent any more Blood being spilt

A Belt

If upon our Brethrens motion
the Abinaques should incline to peace
& will withdraw their Aid & agree
be agreed on there for we desire
that some of our Brethren as
Deputies from our Tribes may be
present at the Treaties of peace
to the Will express there to
that so no future misunderstandings
Hardships may arise & we desire
that these things now said
may be Carried home to yr
Tribes & that you will let
your Selves at Point to good &

great a work & to please Knight
God full good men
Albert

Whereas it has been proposed to us
that ye people may come & hunt
on Connecticut River we do
invited you thereto
order'd first that some method may
be found out whereby we may
distinguish you from our Enemies
& some of our People shall go
out with you

Acording to Custom they always
Returned what they Received but they
being but few & it being to them
whose welcome Tribes they brought
Rebellion our message to all the
old men was ready & stout diers
& would do it faithfully as be
comes them heavy what way
we may please you & to send
us ye good & kind we should
hear from them as soon as
possible — in the
incited the Comiss^rs &c
soon — we desire to please of your
with the Comissioners again —
& the Indians desired they might
be present to set down
with them about an Instrument to
which they became from Canada
Last Winter — men^d that way the

with the Indians which we talked and Concerned about
accordingly they Repeated some
thing of their message By Gen.
Wraxall & then asked us if we
they might be heard to what we
had said to them in the morn
accordingly we Repeated it to y:
We likewise gave the Commissioners
some Remarks they which we had
made at Canada Relating to
their Government & our own which
is as follows — Viz — We the Sub:
scribers having been at Canada
on an Request from the Gover
nors of Newhampt & the Massa
chusetts Concerning the Unjust
ways the Abinaky nes or Stogtest
Eastern Indians have with the
aforesd Governm.t & the Governr
of Canada by assisting & Abetting
them Sundry times Hostily Proceed
ing against the Commissioners of
the Indians Affairs in Albany
by them the Governt of York
Some transactions in the
French Country which seem
to be worthy of Observation
to us we had delivered Our

Message over Message Monsr
Vandreuil the Gov: of Canada
told us that our Leiut. was not
as he had Rec: one from the Gover
of New York to send him to Restrain
those Indians from meddling with y:
Prov: which he had Done upon y:
Earnest Request whereas our Demand
was not of that nature

Monsieur Vandreuil was very angry
that the Governr: of New York
should pretend to build any Block
house or Fortification on or near
the River of Onontagon & told us
that he should Look upon such
a Proceeding as a violation of y:
Peace: made at Ultrick & would
certainly Demolish any such
Buildings & accordingly at this
very Juncture Mons: Longueil
who is the Second then in the
Govern: ment of Canada is gone
up into the Mountagn & Senecq
Country with a considerable De-
tachment of French Soldiers
his business we do not pretend to
say but we are very apt to think

that South Affairs & many being
in Kent Country can in no ways
tend to the Continuing those Ser-
vations you have alleged as
dependance on my Influence
George ——— ———

Mons. Vandreuil told us frankly
& plainly that he could at any
time set the five Nations of
Iroquois & Nipissings & in
the heart of Canada as depending
on the British dominion on
the English & Consequently to kill
& Captivate the Subjects of
King —

Mons. Vandreuil has by himself
or others to force & Instigated
the Abinaquies to make Incursions
on the Governments of the Massachu-
sets Bay Province on the Sea Coast
all within the Grant of Plant
Prov: from the Mouth of Kenebeck Riv
in 44 which has been settled
several Towns & many hundred
Inhabitants & Forts built
by order from home & some of the
Soldiers employed upwards of four years

& Hes the Sermons had been fairly
Perused & Possed as aforesd ——
& asking those Indians how far
their Dominions Eastward y^t they
were in the Presents of the Governd
& found the whole Country &
Lands or most of it, Excepting
only the Fort & Cannon, Except
not withstanding the s^d County
of Lincoln be Longs to the State
Crown & Hese unreasonable
Indians was Continued by
the s^d Governour & a numerous
Company of French who heard
all their Discourse ——
The s^d Indians told us plainly
that they would have no peace
with these two governments unless
all the s^d Land was delivered
up: the Fort Demolished the
Church at Norridgewock Rebuilt
the Plunder they took & Restored
their Priest Restored to them & he
was killed in that Action at
the head of our Indians Enemies
as he had often been before ——
We demanded an answer to our

to our Proposalls made to the
Governor of Canada in writting to
Prevent any mistake he
would not give any such answer
under his hand & at the same
time he had not Encouraged
the Indians in the warr notwith
standing the Contrary was prov'd
by many Letters of his to the
Chief Rulle & others Papers
& Letters taken By the English
at Several times

The Governour on our demand
of the Cattle answered as for those
in the Indian hands he would
do nothing as for those in the
French hands we should have
them nothing paying what they
Cost & we could not have them
without ransoming of them
at any Price these Ministers were
ready to demand & the paying
Consideration in money Goods &c
advanced from the Originall &
first Cost By all which it
plainly appears what a busy
busybody & Incendiary he was

his Majesty good Subjects lye under
under Heavy and more like
Barbarous Cruelty then men
& Christians and Calls aloud
upon all men under Heaven
to Lend a helping to get the
aforesd Government out of their
Unjust hands

Visited all Day Long Silent Friends
up our Land? of the Journey

7/ our horses arrived & allowed
about 1 Clock we paid our Ost
10 shil Pounds & about 5 Clock
Crossed the River being accompa
nyed by several of the Comissy
& other Gentlemen of the City
when we saw our horses they
look more shining the Image
of Devil but there way as
Light as the Lake
Came to About Sun Set.
& went over to Henderhook

got there about 12 Clock
about 3 of our horses killed &
8 wounded (slightly)
we waited till about noon
for our Scholier & Rensler and
as soon as they Came up
we set out for horse
at Lonach one mile that
side Klein horses lost all
out on foot we arrived at
horse Clomenich at Sunset
our Men about 11 Clock
we sent a Guard of 12 men
passed Some our horses over
the River at night 2 horses killed
9 Sabbath Day we set out about
Sun rising about noon Col Bedy
horse killed & 4 more that they
was obliged to take the Soldiers
horses & Leave there own on
Circumstances Arrived at Worfield
about Sun Set

10 moved about 2 Clock after

rest fixing our horses as well
as our selves & did to to Spring
field about 8 or 10 mile here
we crosed Connecticut River again
Lodged at Iggersoll ——— 30 miles
mounted about 8 & rid to Leicel
11 Generals & Soldiers & crossed
at Quabelogo alley brookfield
about 11 our by the
mounted About 8 & rid to Leicel
before noon put horses up & dind
brought & Lodged at Marleboro
& at 11 Clock heard of the
misfortune of Gen Lovell &
Compinny being Defeated
13 mounted Early & rid thro
Sudbury & down Waterdown
Newtown Cambridge brick
line & Roxbury to Boston
got there about 8 of the
Clock at night ———

14/ Set out from Boston — 4h
Ld & Ipswich about 12
at night — — — — —

The following articles were
Delivered to Genl Amherst

Your Lordship is sensible of our
Orders by the Letters Commissory we
have Delivered to you which Directs
us to demand all the Brittish Sub-
jects which have been taken by
the Indians this present warr
which they have unjustly made
with us & which Prisoners are
now detained in your Lordships Govern-
or in any part thereof the delivery
of whom tends to Cultivate the
good Intercourse & Friendship
that there is between the two
Princes our Masters which ought
to be followed & put in practice by
the Subjects of both Parts

Your Lordships Govern.t is large
in Extent Viz.o Do: but that there
is many Tribes of Indians Contained
in its Limits & under your Authority
Therefore we do Demand all the Pris-
oners that Also the Brittish Subjects
that are in Such Indians hands that
have been taken within these 3 years
past We are in the next place
to insist on your Lordships with
Demanding any Countenance aid or
or assistance to the Indians that have
so unjustly Incited us to this present

with ~~[illegible]~~ to Strangers for to fix our Determination in this point your Lordship must Remember the great Harmony & Union there ought between the two Crowns & how the Subjects of both are to Live in a perfect Friendship for any Governor or Magistrate to Encourage any of his Princes Subjects to molest the Subjects of the other Prince is an Infraction of that peace Concluded at Utrecht now that your Lordships Instructions are Positive to be done by the Several Tribes of Indians that do actually reside within the Limits of your Government is plain Treason Without the many poor Creatures & Helpless of Innocent people that Indians now have ——

we are far from to prove that the aiding assisting or Exciting or setting any of the French or Indians to be aiding assisting or abetting the Enemies or Indians in their Cruel Barbarities on King Georges Subjects is an Open Manifest breach of the good Agreement there is Established between the two nations now that this has been done by your Lordships Orders & Directions need be proved by

by ye Letter to one Governour
the Independt Letter & by Several
Letters of the Chief Rulers which
cannot be denyed

Those Russian Indians I will
either in the King of Great Britains
Dominions or in that territory of the
French King if in the French Kings
Dominions this violation of the Peace
is very flagrant they therefore being
his Subjects as his Lordship is pleased
to signify therein in his Letter of the
29th of October 1714 & by Assurances in his
Lordships Letter to promote Trade
but if those Indians have been then
now are the Subjects of the Crown of
great Britain & will reside in his
territories there much more is it a
breach of the happy peace to
excite a Rebellion against his
Majesty of Great Britain Subjects
& that those Indians have Submitted
will evidence the enmity & reality they
have Entred into to the Treaty of 1693
& 1713 & 1749 & many others & to leave
the Articles of Them being Under
the Government of the Crown of Great

Great Brittain the 12 Article
of the Peace Concluded at Utrecht
is most Plain the boundary of
Acadey being well known to ye
French to the English dominions &
it is Expressly Contrary for any of
the French Kings Subjects to have to
do with any Lands Islands, fishing
or other priviledges in those Parts by
all which it appears that those
Indians cannot be Subjects to his most
Christian majesties as the French Kg
is pleased to term them so in his Letter
of the twenty Sixth of October 1724
neither can they be any Otherwise
allies or Friends to the French than
the Other British Kings Subjects
are & as this Province has
not as yet Exceeded their limits
in their pursuit of these Indians if
they do not Comply to their Right mind
& Submission we cannot be Responsible
for any mischiefs that may happen
even to the French Kings Subjects
if they Reside with Abbitt or are
found Strengthening or Assisting the
Indians in their unjust proceedings
& we must Remain to his Lordships

That some of the French King's
Subjects have been at the head of
the Indians in their late Attack
upon the Mr. Valley Settlers, they
the last Clause in Mr Begons
Letter to the P. President Vallee

Memo of what money I found on
my own Credit which I owed not.
Always the proof with
To 1 ½ Ib Naples Wheat Flour 3:10
To 1 ½ Ib Indian Wheat 2:5
5:15
To C

To Cash p.d By Wm Wm Dall Do
rend.r Lestage 279:12
To D.o paid Col Jolin Allen 18:—:

An Acco.t of My Expences to
Canada on Acco.t of the Prov.
To pay'd Jo. Moses before I went £1.5.—
To money at Collony.a Do —.15.—
To Do at Newbury —— 1.10.—
To Do at Salem —— 1.5.—
To Do at Marblehead —— 1.—.—
To Do at Cap.t Deanings 3.—.—
To Do to buy a Coat 3.—.—
To Do Lawton for 1/2 Do 1.—.—
To Do Hoar for Do 1/2 Do 1.1.—
To a pr Shoes Eliot —.12.6
To Do for Stockings —.16.—
To Do for handkerchiefs 8.—
To Do for a Wigg —.3.6
To Do for a Book —.1.8
To Do at Wickenborough 2.—.—
To Do at Richmond —.4.—
To Attorney's Court Connect.t —.5.—
To Do for Horse Hire at West. 7.—.—
To Do Do at Westfield & Root. —.10.—
To Do Cap.t Killogy for Rundlet —.5.—
To Cash left with Mrs Hallowell in my pocket book £38.16.0

Brot forward £ 198:16
Omitted Flat House Lonsdale :5

New York money

To 1 Dix Stuiver Piece Sterl. Cur.

Cur. Gold on Dt. to Cash

at Shumbeey Rix money 5:6

To 1 Lyon wigg 7:10

Colo Schuyler Ch. 1 Dollar 1:6

Dt. to Cash 1 Li: 19 S: Mont Royall

Dt. pr. ms 100 Sous at 3 Liv.

Col. Schuyler Agreeable
for Bricklayers

Memo: To get 1 p.ᵗ of hard
varnish for Muffle Japan for
ye Rooms to be sent with all
her

To Cash to the Waiters at
Tunbridge Wells — 5:-
p.ᵈ Mad.ᵐ Rowe for Journey 14:6

To ball 2 Liners Shot 1½: 3:½
To the goal, ----- 6:½
To the Prisoners, 9:-
To Billiards, at Small
Time, Suppose — — 1:½
To p.ᵈ Cleaning Mending
my Gun — — — 5:-

Mem.o Book of my journey
as one of the Commissioners on
Treaty with the Six Nations of
Indians Sep.r
1754

from Sherbrooke Dr

5 Dollars D° at Lovely woboard
1 at Cambridge —
6 at D° —
1 D° — for Lemon at D°
½ pint board — — — } 19/6
3 Dollars at Chumley —
1 D° at Peter Lodwick —

Monday June 3d Prepared for
my Journey
4 Rained all Day Prevented our
Setting out —
5 Wednesday Set out about 8 Clock
Rain cold Windy at 11. Dined with
him & Set out for Haverhill Rain
all Even Set — Slept Bald at
Barnards in Almsbury —
June Day 6th Rain all Day —
Sunday
6 Found Coop surrounded by Brook
Rode to Sidover Breakfasted at
Abbots — Pursued our Journey to
Wsborne Dined at Tuckey's got
to Cambridge at 5 Clock met
Thatcher at his Chaise on the Common
Lodged at Hancocks Dined there
where Harry Parker took a very
bad Cold (very hot) till 3 Clock
& Feverish — it Shower all
Night 7th Dined at Mrs Vassalls &

Juesday for from being well but
it Cleard up in the Afternoon and last
we travell'd to Sadbury Lodged at
Boldens a good house where we Carried about
Sun Set & judg'd our selves before a Shower
& Mounted Early Rode 11 or 12 miles
to Stonebrough Breakfasted at
at Poor Williams Tavern a good house
from thence thro' parts of West burrough
Pd adw of South Burrough to Lagery at
Shrewsburry 12 Miles a good house
from thence to Worcester about
4 Miles Put up at Stearns a good house

9 Sunday went to Church both Parts
of the Day heard Mr McCartney &
Mr Wibird
after Church Drank Tea at
Mr John Chenders Junr
were of an Invite to Mrs Atherton
Left Cards with the Land Lord to
forward to Mr Derby at Boston
10 Monday Got mounted about 6 rode
15 miles to Harrington where Spencer
Bald an horse & mounted at 10

rode thro Brookfield to Weston & Dined
Pulleys a good house — & pretty good
road but hilly — — after Dinner
Pursued our journey thro Binnsfield
& Pelham here to join called Kingstown
which Towns are divided by a small
River — whose meanders we crossed
often & of course often in each Town
A we rode about 10 miles to Scotts
where we Lodged & was pretty well
Entertained — the Weather fair all
Day but an Exceeding Strong Easterly
wind Veered it rained Some Showrs
in the night
12 Mounted Early and Rode 20 to
Springfield which was ab't 15 Miles
about ½ way it began to Rain &
Continued all Day without
Ceasing & very hard we were
wet to the Skin our Cloths here
we Determined to pass the Lower
Road Conversed with Coll Worthington
one of the Commissioners from Pensa
it Cleared up in the night & ye Wind West

a Large Town divided by Quinsiky
the Land not good Except near the
R for from being well Improved
Lodged at Wisley —

12 Wednesday mornd - bound 37 of God
ferryd Part of our Company R Clair
about 2 miles below the Town
the other part kept on the East
Side & Rode thro the long meadow to
Enfield about 10 miles Called ab
Almsted & mornd again & Rode
on the Same Side of the River ab
10 miles to Winsor — Visited the
Late Governor Mr Wilcox — Crossd the
ferry near his house & Dined at
Sybers this is a Large Town that Lays
on both Sides the River & Shews
Some Many Better Husbandry —
after Dinner Rode [illegible] to Hartford

a Town Pretty well Improved Has
many good Built my Stone Brick
& Two wooden ones well Painted
Two Presbyterian meeting houses
Well Built & Painted & a State
House Built with wood all
in one Street Lodged at
Pratts & fare fair weather
& Pleasant West ——

13 Thursday Mounted at Seven Clock
& Rode 18 Miles fair to Lewis's many
fine farms & good Prospects the Road
Hilly Land not often Difficult Little
wind Westerly & hot Mounted again
Rode 10 miles Very Hilly & Rocky
almost Impassable Still in farming Country
Stop'd at Lawrey Rode 7 Miles with
out a House Dined & Rode
Lightfield Still much more Hilly
& Rocky but fine Roads Cooler Cleared

Lodged at Mr Mosses the whole of the Country we passed this day very good Land & the Tops of the hills Stoney & very good grass Land Mean Lightfoot with Improved in Spots — fine & Wind Westerly

11th Thursday Mornd at 7 Rode thro a Spending Bad Road 6 Miles to to one Washes at Gistons Stood this Land very good & some Farms well Improved — from thence to Fetherstons at Easterly Corner of Cornwall 6 Miles Stop'd & Dined a good House for Entertainment our Course now Little to the Westward of North Still fine Land but few Improvements wheare there Fields are Improved are very well from Sd Washes we Rode 4 Miles to Salisbary the Rode Some Stoney Broken in Twenty we had a Thunder & Showers but very near a House Stranded one Lieber with out Being wet & then Pushed forward to Lester Towns in our

way way wel by a Continued Reine
and Compass Rocks Sandwich Water
Faverer I Lodged at one Broom
a Private House at Canterbury & Wind
Weds —

Saturday 15 We mounted abt Seven 7od
Hard parte of the Ebbing Vnto
Levingtons Manner in Sheerness
where the Iron works Are about
12 p Mile Ended there at the
Clergyes of Mr Levingtons who Intreat
me to Rest my Self any time
Mounted again at 11 A 7od
about 9 Mile Still in the
Manner to one Churches —
where we Dined after Dinner 7od
10 miles
1 p to Cloverick to Coll Hatches
Hobbs Coges & Lodge very well
Lyed Entertainment here we found
wind bound the first at Night
His House Stands in 9 Parke Land

begins were the Manners
of Lovings low Land, Weybridge
Sunday 16 being Refused in Town
16 were accosted to Travell
Set out about 7 Rode 14 miles
to Henderhook Stoped & Baited at
Doctor Gebbis near the Church
visited Mr Van Ness who Enter
tained us very Hospitably &
Dined — About 7 Albany
miles our way very Blanded in
the wood, an hour or more
but at Last found the Right
Road near the Halfway House
so Called where we found Coll
Windal who had also miss'd his
way & had just arrived before
we Refreshed our Selves & Rode
down to the ferry at Albany
where we arrived about Sunset
We Rode Esteemed to be 24 from

Kendal & took to the ferry we Lodged
at Lummaris - met Coll Wendal from Hd.
Crossd the ferry the same Lodgd at
Mond: 17 Coll Wendal hearing of my
lodging in the City sent me Word
to Supper in the morning & early
Dayly we met - Lodging at one
Lamsingby & L'Gov & Lunn Lunch
to Dinner we Invited with him the
Gentlemen near Town Gentlemen
Did make a handsom Entertainment
and wind of Musick - Lunch after
Dinner we Travelld to Town - the
returnd to our Lodgings - Gentlemen
Received Saluting by the Walls Cannon
or Gunns in my Face which was
Extreame Dangerous
Tuesday 18 Morning Early Commissioners
went away Hastily one Visited
with my yesterday Visiting & my
Desird to See the Letter from the

Board of Trade & Plantations Whitehall
on the affair of the letter and
we shall then send you them
a Copy of it, Joined not go out
this Day by reason of the Rain in
my face, we dined
at home & after dinner had a
Visit from the Philadelphia
Commissioners — the Govr sent
us word he proposed a Conference
this morning of the Commissioners
from the several Governments
& desired we would attend at
the Council Chamber at 11 o'Clock
on that affair — the Govr held us
yesterday at dinner that he had
had a Letter from the Inhabitants
that had the Conduct of the Indi-
ans down that they had spent a
a Day or two in burying the
Loss of a Deer and Expected an

other Day to be spent on Hartford
occasion when they got to the
Next Tribe so that they should not
be in Town before Wednesday or
Thursday — — — the Dam in my
face & Stream kept me Sleepless both
Day & Nights very Ill & Depressed by
it —

Wednesday 2 my face began to amend
19 Receiving Letters from Lillia
in Scotland & Hartford

about 10 o'Clock We returned our Visits
to the Commissioners of Connecticut & Pensylvania & went with them to
Town Hall where we found the
Governor and 4 of the Ministers of Council
after Prayer & Reading our Credentials &
which the Gov. ordered to be duly
Entered Record they were delivered up
again & a Copy Left the Governor
then Read a Paragraph of his Majesty's
Instructions Relative to the Interview

Y Said Rule as it was to Publick
on all the Government Equally
Concerned and He Hopes it might
be advisable for the Commissioners
to meet Previous to the Sitting
Attendance & Carefully Consider upon
what he should say to them Rule
Relating to the Powers & Commissn
for Indian affairs Should give his
their Attendance when Required
& Lay before us any former Treaty
or give any Information they could
the Particular Storing or Duties
might be Left as they were Every
Particular to those that should Relate
there Lands to the Indians &c
there was Some Inquiry whether
any Body was Commissioned from
N York but. none was Concluded
y Rule Gov. Would be Pleased as
a Every Consultation there
would need some Rules of other wise
a Commission would be Necessary.

he Reading the Several Commissions I
observed that most of them agreed
with the Stile of the Governors of the
Province of Philadelphia Viz only with
the Royal Stile and would be almost
Equally alike, we had no dispute about
Superiority but way by the Gov.r desired
to walk in, & take his Place as we had
Cooper River was a Body that Reach
five Leagues Broad & 2 Rows of Feet and an
it & from Each Side which with
a Seat for the Board Enclosed Ca.
Large Table, the Gov.r then Commit
Sat med Side by at the Table
Map.s of New Hampsh. opposite
Philadelphia Road Island & Mary
land at one End Connecticut at
the other — we adjourned till
6 o'Clock, Din.r Ordered was given
to know the Table Removed in order
that we might be all Accommodated
in Setting Round — without Ceremy

behinde Each other Resolving
about 8 Clock the Commissioners
met again & Way Entertained
by Mr Kelly of Boston with
an Account of the Last Speech that
Governor had been at & yet
how willing they Still were to
have mentioned the Indian war
carrying Cannada very Sorry to find
Peace Each — Mr Peters from
Pensylvania gave us a History of
the Proceedings of a Late Govern
ment with the Indians above Fifty
Years Trading Peace Established the
Rules how Narratives took up the
Hatchet &c the after noon
So that nothing was Done Except
the Nomination of one Commissr
from Each Governmt to Calculate
& Draw up a Speech to be made
to the Indians at opening the
Interview with the Indians —

which were Mr Wells Mr Hyde
Foster - Maryland Morris Philadelphia
Johnson North Williams Connecticut
Howard - Rhode Island - Wells Boston
Atkins on Attorney Alexander Main
Clerk one of the
20 Thursday This Day was chiefly spent
in calculating the Speech to be made
to the Indians by Mr Gorham in the
Name of his Majesty & the Deputies
of the several Governments, & getting
such few of the Indians as got in
about 20 - Rhode Island & Connecticut
Straggling Showers & very hot
Fryday } The Commissioners met at the Town
21 } Hall & the Committee appointed
to make a Draft of the Speech
to the 6 Nations acquainted the Commissioners
that they were ready to [illegible] make
their Reports & the Commissioners took
it very kind & Proper to acquaint this
Board that the Goods Cloaths before the
same were Read at the Board accordingly Mr Atkinson &

were appointed by the Commissioners to
wait upon his Hon to request
him that the Committee were ready
to report their ~~Hon~~ Hon which
being on his Hon ahead of the
Commissioners Bill and read
Several Clauses they suspended
they proposed that the nights
way intended ~~to be~~ should be Postponed
if the House Proceed the Quadrilly
would be Town Hall to the
Seals & the Reports were read
Some additions being proposed &
the Additions not drawn it was
ordered to lay till the afternoon
here arose ~~the~~ the motion about
the Seals
Pleasure the Commissioners were to take
at the Interviews and of the several
Propositions of their Proposed Government
Which had been Lately in
Attending ~~the~~ Treaty ~~between~~

Knowe Kinde Beare als how Largelie
Expressed ~~[illegible]~~ Her Kings Governed
before Her Charles Good Lord
Earl als Earle ilwayes gone a
Nobler of his Howse (Determined)
Finally Her Comissioners Should take
Course according to Her Instructions
of ye Rest of her Governed beginn-
ing either als the North or
South as they Should Determine
to begin als the North Ri-
ver of Kennebeck and so forth Eastw-
ard of the County of Yorke wch no-
torierly the Most & best Peare
of the Country Whereupon with the
Comissioners adjourned till after
noone ~ The Mr: Gawen Lo
Lawfully Dined with the Lo Governor

Lo

of Ireland in the evening nothing
very Transacted by the Commiss
Several Hundred Slaves this
afternoon the wind so Hearty

Saturday 23d I had a Visit from the Respec
Committee Read Recd to day
in with which Past in the
afternoon yesterday in our absence
& Mr Cornish about appointing a Clerk &c
Then we went to the Town Hall
Examined the Stewards of the Commit
had Digested in some objections arose
Concerning Chiefly that in ought
to be Signed & only Saturday by that
if any one Particular that he should be
one Governor only was Confined in
that were many that Each Governor
had to pay to the Judiciary Record Cle
also Queried that being reminded
of the Commissioners Mr Hutchinson

Mr Dean & Coll Mainwaring desired
to alter the Words agreed to the
minds of the Commissary & Deland
Archdeacon Done it was again
read & approved of & then the
Gentlemen were desired to wait
upon the Lords Mr Jekins for
his approbation then adjourned till
monday now about 200 Indians
arrived & severall hard showers with
Thunder both fore noon & afternoon
by Invitation we Dined with Lords
Cowper after Dinner went up the
hill on the Battle of the Towers
to View the Indians then in Camp
up & the third about North West —
and by 9 the wind got in the night
at North East & rained almost all
night we went to Church in forenoon
heard Mr Jekins — in the afternoon
Mr Oglethorp — in the Evening Mr William

a Messenger from Connecticut who
Dranck in the Duke Arms Died
this Day with the Governour the
Massachusetts Commissioners Also
Dined with his Honr they were
Continued Notts Quarterly Meeting
the whole Day
24th Monday it Rained all night
& till this morning wents Notice
Town Hall about the Comissrs
met another way made for the
nominating a Clerk & many other
Affairs through which way one Western
the Comissrs of York ought to be Clerk
or not with out Correspondence
this Shews the Greatest part of the
fore noon Writing finally done
Except a Remembrance of Mr Taylor
my Cousin from Worthington & Mrs
Howard to acquaint his Honr that
the Comissrs were met & his Honr
told them he could not possibly attend

being so Surrounded with the Indians
taken and Sold to Spain. After
the Court Got Together in the Town Hall & they Examined them
Each Jon Rapwell was Sworn as Clerk
Accordingly was ordered to take Such
Evidence of the Commissioners Attendance
& Transactions as Should be given him
by the Deputy Judge who Also Ordered
Each to Enter them Regularly in
Books by themselves And the Deputy
also Take Copys of the Several Commissions
& Affidavits taken Regularly & to be
Done as Soon as Possible Whereas
the Building Two Forts for the
Safety of the Six Nations was not
Necessary which the Court Considering
of which they Differed till Some
Steps might be Taken to Effect an
Union of the Several Provinces &
Colonys in America Jamaica

being at the Lower House made
that a Committee might be appointed
by the Commissioners to Draft a Plan
for their Union — Mr Hutchinson
Colonel Hopkins, Pinkney, Smith
Franklin, Foster, were appointed
to Draft a Plan — Adjourned
with all Imaginable Speed. —
adjd till tomorrow 11 o'Clock AM
Thursday 25 met in the Lower Hall and
the Committee Report
having a Report ready on
Plan for the Union of the Colonies
agreed. Nothing was done this day till
5 o'Clock PM when his Honour
the Commissioners the Speaker and
Secretary by the Commissioners elected in
some Places with whom the Commissioners
agreed by one article Relating
to the Indians & the other by Inserting
the Albany Trades — Insisting upon

the Benefit of Carrying Merchandize good
& the Carrying Trade & exacting great
freight &c which being a Particular
thing that Related to N York
only was Carefully now objected to
Lick all Governments mostly that had
any thing to say to them Should Likewise
have the opportunity & Mr Bellew &
Mr Nicholson appointed to wait upon
his Honr to acquaint him therof
The rain that fell on Sunday &
caused such a flood that water
Encreased neer about 14 foot in
perpendicular Circle over the Banks
the River Drowned all the Low
Grounds on the Reservale
came into the City & were in Some
Place even with the Pallisadoes
Drove neer a Dozen Sloops from
their Moorings & carryd Down Stream
Seven miles from the Road only
all the Town with Rubbish & Floted
many Days afloat,

Wednesday 26th Mr. Hanson Capt. Mr. Gregorie & Hall

Indians not being ready to raise their Speech, Had repeat Capt. Mackarty not being yet come in & the Committee of Union having not yet made their Report, We rode out to view the Ground about 10 or 12 miles Returned in the afternoon Wind Southerly & very Hot, the Corn & Grain not so much damaged as was Imagined the Winter fallen about Six feet ~~Inches~~ since Mid

Thursday 27th

Met the Commissioners at the Town Hall, Settled our minds in the Business & had the Minutes to be read to the Indians as returned from the Governt with his alterations & our alterations then Read & unanimously Agreed upon & Did add Enlarged and Explained many things which was Left to the Governt to be inserted

or rate as he should think proper
which way to treat them that the
Commissioners should by Tribes of Indians
had been waiting near 14 days
to inquire upon the Congress should
see would be made Peace that
for the future their way on Account
of Hendrick & the Canajoharie Indians
not coming in &c
Friday 28th Hendrick & the Indians of
the Tribes arrived - Sworn Interpreter
to make the Speech on the morrow
to which the Governor & Assembly
the Commissioners appointed
for drafting a Reply for answer
of the Governor & Assembly which the
Draught which was read & approved
June & then directed that Paul
Mooney deliver out a Copy for
them personal & Explanation this
week up the Greatest Part of Tuesday
next when there should be
Friday June 29 the Commissioners

met as usual & Debated upon the
Draft of the Scheme for a Union &
proposed & stated (which had before
been talked of) the Printing thereof
Recommended by Mr Peters & Mr Wilcocks
on Sunday last, about 11 o'Clock
Mr Govr & Assistants & Deputies
the Said Court were ready to
hear what we had to say & then
we accordingly went to the Place
appointed which was before the Govrs
Door where were about 10 Rows
of Boards, Each Row would hold abt
20 Indians opposite & between
the Said Court & the Govr House were
placed 2 Rows of Chairs the Govr
& Council of New Jersey Seated in the
Center as they came and on the
right hand the Massachusetts next Mr
Hooker Connecticut next the Govr &
next on the Left hand Road Island
next Pensilvania & so the Delegates
of New York and the Govrs read the

Speech Paragraph by Paragraph
which was Interpreted by Mr
York Interpreter as the Delivery of
Each Belt they Signified their under
standing of Each Paragraph by a
kind of Shiver for Struggle when
the Speech or their Belt was Delivered
on Each occasion they Signified their
understanding or Gladness by Such
a Struggle & Repeated Seven Times over
for every Tribe they finished their
Speech the Indians made a
Long Pause & then Stood with
Gravity & Respect the Sub Agent of
Speaker Said they would Consider of it
it on Monday — The Commissioners
met Mr Hay at Luncheon & it being
mentioned that the Stockbridge or
Seven Nd Cans were in Town &
had no notice taken of them Mr
Hay would send Mr Wells
upon Trembling with on his Speech
to Request him of the

circumstances before they might
have a Jones Principal from Wales & Hereford
on Monday the Commissioners would
consider further of them —
& [illegible] Monday Rained in the
morning Cleard up about 10 o'Clock
Wind S.W. Southerly —
Sunday 20th June went to Church for noon
& afternoon after which attended the
Church, and the Mayor & Aldermen called
to Prayers & the Service in the
Long Prayer which was performed —
with the utmost Decency many of the
Inhabitants & Strangers one of them
Mr Thos Gilbert & one other reading
or repeated a long Prayer &
was after officiated by Mr Thos Church
Mr Prichard the afternoon Sermon
Hen morning —
Monday July 1 attended the Committee
in the Town Hall [illegible] the
Committee Appointed to wait on
Lieutenant in relation to the

Mark Bridges answer was made Saturi
Night last his Mark that is most
Indians of those Nations I have supposed
by the Maps as they Lived in that
Governmt & were not sent for by
him Treaty by him & afterwards
the Govr Conceiving it Convenient that he
would give order for their support
till that it is Reasonable that the
Commissioners should in some Proportion
give Reimburse the Cost &c
the Commissioners Desired the Report
of the Committee in relation to the
Division of the Several Tribes & Desired
further the Remainder of the Afternoon
as they did also in the Afternoon
to be Called to hear the answer
the Indians of the Nations had
to make to the Speech made
them on Saturday Last when
we all Attended were the Indians

Henry Could as before they Made
their answers in which they Exp
pressed their readyness in performing
all Covenants – and the Generality of
the Indians of Canada Expressed Great
Satisfaction with the Government
whom they had had no
Intercourse for 2 years as traded them
with freely & Cordially in neglecting
their Obligations in not Joining
Crown point & Ticonderoga in Repairing
those forts at Saratoga in Selling
Liquor to the Indians at Albany which
they Laid Directly to ye Albany Com-
missioners for Indian affairs and
Exchanging with the Indians
Castles wherein they Gave the Indians
Liquor & Cheated them out of their
Peltry which ought to Go to the
Indians Castles & Not to be Exchanged
for Liquor & Cheated from them
Johnson's Indians but he Refused
Gave & they Supposed he Could not
Drowned for they had heard nothing
of him since their Last Meeting

Tuesday July 2d Debated again on the
Scheme for a Union, and before the
Commissioners were brought up it was put
to Vote every Commissioner Proxy Voy
as their Ld were then Ready to
Vote the Question, Which had been
so long Postponed in Debate Viz that
an Act of Parliament may be
very Expedient to Obtain such a Union
and that Post- in affirmative
1. that Question all yeas Post
Commutation from that Question
was Yeas and that Post- in the
affirmative 3 from Commutation
& 2 from Proxy which did not
Vote for it in Lieu of Question
the Lord Lords with the Commissioners
when a Question was to be put and
when not Commissioners were Chosen to
Calculate some Money to pay to the
Indians in Consideration to which they
had Dissented in their Speech
to Lord ay

Wednesday July 3 —

The Committee Delivered to the Commissioners a Draft of a Speech to be made by the Lord to the Indians which was approved of & that his Honr Proposed to Lay to them in answer to which they Particularly said about the Albany Commissrs for Indian affairs to be added & approved this Honr ordd the Indians to attend at 6 o'Clock this afternoon when being all Landed as before the Speech was Delivered by the Interpreter as was also the News of Genl Amherst Expedition Voyage & Genl Wolfes Landing to Levely a Fort &c Consecutively Copy of all which Journey &c Minutes the Treaty & Speech of the Indians &c Indian Affairs & Disposition with Relation to all the Indians Said in their Speech about opening Paths without their knowledge for Traders all the Commissioners & many Gentlemen Dined at Mr Wilsons from the Mare & Proclamation of the King Duly in the Town Hall

had a great Dinner towards Evening
broke up about 6 to Speak with Indians
were very merry — fair Cool weather
this Day —

Thursday July 21st attended at the Townhall
at Hull where the Commissioners again
Declared on Oath by Paragraphs
of the Committee Report in Relation
to Collision of the Oeconomy — Agreed to
several Heads very Compliments Except
the Connecticut Gentlemen who had
there was but great Dispute Lodged
in the President Gentl but were
all ready to assist in the main
Design in the afternoon the
Governor sent word that the
Indians were Ready to make their
Last Speech in answer to what had
been said to them we accordingly
attended at his Speech Delivered by Will
some time after Sunset they were
then told that by Sunrise
Ready they must be Ready to Sail

the King's Refusal Early on Wednesday
Accordingly we got Waiting Immediately
Retired & Consulted what Steps to Persist
in or give what was Given us Under
to Relieve — This Day we Invited the Comm.
from the Several Colonies Invited the
Governr Hospital of York Mayor &
Corporation of Albany Strangers Desired
to Dine in the Town Hall on the
Morrow at 3 o'Clock that we
might have Time to go Thro' the
Committee Report for Alteration in
& Deputies before Dinner — fair Cool
Northerly Weather
Thursday July 5 — Attend'd the Commissioners
in the Town Hall Read the Resolves
on ye Committee Report — Debated Alteration
of the Several Provinces Voted Several
of the Particulars — Attended Committee
attended the Committee & made a Draught
of Report — To day before Noon of the
Situation of our Country Especially
with Regard to the Judiciary & Land
Trade Laws till Night — Very after

Gov. also Delivered the Kings Present
to the Indians which was a good
Present and agreat Encouragy many
who else were not good guns some
Extraordinary ——— in the Prime
Determined upon our Refusal &c.
the Day the Commissioners joyned & Entertained the Gov. & Council of York &
Marc. Abraham & Hercuraban &
officers & Gentlemen of Quality at Dinner
in the Town House which Stood
our walls fair Weather upon
the Hole ——— in the afternoon the Gov. & Council
to the Indian Sachems & Indians
Saturday 6 Commissioners this day as usual
was visited for the Indians to come
& Joine our Perpose, but Wicked &
Perverse for them Both & after attended
the Commissioners about 12 o'Clock 2
Sachems of Each Tribe & Some few
others Attended & were made a Short
Speech by the Governour & Gave them a Present
of Rum & Tobacco & Pipes, & Receiv'd Answer
they gave up the Name of Sosaman
a Norme Sachem of Penacook Tribe

they bad us to give them a Discussion
of our Demands, which we did Heedfully
and he said then they would send us
they perceived he was apprehensive
& Desired us not to wait — so then we
left them still consulting
& went to the House Deboted several
things — the Good Inspired us that
the Inner Judicary would not Speak
with us leave any thing to do with
the Lower Judicary so we forced to divide
the Question & permit them to answer
our Speech the Lord mend them yet
day Especially in their answer
which the Inner Judicary made
the Lord Some thing about Freemasons
which was Hard Work to Digest till
monday morning & make them Loose
answer to so they did not receive
them Desired — to hide my
Face of the Kings Ford & Coulin Cullen
the Lower Governments so this
Day Concluded — saw not Commissioners
Sunday 7 Lieut Hartley in Reference

for Ogleby in the afternoon Dined at
my Lodgings Drank Tea at the
Ferry House coming & Home
Monday 8th We on Saturday the Inhabitants
finish their Square Square Timber up
a Frame where they visited & spent a
Time & then bespoke a Coat which this
morning was brought early and Landsman
Hendricks acquainted him therewith he
came & Fitted her Body Some
young fellows Carryed her off &
held her in their Arms we went
to the Town House Called the Speaker
Council upon the Mission and Report
of the Commiss Report upon their
State of the English Colonies & Indian
Trade & then in the afternoon
had good Sailing & Pleasant with Land
The Indians that was going off to
Canada in Canoes they had not Leave
The Deputy made a Present to the
Seven nations took our Leave of them
which took up till about 8 Clock Then
Says Weather & Drilly hot —

Tuesday 9

finished the Interview with the Seale cooke & seven Indians, gave them their Dismiss from Meeting & the Commissioners, took our Leave of them went to the Town Hall & read there the Report of the Committee on the affair of the Union Passage by Paragraph & Voted them Depred for Shrewsbury to reduce them to Regularity Dined at Mr Beckmans a young Gentlemans Lodgings this Time with Coll Wendell began to think of going home & to prepare thereto in the afternoon read the Report of the Committee on the Seale of the Colonies & the Petty raised by Passage made some Little alterations & then the Report to the Commissioners Dispd to be entred on the Journal of the Commissioners Adjd at about Ten oClock & Voted to meet this Day from & Daily Hitherto Immediately do

Wednesday 10

Began Early this morning to settle all our Accts in hopes of Getting over this day but was disappointed Delaid by the Gover[n]r & Commissioners which tooke all day after[noon] & we Report for an Act of Parliament, but my stay in the Country Several Showers & hard Thunder Cleard up Cool night, & South gales all our Papers Copyd Attended the Committee at Coll Johnsons by the Assem[bly] Building forty acres to Conclusion of the Numbers Necessary for the Sumbary Hall the Colledge Sat. till 12 Clock

Thursday 11

Attended the Commissioners Made our Report Delaying Letters &c Dated the same Past Several Votes Broke up the Assy Dined

Crossed the ferry mounted Rode
to Lodwicky the half way house to
Cald to Kenderkook Baited our horses
& mounted for Kenderkook Reached
Vanfleets ale Kenderkook ab
24 Miles Lodged here 24 Miles on
our journey Rained ale night &
Wednesday 12 mounted at 6 Rode
to Spurn at Skeffield 20 miles a Town in dispute
between N York & Massachusetts
now well Settled by Irish & Scotch
Baited our horses ate very good
Cake & Cheese mounted 1/2 past 1 Rode
of about 6 miles to Shield our found
good Pasture & good Hay and
Turned out our horses & got Some Hay
to Eat Stayed some time till 4 o'clock
mounted & Rid - Hot the woods & Swam
12 Bevors 12 miles a good house for
Horses & Man & lodged Dirty all
Cloudy all day Little wind
Latter part of mounted Early 3/4 past
5 Rode Hard Rid Road 18 miles
before 8 o'clock got to Hudson

the Glasses Dined at Hastons & Remained before I
Rode to Westfield Distance
11 miles from Hastons — mounted again
Rode 7 miles to Connecticut River
at Springfield Crossed the River by
Ferry Boat up, Saw the Whites Fine Bay Horses
near 40 miles 28 of which Excessive
By mountains Rocky Swamps Hills
as bad as Ever Rode Exceeding
difficult & Dangerous Cyrus's Horse
fell in to a Hole between
Rocks & Fell Great danger of
Breaking his Leg — we were forced
to go back to a Bridge & get Drift
of Hay Stones &c for it — Several
Large Stones before we could Reload
Cloudy in the morn Rain
Clear Thick in the afternoon Shew
Drops of Rain about Sunsetting &
Fine Rainbow —
Seventh Day Rested at Springfield very
Clear Cold Part of the Day heard
Mr Williams Long Meadow Lecture
Monday 15 mounted Early Rode 15 Miles

to Scots at Palmer - Both fast here
Tarryd about 2 hours then mounted
& Rode 10 Long miles to Cuttlers at
Weston where Dined — (Mrs Hutchinson
over took at Springfield Breakfasted
with us at Scots & Left us) Rode out for
Boston an afternoon — two mounted
& Rode about 12 mile to Cuttlers at
Weston Dined with them I very
very hot Bad Ryde & Something ya
Legs mounted after Dinner Rode ab
12 miles Morning took at Sherrers
there found that family Down with
the Flux Look at Old Hains
Began with Rogers & Lost Lake to Quick
fur Like horses & men being too Filthy
will fatigued we got clean Shirts
dyed both that had not been Lain
in — Slept well

Tuesday July 16 Sets out early Rode
to Sleep at Worcester Long 15 miles
Rode with Friend by a young Candidat
Breakfasted there Showerd all this
morning we got Mounted Rode
Dea. Rogers at Shrewsbury & Staid

and very good Horses & Rode
all Night walked till 4 o'Clock Rode
Coll Williams at Marlborough
and heard Mr Pitts & Lodged very
ill Slept Little — Hundred headed
and D[illegible] & Light red mask
round eyes abt 10 — & very Clear
Wednesday 17th Mounted Before 6 —
Rode Seven miles to Baldwins at
Sudbury Breakfasted, Shaved &
Mounted & Arrived at Cambridge about
12 o'Clock Saw my Son & heard of my
Wife's welfare Dined at Coll Hasleds
and Spent the remainder of the day very
agreeably at Commencement, took my
Son with me and mounted about
5 pm Set Rode to Mr Wicks Lodged
at Farmers on the Causey the Bridge
Thursday July 18 Mounted Early Rode
to 9 miles to Norwood, at Lions Break
fast — & Rode to Putney 9 miles at Danvers
or Salem Village, Baited & mounted at 11

Rode to Ipswich Dined badly, Late & Early - Turnpike till after passed Hamilton Rode to Newbury about or Little after Sun Set Lodged at Newbury Thursday 19

Crossed the ferry before Sun rise this morning & was informed by the Ship Paul with 100 Men on Board that on Friday last Rode to North Hampton passed at Loretto where we arrived a Little after Sun Set from whence we Propose in about an hour to Proceed for Portland where I hope the same kind Providence that has attended us in other parts of our journey will conduct us in Safety to the happy Society of all our friends at Portsmouth

Very foggy in the morning Early now Clear

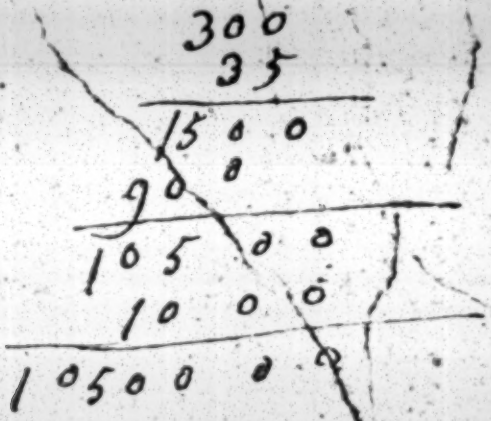
Dag	Stück	Stück	Stück	hand	Kop	Dag	Stück	Stück	Stück	hand		
Juni 19	2	2	2	2	3	Juni 22	2	2	2	2	3	
Juni 25	3	1	4	1	1	Juni 27	3	1	4	1	1	Juli
Juli												
1 Juli	1	3	3	3	2	2	Juli 3	3	3	3	2	2
	3	2	3	3	2	2	Juli 4	2	3	3	2	2

Bank

Stages My Horse

from	Baldwins	to	Williams	miles 12
from	Sleamy	to	Harrington	15
from	Scotts	to	White Springs	12
from	Tylers	to	Flags & Stafford	8
from	Lewis's	to	Mathews	11
from	Gloucester in Virginia by Ferry	to	Churches	20

Book 5
Prop 2
Alia 1:10
Geom : 6:2


300
35
1500
900
10500
1000
105000

Present: Mr

Henry Holland
Robt Livingston Jr
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
John Collins
Philip Livingston
Evert Wendell
Henry Vandenbergh
Dan Van Dyck

} Esqrs Comrs

At a meeting of y Commissioners of y Indian affairs in Albany the 13th of March 1724/5

Five Sachims of Cachnawage & Scanwradie in Canada Coming arrived here made the following Speech before y Comrs by Ondatsiago their Speaker

Brethren We are now mett together and desired that some of the Magnats Sachims might be present, at this meeting and are glad to see afew of y here, we hope you do not Expect y we shall Speak in fine polished words. Since we are but youngsters. our ancestors understood affairs better then we, for we shall speak in plain terms and tell you our minds freely. in what we are going to say— which we ought to have done Sometime Since, So hope you Excuse us, it seems that our friendship and amity Declined as if we were no Brethren, therefore we do now come to renew it, at this place wch is the seat fixed to treat about publick Matters & do now kindle the fire up gave a belt of wampum. —

Brethren There has long since been a strict friendship between you and our ancestors, and now is between us we five Sachims of Cachnawege two whereof have been accepted as Children of this Govern^t to declare & make known unto you what mischief ever shall threaten you, one whereof is Since dead in whose stead you have appointed another. who is now here to acq^t y^u what he knows Concerning matters of moment & gave a belt

Brothren Lat: year the Gov.r: nott: of Sachims of ye Six Nations
[illegible] did renew y.e Covenant with us, and Spoake
in a peaceable manner which was very well done
we desired us to that we Should use our utmost Endeavr:
to appease y.e Western Indians to Gett peace with Engld:
at our Return home wch: what Lay in our power till
we were prevented by y.e y.e news arrived of y.e English
had cut off a Cattle of y.e Ottowa Indians. then we were
ashamd to act further in y.r: affair. Since we were
taken as Spies of your Country and were pointed at. by the
Indians who told us we were at peace, and went there
whilst they are in a Bloody war. if you had writ to y.r:
Govr: of Engld, and he had kept his people from
Insulting y.e Indians our Endeavrs might have had y.r
desired Effect. we did what we Could but you have not
kept your word to acqt: y.e people of England. gave a
belt.

Brothren When you appointed D Cazihow to be a Chief of
this Govermt, you desired him to let you know whatever
Should occur in Canada in Relation to y.e publick affairs
and now he is Come on purpose to tell you that we are
Informd then when his Ex.y: your Gov.r: was here last
Summer, he desired y.e Six Nations for Liberty to build
a trading house in Indian Country, the Indians appointed
the place at y.e west end of Ontario lake, on w.ch his
Ex.y y.e Gov.r: Said it was no proper place and Insisted
Strongly to have it built at y.e mouth of Onondago
River near y.e Cadaraqua lake, w.ch at last y.e Indians
Consented. now is that trading house to be built at that
place. (which is the only passage of y.e French to go to y.e from
Montreal to y.e far Indians and Land first possess by y.e
Iroquois therefore we come to engage you that [illegible]
to make Peace between us and you & that you be Friends for
[illegible]

& the Gov.r of Canada is strongly Resolved to break down
that house and if he may receive any Encouragement from
you he will Soon do it. we therefore desire you to keep y.e Trade within your ancient
Country and then you may get better Rec.s for all the Furrs and Skins
you have for this may Interest your trade. therefore it is best that there
be no house built and y.e French may be Supplied on that side
as it has been at present — since Canada is Cold and Country

peace keep the toads within your walls or somewhat than
you may gett Some Covert. But Else for there will
be no longer peace then untill that Covering house be
Built, and then you'l gett no more belts, and
you'l be ye occasion for yourselfe gaw[ge]belt of
black wampum

Brethren We are witnesses that ye onnondagas Some
years Since accepted monr de Longuiel Govern. of montreal
as a Child, but as they had no Convenient place for him
to Reide in, they went thither & Built a house
there, on wch Colle Schuyler went thither & demolished
that house, Since it was a breach of Covenant Chain
in ye onnondagas for Consenting that building, and so
agreed it Should be broake down again wth ye Indians
in Canada took it ill, that ye french Should not dwell
among ye Indians, now if you build a trading house
at ye mouth of ye onnondage River you may Expect ye
french will break it down as Colle Schuyler
did that at onnondage wch we like all very well
gaw[ge]belt
Then the ye french Indians Said the Inaquas

Brethren our ancestors Lived all in one Country and were
one people but it seems Every one is gone where he pleased.
and it fallen our Lott to be Setled in Canada, you
sent us Lately a belt of wampum that we Should
keep ye Covenant Chain Clear inviolable wch we promise
on our Side to do. and do Expect you'l do from it on your
Side according to your promise

You for the base & perfidious Action committed
this Summer by some of your people on many of
the Maj.ty Soldiers & Subjects at att time when
we thought no ill of you, Especially since we
had not long before cultivated a good understand-
ing between our Brethren of Engl.d & your
Several Tribes, that you should be at peace Amongst
yr selves, and had on that score made a free
and open path for you to come freely to this
place & trade Gave a Blanket —

It is true as you say that our Ancestors in their
first making the Covenant and friendship have
prudently foreseen that no mean accident or
mischief that should be Committed or happen
either on the one side or other should make
a breach of that Covenant, but that must be
understood of such Acts as are done on Surprize
or in heat of blood, but this base Action has
been done deliberately and with a Design as
we suppose to break the Amity and good
Understanding that has been long since between
Us and to Stop up the Road that has been made
open and Clean for you to come hither gave a Belt
But such base Murders as this should be
punished on the Comitters of them, wch we should
have required had you not come to mediate and
reconcile that Affair, and since you do come
and acknowledge that this murder has been
Committed by some of your vilest people & Without
your Consent, We shall at your Instant Desire
our Govr to forgive you that Injury on Condition
that you promise to become Security to Deliver up

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To Justice such of your people as shall for the future offend in the like nature, and we do now accept of the Signa mentd of the Man as a Token of your Repentance and Sorrow for what is past Give a Belt

It is with great Concern that we must tell you how little regard you have to your promises and engagements your several Tribes made to Lately to this Govermt & in particular to the Govermt of Boston, A new Instance of your breach of these premises we have had no longer than yesterday, by your telling us as an excuse that your people in presence of going to War with England to assist the Eastern Indns. they came on our frontiers and killed on of our people, by which we plainly see that there is no Dependance on any of your promises, for no sooner you return home but you are put on by the French to any thing they please to molest us, but do expect that you will faithfully perform all your former Engagements & promises you have in such solemn & publick manner of your own accord entered into with this & the neighbouring Govermts & in particular that of Boston, for if you will have a free & open Land we expect you to demean your selfs peaceably towards all his Majs Subjects and perform your promises which we have always done on our Side Give a Belt.

They Answer that they have with Attention heard what we have Said and do faithfully promise to perform their Engagements, that they are not fully

Engaged

Impowered to promise to become security to
Deliver up to Justice those of their people who
transgress for the future, but that in Relation in
particular they shall communicate to their
Sachems when they gett home and bring an
answer assoon as possible

Albany 29th Septem. 1725.

Sir

We have been honoured with yours of the
17th Instant & your Messenger whom we have
detained four days expecting the arrival of
the Cachnawage Sonedax & Skawnnadee
Indeans with whom we had a Conference
yesterday in Relation to the Govern.t wch
being ended, We told them to have red. seven
hundred of Wampum from them whereby they
desired to treat w.th your Govern.t wch they did
acknowledge, on that we acquainted them that
you are to have a Treaty about this time, with
the Ind.ns engaged in the War, and that you had
desired us to receive any Message they had to
deliver you, that you kindly accept the Testimony
of their Amety and good affection towards you
They would deliver their Message in presence of Coll.o
Schuyler & not to us without him alledging that he is
your Agent, perceiving they were not enclin'd
to deliver their Message w.t out him, We must take
leave to refer you to him who we doubt not will by
this opportunity acquaint you w.t what they came
to say. We heartily wish we did lye in our power
to serve you in Relation to this Ind.n War, We have
propos'd to them that some of their number should
go and pray you a visit at Boston but can't find that
any are enclind to go tho we assured them of your friend-
ship & kind treatm.t they w.d have them, We hope you will have
success in making a firm and lasting peace w.t them
Ind.s & respectfully remain

Sir

Your most Obed.t Humble Servants

Philip Livingston
Henry Rensselaer
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker

Present

Jonny Holland
Robt Livingston Jnd
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Abm Cuyler
Ph. Livingston
Evert Wendell
Henry van Rensselaer
David van Dyck

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany ye 16th day of March 1724/5 129

Present from the Comrs to the Sachims of Cachnawage & Schanondee

Brethren

We heard the speech you made us last Saturday, We are glad you explained your selves so clearly, and cleared up the mistake that happened, which is to our Satisfaction, and that you are come to accompany our Chiefs hither to inform us of the French designs, that you do not speak in such a Stile as you saw your Ancestors could do, yet we are pleased to find you as honest men as they were, and that you speak your minds freely & in plain terms, & do well to renew the friendship that has always been between us & your Nations, at this place assembled to treat about publick Affairs, and that you have made up the fire here after your manner, which we do in like manner in your Castles, and do expect you will keep firm to your former promises & engagements as we assure you we will do ours, give a Belt

Brethren The Union & friendship that has been between our and your Ancestors, and now is between us, which we expect you'll keep Inviolable, We have long since been informed that there are six Sachims at Cachnawage out of which number two have been accepted by us as Citizen of this Government and are glad that one of them is now come to do his Duty & to acquaint us what he knows Concerning matters of moment in relation to publick Affairs, and do thank you for informing us

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After the Com.rs had ended this Speech they asked whether they had no other news? D Canehoge said— I am come hither and have undertaken this Journey on purpose to Inform you the Com.rs of the Designe of the French that they will clear Cayuga the Fearing house your Gov.r intends to build & what to tell you that the Gov.r of Canada has about five months ago sent Carpenters to Cadaraqui to build two Vessels there who are continually to be employed to bring Beavers &c. from Tehjagara as far as they can be brought thro the Lake in them and then to be taken in Canoes and conveyed to Montreal viz. that he designs to build a strong fort at Tehjagara and another Vessel above that shall to bring Beavers &c. thence hither

May it please your Excellency

Albany the 22.d March 1724/5

We hope this may find your Excell.cy in perfect health We imbrace this opportunity to acquaint your Excell.cy that a few days since arrived here five Sachims of the French Ind.s from Canada who Inform us that the Gov.r of Canada designs to break down the Fence your Excell.cy intends to build at the Mouth of the Onnondage River, and that he has sent Carpenters to build two Vessels at Cadaraqui to transport all the Beaver & peltry from Tehjagara thro the Lake as far as they can go down towards Montreal and there to empty them in Canoes to bring them thither as also that he intends to build a strong fort at Tehjagara aforesaid, and a Vessel above that shall as may appear by the enclosed minutes. We have answered them in the best manner we are able, which we hope your Excell.cy will be pleased to approve of, we can't but expect that the Gov.r of Canada will use all possible endeavours to Intercept our Trade with the Far Ind.s and will by all Experiments to frustrate your Excell.cy good Intentions for promoting the Interest of this province, & the Gov.r of Canada puts his designs in Execution in building a Fort at Tehjagara the French will draw all the Ind.s there and that will effectually and make void all the Attempts that have hitherto been made to Increase our

Trade

[illegible] which we can never expect to be preserving if this Treaty can't be prevented to be made where there your Excell. will be pleased to use proper methods with our Governors not to Consent any Settlement to be made by the French at that place, as Experience & your Excell. wise Remonstrance & Opinion shall direct. In presents to represent this Treaty will be further now then Necessary to be made, We take leave to repeat what we said in our former Let. to Sir Jon. Clerk that a Settlement at Tiechnerogua would be of service to it seems plain to us that if no Settlement be made among the Six Nations we will in process of time lose most of our best & Truest Friends and then in Course all the Trade with the Indians will remain ——

Present
Henry Holland
Peter Schuyler
Jacob Wendell
Robert Livingston
Evert Bancker
Peter Fyck

Esq.rs Com.rs

At a meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 11th of Nov.r 1725

Five Sachems viz.t two of Onondage one of Cayouge and two of the Tuscaroras being as they say Deputed by the Sachems of the Six Nations arrived here who Sent to have a Message which is as follows

That they are sent to Inform this Board that a Lieut. from Cadaraqua came this Spring at the Same the Castle w.t Letters from the Gov.r of Montreal to Jean Coeur Desiring him to acquaint the Sachems of the Six Nations that Mons.r Vaudreu. all Gov.r of Canada was Succeeded by a Nother & that the Gov.r intended to build at the mouth of the Onondage River near the Cadaraqui Lake, and that the Gov.r of Canada sent the Nother to tell the Gov.r of Oswego to build the Fort Strong ~~the Spring~~ for he designd to build this Spring five Vessels at Cadaraqua and a Fort at Jagara, and when these Vessels & Fort are built he intended to Demolish and Destroy it

Whereon the Five Nations answered Jean Coeur that the five Nations and the French have been in a bloody War together which Continued for Eight Years very hot on both Sides, at last the French offerd Terms of peace & accomodation on that we & we could not well trust them that after

our

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

In manner when any such thing was offered prisoners were exchanged on both sides wherein no Consideration was had of any prisoners and we sent his home, and that it was stipulated that he should not make War for any frivolous thing as Beavers and furrs, for if he should break down this house a bloody War may ensue upon it, and therefore desire the Govr of Canada, to prevent all Quarrel & Controversie between him and his Brother Corlaer not to build those two Forts at Cadarackqua & Fort at Gagura, but to live in peace with his neighbours & to use his endeavours to get what Beaver & Skins they can without making War on that occasion, and that their Brethren may do the like shall desire their Brother Corlaer to desist from his Design in building a Fort at the side of the Cadarackqua Lake that you may live in peace & trade together, for if a War should ensue we shall endeavour to accomodate that matter that you may not destroy one another but live like Friends together & desire that neither of you may at the first Agreeing that Blood be not shed among us in our Country, & would beg our Brother Corlaer to hearken to what we propose for we shall take particular Notice whether our proposalls be taken in any Regard or not & this the Sachims have sent a large belt of Wampum, they add that they have given Jean Coeur a Belt of Wampum to send the Govr of Canada & to him taken a Copy of this proposition in writing & is gone to Montreal with it.—

The Sd Sachems also say that the Sachims of the six Nations sent by them a String of Wampum and Spoken that they desire to meet his Excellcy their Brother Corlaer at Albany about the first of June & treat with him about matters of great Consequence & renew the Ancient Friendship but before that time they'll send an Express to time a certain Day—

The Comrs Answer

We have heard your Answer with surprize & Sorrow, and can not but wonder that the Sachems of the six Nations Suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the ffrench &

the

And forts built by order &c. demo. A Line of a
pallisado upwards of 1000 Rod. each. through the
same has been fairly putt[illegible] Negotiate to agree.

Had on asking those Inds. Ans. to their Demands
were Eastwards. Their Answer was in the presence
of Gov[r] Landzeuile the whole Country of Lacadie
or Nova Scotia Excepting only the Isle of Arapolus
Royall notwithstanding this Country of Lacadie
belongs to the British Crown & these unreasonable
Inds. was Countenanced by the Sd Gov[r] & Numerous
Company of French who Incouraged all the Discourse

The Sd Inds. told us plainly that they would have
no peace wth the Sd New Government unless all the Said
Land was Delivered up the Fort Demolished, the Church
of Horridge walk rebuilt & the plunder there taken
returned & their priest restored to them who was
Cald in that Action at the head of our Inds. Enemy
as he hath often been before

We Demanded an Answer to our proposal made
to the Gov[r] of Canada in writing to prevent any
mistake, he answered he would not give any
such answer under his hand, That at the same
time he had not Encouraged the Ind[s] in the War
notwithstanding the Contrary was proved by many
Letters of his to the priest Dalle & other papers
and Letters taken of the English at several times

The Sd Gov[r] on a Demand of the Captives answered
as for those in the Ind[s] hands he would do nothing
as for those in the French hands we should have
them paying what they cost & we could not have
them without purchasing of them at any price
Then

Their Master was pleased to Demand and the
present Conjuncture in many Exceedingly
advanced from the Original or first Cost & yall
which is plainly appears what Hards Hyps and
Intolerable Burthen his Majes Good Subjects lye
under, being Wee were like brute Beasts than
Men & Christians to call aloud upon all Men
under the same Same King to lend a helping
hand to gett the aforesd. Governmt. out of this
Unjust War

Sign'd Sam.ll Thayer
Wm Dudley
Theodore Atkinson

At a meeting of the Com.rs of Jrd. affairs
in Albany the 6th May 1725

Present
Henry Holland
Johs Cuyler
Evert Banker
Wm Hil: Livingston
John Collins
} Esq.rs Comrs

Resolved to write the following
Letter to his Excell.cy the Governour

Albany 6th May 1725

May it please your Excellency

We have the favour of your Excell.cys of the 27th
March & 22d April, As to the Intelligence we red from
the Canada Gov.r we submit it wholly to your Excell.cys
Observations, but think it our Duty to send it your
Excell.cy in the same Colours it comes to us, rather than
seem to have been guilty of any Omission in things
of that Nature which only time & Experience will
Determine, that Story seems to be Confirmed from
two Nations as appears by a Message they lately
Sent, Copy whereof we do Inclose

We shall (as much as lyes in our Sphere of Action)
Discountenance the French Indns in Transporting Skins
and Acq.t the Ind.s that it is your Excell.cys pleasure in

The Abenakis answered, that they demanded that their French Missionaries should for the future be unmolested; that no proposal should be made them to receive Ministers; and that suitable presents should be made to atone for Father Rasle's death, the destruction of their Church, and the injuries done them during the War.

The English promised to report to Boston what they had heard.

Abstract of Letters respecting the Abenaquis.

Abstract of letters of M. de Vaudreuil and Father de la Chasse respecting the Abenaquis report, with the recommendation of the Minister thereupon. 24 April, 1725.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil was directed last year to sustain the Abenaquis, to continue to demand of the Governor of New England to cause the English to retire from their lands and to let these Indians alone.

He transmits copy of the letter which the Governor of Boston sent him, and of his answer thereto; although that governor expresses himself with much haughtiness, M. de Vaudreuil is persuaded that he is extremely anxious for peace with those Indians, who are unwilling to consent to it unless the English restore them their prisoners and lands, and on these conditions he will employ his influence to induce them to come to terms.

States that the Abenaquis have not ceased harrassing the English since the close of October, 1723, with a view to oblige them to quit their lands. Those of the River St John have joined the Micmacs, whom they induced to resume the arms they had a year ago laid down; they have burnt five or six English houses near Port Royal, killed eight or ten Englishmen, took as many prisoners and drove the garrison into the fort; they had determined on attacking Cançeau, but a great many vessels lying there, they had postponed the execution of their project to another season; eight of them had attacked and captured an English bark after having killed the crew.

Those of the village of Panoümsqué, who had not done any thing since the commencement of the war, three years ago, being now excited by our domiciliated Indians of St Francis, whom he sent to them in the spring, have killed and captured one hundred English, with fourteen vessels laden with salt and fish.

Those of St Francis and Becancourt, aided by some Mohegans, continued sending out war parties since the month of March, 1724; the Hurons of Loretto joined them; several Iroquois of the Sault and the Mountain also took up arms with pretty good success, and it is to be hoped that the mass of these villages will espouse the quarrel of the Abenaquis.

On the twenty-third of August last, the English, accompanied by some Indians called La Porcelaine, arrived at Naurantsouack, under cover of the brushwood and long grass, and came on the cabins unawares. The village was without pallisades, and the Indians thought themselves secure, owing to the care they took to send out scouts; the last of these who had come up the river had not seen any trails of the English, who were coming through the woods,

and whose arrival was made known only by a discharge of musketry; the Indians were then in their village to the number of only fifty warriors, who, having taken up arms, made a few moments' resistance.

Father Rasle, an ancient Missionary of the Abenakis, on whose head the English had last year set a price, having gone out of his cabin, the English fired a volley at him, by which he was immediately killed, and the Indians flung themselves into the river. One hundred and fifty persons are all that were saved of this village; twenty-nine of these were warriors, who were so indignant at the death of their Missionary and the profanation of the sacred vessels belonging to their Church, that they would have gone in pursuit of the English the next day had they not found themselves without arms, powder and clothes. They had the affliction to witness the burning and plunder of their Church and wigwams.

They arrived in Canada, to the number of one hundred and fifty persons, in a deplorable condition. He had received them and furnished all the aid they stood in need of; he will have their subsistence continued during one year to enable them to lay out plantations at Becancourt and St Francis, to supply the warriors with means to continue hostile operations.

All the Abenaquis have assured him that they were going to adopt measures to make the English feel the wrong they are guilty of, in retaining their lands and prisoners. The domiciliated Iroquois appear to entertain the same sentiments.

The English, thus harrassed, will perhaps get tired and let go. It is most important that they do not become masters of the River Naurantsouack, which would bring them too near Quebec, and place them in a position to make a flank attack on the Colony. Besides, it would be to be feared that were this territory to pass into their hands, the Indians, whose property it is, would feel irritated in consequence, and consider themselves abandoned, which would detach them from the French.

He will follow the orders given him as to the course to be pursued, and direct his attention to terminating the war. But if the English are sincere in their desire for peace, they must raze their forts on the River St George, and conform to the limits laid down in one thousand seven hundred, it being certain that the Indians will not cease hostilities so long as the English will be encroaching on their land.

Though the English have already spent considerable sums to gain over the Iroquois to their side, they have not accomplished their object. They expended in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, twenty thousand crowns *(écus)*, without producing any effect.

Deputies from the Five Iroquois Nations have assured him that they will not take up arms against the Abenaquis; and in order to retain them in these favorable dispositions he has sent Sieur Joncaire to Niagara and the Senecas, and, according to the news he shall receive, will dispatch Mr de Longueil to Onnontagué, where he has considerable influence.

Those of Sault St Louis and the Mountain have not responded to his intentions, though they have organized some successful parties. He hopes shortly to make them act with more vigor.

Father de La Chasse, Superior of the Jesuits in Canada, observes, that the fund of Two thousand livres, allowed from the Western Domain to assist the Abenaquis families whilst their husbands are at war, has, up to this time, produced a wonderful effect, but the hundred and fifty persons arrived from Naurantsouack require greater assistance; and if the war be continued this fund must be augmented by an equal sum, as well to assist the newly arrived families as to aid in supporting the wives and children of those who have been a long time

domiciled. This will induce the Warriors of the two villages of S[t] Francis and Becancourt, amounting to two hundred and eighty, to aid their brethren. But without such assistance, affairs will languish, and the Abenaquis, after some feeble efforts, becoming accustomed to Canada, and only occupying themselves with hunting and providing for their families, will forget their Country; those of the two villages of Panaoumské and Medocteck, who are contending for their lands, will abandon them, and the English will thereby become masters of their entire Country. The death of Father Rasle has not discouraged the Indians, but they have need of assistance, and the most effectual mode of furnishing it is, to comply with their wish for an additional two thousand livres.

This augmentation appears necessary, and should the King not create a new fund to meet that expense, it is proposed to take these two thousand livres from the four thousand granted out of the Domain to the General Hospital at Montreal, the appropriation whereof is to determine this year.

Abstract of M. de Vaudreuil's Despatch.

Abstract of M. de Vaudreuil's letter respecting the interview between the Abenakis and the Deputies from New England; with the approval of the Minister thereof. 7th August, 1725.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil reports that the Governors of Boston and of Pescadouët sent him some delegates to Montreal.

He knew from their commission to him that their business was limited to obtaining the surrender of the prisoners within his government, and demanding of him not to assist, nor to afford any aid to, the Abenakis and other Indians who are at war with the English.

In respect to the prisoners, he gave for answer that he should have those surrendered who were in the hands of Frenchmen, who had ransomed them from the Indians; and in regard to those with the Abenakis, he had not the disposal of them.

To the demand respecting the aid to these Indians, he answered, that he had never supplied them any, and that the annual presents to the Abenakis and all other Indians, our allies, to whom the King is graciously pleased to grant yearly some token of his benevolence, could not be looked upon in that light.

Those two objects not appearing to him of sufficient importance to justify the expense of such a deputation, he told the delegates that if they had nothing more important to communicate to him, he was surprised they should be put to the trouble of so long and perilous a journey; that they were free to return whenever they pleased; that he would furnish them an escort lest they might be attacked by any party of Abenakis; Whereupon they answered, that they had other matters to communicate to him.

On the next day, they presented him a memoir containing only the two first demands; some vague complaints regarding the assistance furnished the Abenakis, whose dependence on the Crown of England they attempted to prove.

allowed by the Excell.y & Council for a Smith
a Ct. besides for Six Months but in Consideration
that they are both Smiths this Board allowd
them that Money and five pound for Tools
to be left there

At a meeting of the Comrs. of the
Indn. affairs in Albany the 5th. of
June 1725 —

Resolved to write the following Letter
to his Excellency Gr.t

May it please your Excell.y

We have been honourd w.th your Excell.ys favours
of the 12th May in Obedience thereunto We sent Laurens
Claese the Interpreter to the Canondages to acq.t the Sex
Nations that your Excell.y cou'd possibly not meet them here
this Summer but that your Excell.y will certainly meet
them early next year at this place as may appear
by the Inclosed minutes. Two Smiths are also sent to
Ononeage to work for that Nation & allowd them 25:-
& 25: for tools to be left there

Mr. David van Dyck has excus'd himself of
being a Comr. any Longer, & has taken his leave from
this Board, have nothing to add at present but that we
are w.th great Respect

May it please your Excell.y

Your Excell.ys most humble & most
Obedient Servants

Peter Schuyler
Henry Holland
Rene van Rensselaer
Joh.s Cuyler
Evert Banker
Sh: Livingston

At a meeting of the Comrs of the Indn affairs in Albany ye 11th June 1725

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Present
Henry Holland
Colland Cuyler
Peter v Brugh
Evert Bancker
Wm Livingston
Jno Sander Rensselaer
} Esqrs Comrs

Lawrence Claese the Interpreter being returned from Onondage where he arrived the 27th of May & found there Sachims of the Onneides, Tuscaroras Cayuges & Sinnekes who were there at Onondage had treated w Mons Longueil Lieut Gor of Canada and acquainted the Sd Sachims w. Seven names or Strings of Wampum for each Nation that he was sent by three of his Excell Gor Burnet Esq. & so from the Comrs he acquaint them that his Excell could not possibly meet them this year but will the next and what he was further ordered to tell them as per the Instructions Delivered him.

The Gov. seem well pleas'd w the Message he delivered and said they were very glad that his Excell their Brother Corlaer stood by his word, only to erect a trading house and not a fort as they were afraid he intended to do and that they had nothing against his building a house for promoting Trade.

The Sachims of Onondage Cineyde & Tuscaroras do Return his Excell thanks for sending them Smiths according to their request last year they have been in great want of them ever since that time, and will make them very welcome.

The Sachims acquainted the Interpreter that Mons Longueil had been there and departed from Onondage 25th of May, and had made to them a propositon to the following Effect

Brethren

When I was last at this place I thought never to come here again but am comanded by the Governor of Canada to visit you at this time and take this Opportunity to tell you that he has heard you had lost many of your Relations since I was last with you and do Condole all the Dead of the Six Nations as well those you lost in War as those that died & gave a Large Belt of black Wampum.

MICROFILMED 1957

Children

I have heard that you are very jealous of his
wch is the Cheifest reason of my Errand. me that
the Govr has sent me Rather I hope that the Old
grudge that has been between us in the War we ha
against each other of Eight years Continuance may
be ever forgott for since that time the two Towns
have been pleas'd to Conclude a peace & to live
amicably together, as we have done ever since
that time and do now promise for ever to keep
inviolable the peace we then made, and may hope
you will the same from you have a Belief

I seems that there remains still some hatred
and malice in your heart ——— of that bloody
War wch has been between us, but if you have any
regard for the prosperity of your posterity, I desire
you may forget the old difference that has been
between us and you and I promise on our Side to —
transmit to the memory of our Children to observe the
greatest of peace & friendship wch have been
between us & we are obliged to perform (my Down
fall) ——

Children

Live peace as well at home as abroad & hope
that the friendship that has been between us
for some years past may be of a long Continuance
that our Children may rejoice & reap the benefit
of it, when we are Dead & gone, therefore
I have brought my Remains of the old Grudge
or you cannot see them not on the ground
for then it may be seen again, but in a fresh
stream of Water that it may soon wash away
that the Water may be Clear have a Belief

I acquaint you that I am going to Treat at
your House by the Juniatas Country, thence
to Augusta where I'll have a good Stock in hand
well for Trade, and Design to sell Goods

Cheaper

Cheaper then formerly, Soe as well as the fare
ane will be welcome ye buy there when you have
occasion. for Tabacco sayd to build two Vessels in
the Lake for transportation of Goods to and from
the Sd Trading house

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian affairs in Albany the 11th day of July 1725

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Mehd. V. Rensselaer

Resolved by this Board that Summons be forthwith Issued and directed to the Sheriff of the City & County of Albany to Cause the following persons viz. John Schuyler Stephanus Groesbeck Nicolas Bleecker. Cornelis Cuyler Hart Hanisen Edward Collins Davd Schuyler jun. Johs Rosboom jun. & Gerrit Rosboom jun. to appear Before any two or more of the Comrs in order that they may be tendred the oath Mentioned in an act of Generall assembly of the Colony of N: york Entituled An act for the further and more Effectuall prohibiteing the selling of Indian goods to the french, the Sd warrant were Signed & Delivered to ye Sd Sheriff who brought Before this Board the said persons Except John Schuyler & Gerrit Roseboom Jn. who refused to take the said oath &c. as also Jacob Verplanck

1725.

herewith sent; and that you do not upon any account whatsoever discourage or discountenance any of the parties who have exhibited complaints of grievances they lye under. My Lords Commissioners further acquaint you, that if you don't forthwith comply with their directions in this manner signify'd to you, they shall think themselves obliged to represent this affair to H.M. [*C.O.* 195, 7. *pp.* 139–142.]

June 24. **670.** Petty Expenses of the Board of Trade, Lady Day to Midsummer. £116 0*s.* 8½*d.* [*C.O.* 388, 78. *f.* 119.]

June 24. **671.** Stationer's bill for same. £65 10*s.* *Endorsed*, Read July 6, 1725. 2½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 78. *ff.* 123–124*v.*]

June 24. **672.** Postage for same. £23 6*s.* *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 388, 78. *ff.* 126, 127.]

June 24. **673.** Coal account for same. £29 7*s.* 10*d.* *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 388, 78. *ff.* 127, 128*v.*]

June 25. Boston. **674.** Address of the Lt. Governor, Council and Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay to the King. This your Majesty's Government after many unjust and insufferable abuses, depredations, and insults committed by the Indians; instigated and excited by the French King's subjects, and more especially by Monsieur Vaudreuil Governor of Canada, were obliged contrary to their own inclinations to enter into a war with them which has now continued these three years and is become almost insupportable to this Province, by reason of the excessive charge thereof, besides the great loss your Majesty's subjects have sustained both in their husbandry and fishery and in their other business by sea and land, the slaying and captivating many of your Majesty's good subjects which is owing to the conduct of the said French Governor, and the wicked practices of the Jesuits, and other Romish priests, although the said Monsieur Vaudreuil has often by your Majesties Governour and Lieutenant Governour been wrote to on that head, and of late Commissioners were sent from this your Majesty's Government to demand of him to withdraw that aid and assistance he has afforded to our Indian enemys, notwithstanding which, and all the measures that have been taken to induce him to desist, he still goes on, and even while the Commissioners were in Canada the last winter, the said French Governor (as he had often done) was exciting and persuading several other tribes of Indians to the war against your Majesty's subjects of His Province: as the Indians themselves informed them after much expostulation on this head, with the said Governor, he had the assurance in behalf of the Indian enemy to insist upon it, that this Government

1725.

should quit and abandon all the forts and towns for the space of thirty leagues on the sea coasts within the grant to this province, from your Majesty's Royal predecessors which has been settled and peopled more than seventy years, in which tract of land groweth most of the timber fit for building ships and masting your Majesty's Navy and the said French Governor countenanced the Indians, then in his presence in their demand of the whole country, or territory of L'Accadie or Nova Scotia, excepting only your Majesty's fort of Annapolis Royal; and that the British subjects should not fish in and about the sea coasts, whereby they would be stript of the most valuable branch of their trade and an unspeakable damage happen even unto your Majesty's Realm of Great Britain in both these Articles; and altho' it was strenuously urged by the Agents for this Province upon the French Governor, that his conduct herein was a manifest breach of the friendship between the two Crowns, and the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht whereby all Nova Scotia or L'Accadie was surrendred up according to its ancient bounds or limits, to your Majesty your heirs and successors for ever, and the French King's subjects to have nothing to do therein; yet the said Governor has constantly a French Officer in the pay of the French King at the head of the Indians who resides in your Majesty's Dominions and we are informed by some of our captives, he hath been so inhuman as to suffer some of your Majesty's subjects to be murthered and burnt after they were taken. And upon this Government's demanding by their Commissioners your Majesty's subjects captivated by the Indians and in the hands of the French at Canada, the Governour of that country refused to deliver or return them, unless they were purchased and that at an exorbitant price; so that it cost the relations of some of those distressed people upwards of fifty pounds apiece for the recovery of their friends who are bought and sold and treated more like slaves than Christians. We would with all humility represent to your Majesty that the plain design of the French Governour in this management is to deprive your Majesty of your just sovereignty over those tribes of Indians, and to prevent your Majesties subjects settling in those parts of the country, and supplying your Royal Navy with masts plank and timber of all sorts, and threatens the destruction of the Fishery on the whole coast of L'Acadie and as far westward as Piscataqua River; all which would not only be an unjust diminution of your Majesty's rightful and extended dominion in North America but also prejudicial to the several Provinces and Governments therein, and even to the trade and commerce of Great Britain. And inasmuch as your Majesties Colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut are covered by us, and the towns of this Province are a barrier and security to them, and your Majesties commands have been heretofore given to your several

1725.

Governments of the Massachusets, New York Connecticut and Rhode Island for furnishing their respective quotas to each other in case of a war, and pursuant thereto we have made application to them for obtaining their quotas in the present war, yet we have not been able to prevail with them to furnish the same altho' this Government have heretofore supplied a considerable number of soldiers for the defence of Albany, within the Government of New York when in great distress by the enemy, We therefore humbly supplicate your most gracious Majesty that you will please to renew your commands to those Governments for that end, and that your Majesty will direct your Governour at New York, to use his interest with the Six Nations of Marquois bordering upon his Government to joyn with us against the Indian enemy. *Signed, by order*, Josiah Willard, Secretary. $1\frac{7}{8}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 10. *No.* 182.]

Att a meeting of y^e Com^d for
Indian affairs in Albany y^e 6th
Septr 1725.

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Ph: Livingston
Henry v^n Rensselaer

We take Leave to Inform your Excell^y that on Saturday last Coll: Myndt Schuyler & Capt Lydius returnd from Canada, who where that day Under the oath provided by act of Assembly to be taken by those Suspected to have Traded with the French Kings Subjects for Indian goods wch oath they took they inform us that ab^t three weeks ago 150 Indians are gone from Montreal fighting towards N: England. and that they came through the Camps of 140 Indians near Chambly who Design to go thither; but thought those last would turn back. they tell us that the French and their Priests publickly assist & press them to go to war.

That the Sachims of the Six Nations are arrivd in 20 Canoes at Montreal who at their arrival were Saluted with the Discharge of ye Canon. That the french are strongly fortifying the Town of Montreal with a Stone wall. That great Quantities of Arroods are Cantinually sent from hence to Montreall they having Seen Several Cap^s—

Marte Vedder & Comp^a are Returned from ye Sinnekes Country and the Smiths from onnondaga as for particulars we beg leave to Refer your Ex^y to Coll^o Renselaer & Schuyler with our best Respects wee Remain,

May it Please
Your Ex^y
Your Ex^y most humble
and most obediant Servants

Hen: Holland
Peter v: Brugh
Evert Banker
Ph Livingston
Hend: van Renselaer

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It is Resolved that a Letter be Inviteing & an Expresse be sent to N: England Informing the people there of the two parties of Indians that are on their march to their Fronteers

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Ch. Livingston

Att a meeting of y Comrs of Indian affairs in albany the 7th day of September 1725.

The Sachems of the Sinnekes appeared before the Comrs who Informed them that Eleven Sachems of their Castle Canossadage & six from onnahee are gone to murther Sachems of y others 5 Nations to Condole y death of y Late Gov of Canada mons Ramzay & they would not go

Honoured Sir

New York 18th Sept. 1710

We have thought fit to repeat to you Daily expectation we have had to be prepared by this time to proceed to the Execution of the Service wherein we are to be employed against Canada, but the Wind having been Contrary ever since our arrival in this Harbour, we have not been able to get out of it, but this day except three or four Ships which are gone before, the whole Fleet is under Sail, and we hope to get out of the Harbour this night or to morrow morning at farthest, and Sir Hovenden Walker has Orders to Sail with the Fleet under his Command directly for Boston, and from thence to Proceed to Quebec, where he is to Land the Troops under the Command of Brigadier Hill, and to Attack Quebec by Land, while we Attack it by Water, and we hope by the Blessing of God to be Masters of it in a short time after our Arrival before it. We have Advice from Boston that Colonel Vetch is Arrived there from England, and that he Assures them that Her Majesty is Resolved to Reduce Canada this Year, and that Forces will be Sent from England for that purpose early in the Spring, which Advice has Encouraged the Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to Raise a Body of Men to Joyn the Forces from England, and Attack Port Royal in Nova Scotia by Land, which we hope will Facilitate the Reduction of that Place, and Secure the Conquest of it to the Crown of Great Britain. We have Advice from Governor Dudley that the Indians of the Five Nations are Assembled at Albany, and that they Declare they will Joyn with the English against Canada, and that they Expect we should Land some Forces at Crown Point, which we Design to do, and hope to Effect it in our Passage to Quebec

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Philip Livingston

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian affairs in Albany this 10th day of September 1725 145

Lieut Colle Stephanus Groesbeek being arrived from Montreal Informs that Board that as he was past Lapreirie on his Journey hither an Express came to him from the Sachims of y Cahnawage Konda and Skawinnadie Indians with Seaven hands of wampum to desire a message that they would be at this Place abt the first of october next and desired them to meet here but Coll Burnet the Govr of Boston and the Sachims of y Six Nations.

Gentlemen

Albany 10 Sept 1725

Since our last of ye 6th Instant, we are assurd by one of this place who arrivd last night in 13 days from Canada, that ye 140 Indians we Informd you Lay Encamp'd near Lumbly hath design to go out ag^st your frontiers are actually Returnd home partly by ye Persuasion of people of this place and partly by their Neighbours that of 150 Indians said to be out are gone to Cadarackui yet we hear their number is uncertain neither can we be Informd whether they are in one Body or in parties but we are told that one party of nine and another of 14 Indians are out who design to be skulking about the Settlem^ts on the north side of ye Lake gray Lock is Leader. & we hope these two parties may be discover'd & defeated by your outscouts to prevent their future attempts that these Indians are weary of ye war and would long since have Come to terms of peace & submission if the Govr of Canada & his priests did not Encourage & Solicit them on ag^st ye people of your Govern^t, it will be a great Satisfaction to us to hear our advice be of service for ye publick as we heartily wish it may be, the Inclosed is from ye Govr & Council we desire you to Convey it them with all possible dispatch. (as also this Letter for his Excellency) it being as we suppose of Consequence to the Kings Service We Remain

To ye Justices of peace at Kinderhook

Albany 10 Sept 1725

We should think it a neglect of our Duty as we have been Commanded by his Ex^y Govr Burnet late Govr to Represent from time to time in Relation to Indian affairs not to Inform you without loss of time of a Message this day Brought & delivered us by order of this place (who arrived last night in 13 days from Canada) who delivered us Seaven Hands of Wampum from y^e

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ye Sachems of Cachnawagy Rondax & Kaninnadie Indians Liveing in Canada: desiring thereby to Speak with you & some deputed by you, but ye Govr of Sachems of ye Onaties at this City by ye inclosed Could not but about what Subject this proposed meeting is to be we Cannot Informyou. that the said ye some Sachems of ye Cahnawagy Indians were at Cachnawagy so that it is Conjectured that there may be some proposalls made of a peace between You & them. which we heartily wish may be Compassed to a happy & desired issue we hear y^t ye Indians themselves are weary of this war but are vigorously Set on & Supported by the Govr of Canada & their priests. we write by this Express by Saml Bleecker directed Informing y^r of Motion of ye Enemy. W^ch we desire you to Send to your better Information. we intend to advise his Ex^cy Govr Burnet of our proceeding in this affair which we shall on our Return will Approve of by this we Remain in all Respect

To ye honble Wm Dunmore
Lieu^t Govr of Maryland & Virginia

your very humble Servants
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Ph: Livingston

MICROFILMED 1957

Discours des Iroquois qui sont venus pleurer à part de M.r de Ramezay a Montreal le 10.e 9bre 1725.

1.er Discours. 1.er Collier.

Cette Coutume établie parmy nous de pleurer les morts, et de couvrir leurs Corps, a laquelle nous ne manquons point lorsque nous perdons quelqu'un, ou quelques parens, est si pleine de sens jours quelle sert d'ablier nos ancestres nous l'ont laissée nous venons aujourdhuy suivant cette coutume regreter avec vous M.r de Ramezay gouverneur de Montreal, et vous témoigner a tout la nation Iroquise de la peine dans nos Cœurs lorsque nous sommes, en Comparant notre perte avec celle

Et ajouterent au Collier un petit paquet de Castor, par lequel ils Continüerent.

Nous avons aussy appris la mort de Madame de Longueüil nous essuyons par ce faible nous les larmes de nos yeux couvrons avec le Corps de sa femme,

Reponse aux Discours des Iroquois par M.r de Longueüil le 13.e 9bre 1725.

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2.de Reponse par un premier Collier.

Je vous suis obligé mes enfans de la peine que vous avés prise de venir pleurer la mort de M.r de Ramezay que nous regrettons tous et qui merite de l'être cette marque destinée que vous donnés a vos parents, et vos amis après leur mort, est un témoignage des sentimens que vous avés pour eux lorsqu'ils étoient vivans, je suis bien aise de vous voir toujours suivre cette coutume de vos ancestres on doit autant de Respect pour des usages si anciennement établis Je vous exhorte de les pratiquer toujours comme vous les avés reçus de vos Peres.

M.r de Longueüil les remercie en son nom.

Je joins ma voye a celle de M.r Le Général pour vous remercier en particulier de la part que vous avés prise a la perte que j'ay faite de mon Epouse, je n'y puis assés

2.e Discours par un
2.e Collier

Sur ce second Collier je regrete
votre Terre et tous ceux generalem
qui sont morts dessus, tant les
anciens que les Chefs de guerre,
les Guerriers, les femmes et les
Enfans, aussy bien que ceux qui
ont peris au loin dans le nombre
desquels nous mettons le fils de
Mr La Chaumigniere notre
Enfant qui les mort du Coste
des Testes plattes.

2.e Reponse par un
2.e Collier

Sur votre second Collier nous
regrettés matiere et generallem
tous ceux qui sont morts dess
aussy bien que ceux qui auroie
peris dans leur pais Eloignés
au nombre desquels nous mett
le fils de Mr. de la Chaumigni
Jevous remercie mes Enfans
et comme je ne doute point que
les mesmes malheurs ne Soyen
arrivés parmis tous tans pa
les maladies que par laquel
je regrete aussy votre terre,
Je joins mes Douleurs aux Vôtr

3.e Discours par un Laquel
de peau de Chevreuil

Nous nétoyons votre maille et
nous tachons de la rendre aussy

3.e Reponse par un Calum
de pierre rouge

Sur votre troisieme Collier
vous netoyés ma maille, et

propre qu'elle estoit auparavant.
comme apres la mort d'un pareil
malheur, quoy que grelle beaucoup
on ne peut guerre a la magnificen
nous voulons seulement Les moyens
de maniere que les gens daffaires
y puissent travailler commodement.

la rendre telle quelle estoit auparavant la mort de M. De Clauza, j'y
feray la meme chose de mon costé
je la rendray plus propre que je
pourray, afin que lorsque nous
nous viendrons visiter nous puissions
y estre a fois tranquillement l'un
avec l'autre l'esprit en
Joumenin a l'egard de la perte
que nous avons faite.

4e Discours par Mr 3.e
Collieu

Dans ce Collieu nous pretendons
Rallumer le feu des affaires qui
nous estoit eteint par la mort de Mr.
de Ramezay. Habandonnés
donc par votre esprit a la tristesse
rassoyés vous autour de ce feu
lorsque jl sera besoin pour vous
travailler tranquilement aux
affaires qui pourront vous subvenir
tant icy chez vous en Etrangers.

4e Reponse par Mr 3.e
Collier

Je vous remercie de mes en fans
du soin que vous prenés de
venir Rallumer le feu de nos
affaires eteint par la mort de
Mr de Ramezay j'aura y soin
de l'entretenir de mon costé
afin que vous le trouviés
toujours prest a vous recevoir et
que nous puissions
lunemble
ardeur travailler dun esprit
tranquille aux affaires.

5e Discours par Mr 4.e
Collieu

Dans ce 4e Collieu nous vous prions
monpere de ne pas enpirer non
plus que vos guerriers de vous
faire quelque grandes quelles

5e Reponse par Mr 4.e
Collieu

Vous minuités par ce Collieu
aussy bien que mes guerriers
ane me point enpirer des

puissent estre que cela ne vous empesche point d'escouter et de repondre tranquilement a tout guerriers afin que les uns les autres vous puissiés sans trouble travailler aux Grands affaires

Ressentiment de mes peines quelque grandes quelles puissent estre, je vous en abandonne pour moy et pour les miens je pense bien que Ce Conseil peut vous estre necessaire je vous invite d'assister a toutes vos assemblées avec un Esprit Egal dans vos plus grandes afflictions afin de pouvoir conduire votre jeunesse dans la prudence, je vous exhorte aussy principalement vos guerriers a vous Couler tranquilement sans vous troubler les Uns ou les autres de quelque affaire qui vous puisse arriver.

6.e Discours par un 5.e Collier

Depuis que le grand arbre de Montreal est tombé il semble que vos Esprits ayent été ensevelis avec luy, le Soleil a été obscurcy de des Nuages sombres vous derobe depuis Cet temps la Le Ciel a voulu que par le Collier de mon pere nous nettoyons le Ciel de tous les brouillards qui l'obscurcissent et nous Rendons au Soleil la lumiere pour qu'ils puisse nous Eclaircir comme ce devant dans toutes les affaires que vous aurés dans la suite.

6.e Reponse par un 5.e Collier

J'espere mes Enfans que vous profiterés comme moy du soin que vous prenés de Chasser les Nuages qui nous ont caché le Soleil depuis que le grand arbre de Montreal est tombé, la lumiere que vous rendés au Soleil vous sera Commune Elle nous servira pour Travailler a Comance la Bonne Vie qui doit Etre entre le pere et les Enfans, et j'en finiray au

7.e Discours par Mr. 6.e
Collier.

Les peaux de Cheureuil passeront
pour un Collier et feront ce
nombre de sept Colliers

Ainsi par ainsy je le repete a qui
en Visage depleurer les morts dans
son origine nous le leurons de nos
maitres Voicy le septieme et les
sept Colliers par le quel nous
vous donnons une medecine douce
pour mon pere, Mr. de longueuil
et vous Mrs. et officiers pour
appaiser vos douleurs Interieures
dissiper votre Bile, et rendre
l'esprit a ceux qui l'auroient perdus

7.e Reponse par Mr 6.e
Collier

Je suis tres sensible a votre —
medecine que vous m'avés donné
par votre septieme Collier elle a
eu tout l'effet que vous en desiriés
elle a appaisé mes douleurs
interieures elle a dissipé ma bile
et ma rendu l'esprit, presque en
son semblable mes enfans —
afin que nous ayons le Cœur —
aussy net les uns que les —
autres, et que Cela repande sur
les affaires ausquelles nous
travaillons l'esprit de tranquilité
et de paix.

8.e Discours par Mr 7.e
Collier

Mon pere par ce Collier nous
debarrassons le Chemin d'icy chés
nous nous ôtons les pierres et les
bois qui peuvent le rendre difficile
afin que nos enfans lorsque les
siens nous viendront visiter il n'y
trouvent aucun embarras et que de

8.e Reponse par Mr 7.e Collier

C'est une tres bonne chose que vos
enfans de Nettoyer le Chemin d'icy
chés vous jamais nous ne soions de bon Cœur
avec vous pour en travail, jouir de
soins que de mon Coté nous ne
trouvions jamais aucun embarras
vous n'aurés qu'a venir quand
bon vous semblera soyés aussy

pour sortir nous venions aussy chez vous plus facilement lorsque le sujet de la Traitte ou des affaires nous y appellera.

9e Discours pour un 8e Collier

Sans Cesollier mon pere je suit la maxime de nos ancestres qui avoient toujours un flambeau allumé lequel ne reposoit jamais et etoit toujours prest a marcher quand il arrivoit quelques affaires, Jen allume un chez vous demeure ayez soin que je ne le teigne ou que je ne le rendorme afin que si vous apreniez que quelqu'un portant la hache contre nous fut en faux prisent ce flambeau et marchassiez jour et nuit pour venir et venir donner aux, et que nous puissions nous mettre en Etat de nous deffendre.

9e Reponse pour un 8e Collier

Je ne voit rien de vos ancestres qui ne me paroisse tres sagement pensé et ce flambeau que vous plantés chez nous y pour que j'en me le teigne jamais, et jamais ne le repose en sur Maxime bien etablie; jen accepte les conditions avec plaisir, si — japrends que quelqu'un fasse ait de mauvais dessein contre vous je vous promets de faire prendre sur le champ ce — flambeau pour en donner la part a qui il servira de guide et de vous faire avertir de ce que jaurai appris contre vous, Je trouve cela si bien mes sans que jen allume un particulierement chez vous que vous ne laisserés de votre costé ny éteindre ny soir dormir que vous prendrés le droit chez qui vous conduira droit chez nous. Sil arrivoit quelque mauvaise nouvelle Vitme

propres oreilles.

10.e Discours pour un paquet de peaux razées.

10.e Réponse pour.

O Nous vous remercions mon pere de nous avoir fait sçavoir la mort de M. de Ramezay, et nous vous prions de recevoir ce paquet que nous étendons a vos pieds sur de la porcelaine,

Il y a rien a repondre a ces remerciemens

11.e Discours pour quatre ornaches de porcelaine adressé aux Iroquois du Sault,

11.e

(Un autre aux Iroquois du Sault St Louis et [illegible] a repondre [illegible] ches de porcelaine)

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

O Vous vous souvenés mes freres qu'autrefois au Sault pour nous encourager nous étions nommés trois Aniers qui envoient joy de la part des Cinq Nations Iroquoises, et du Gouverneur de Montreal pour Juiller les Abenakis de St. François et des Sauvages de Sonio a Orange travailler a la paix nous sommes moins que les Abenakis — qui sont deja allés allegnant qu'ils avoient lieu de se mefier des anglois dont ils avoient déja des traités, mais que ci

jls Souhaitoient la paix jls pouvoient
venir eux mesmes y travailler montrer a
devant leur pere, quils Navoient
point besoin de notre Secours et quils
Si tireroient bien d'eux Affaires
Voyant Cela nous leur Repondimes
mes Enfans nous voyons bien que
vous Nétes pas moins entelés
que les Anglois, et que nous
perdons notre temps, ainsy nous
nous Méslons plus de vos affaires,
nous Etions Saché mes freres
et vous nous racommodatés l'esprit
par 4. Brasches de porcelaine
nous vous en remercions aujourdhuy.

12.e Discours par un paquet de peaux Dours

Vous nous promites mon pere
Lors que vous nous parlates de
L'Etablissement de Niagara de
nous faire donner les marchand.s
a rompre raisonnables et nous vous
priames de nous tenir Parole
parolle d'y faire vos Reflexions
et dépescher que le Castor ne
passat a Coté notre fils. M.
de Joncaire y fut la premiere
année tout alla bien nous fumes
tous assés contents du prix qu'il
y avoit sur les Marchandises
poudres, et Balles dont nous avions
Besoin mais depuis ce temps la-

12.e Reponse par un Sauv.e de 8 pots d'Eau de vie.

Jay écouté mes Enfans les
plaintes que vous mavés faites
sur la Cherté des marchandises
poudres et Balles que l'on vend
vend a Niagara; je suis dans
le Dessein d'y remedier, et
c'est pour Cela comme on vous
Cela deja dit que jay fait
Construire deux Barques pour
le moyen desquelles on Cuide
les Frais que l'on fait a
transporter les marchandises
en Canot, mon dessein Etoit
aussy de faire Bastir une
maison a Niagara pour y

...nous y a envoyé des gens que
...ne connoissons pas ny vous
...en plus avec que nous pouvons
...que lesquels Nous Vendons plus
...leu quon a Jamais fait. nous
...sur prions donc Mon pere davoir
...ilié de nos guerriers qui sont les
...res et de Nous faire donner a
...meilleure Marché dans a Niagara
...a Katarakouy et a Montreal

en pouvoir mettre en deuil
autant que vous en pourrez
avoir besoin, jauray soin
aussy que lon Menuoye
dans Celuy cy a que des gens
que vous Connoitrés et me y
aussy dont Vous Serés Contents
prenés donc patience et dites
a vos guerriers qui sont les
miens que jauray Egard aux
representations que vous me
faites de leur part.

3e Discours par un petit paquet de peaux donné

Il a pour mon pere, a M.
Lindsay, et a M: de Langueuil
nous decouvrons je ya voire
Couverte, personne de vous ne
figure combien nous Sommes
sur Gidigenes, nous vous
ions dauoir pitié de nous de nos
femmes, et de nos Enfans en
vous faisant donner Un peu de
dre, et de Balles pour notre
Subsistance, et la leur.

13e Reponse par
L. de poudre et
L. de Balles

Je suis touché de la misere des
plusieurs de Vos autres guerriers
qui ne pouvés plus Chasser
pour faire ny pour Entretenir
les femmes et les Enfans
Sous de Ce Nombre la, je
Voudrois pouvoir Vous secourir
plus que je ne fais Soyés
persuadé de Ma Bonne
Volonté, et Recevés
ce peu de poudre et Balles
qui est tout ce que je
peux vous donner a present.

14.e Discours par un g.e
Collin

Mon pere nous la premiere
par le Collin que nous auons
releué le nom de la grosse Ruche
qui Travaillois parmy nous aux
affaires, nous l'auons donné a son
petit fils qui est icy present
pour le prion dauoir pour lui
les mêmes Bontés et de le regarder
comme tu faisois son grand pere.

14.e Reponse par un g.me
Collin

Je suis bien aise mes Enfans
que vous ayés pensé a releuer
le nom de la grosse Ruche qui
etoit considerée parmy vous et
parmi nous cest bien fait de
nauoir pas laissé ce nom la
enterré plus longtemps il dém
chiroy son petit fils pour le
releuer, je le regarderay
comme je faisois son grand
pere pendant que je le Viuois, et lo
que dans la Ruche il Viendra
je jauray pour luy les mem
Bontés.

15.e Discours par un 10.me
Collin

Comme l'age de ce jeune Enfant
a besoin dappuy nous Allerons
par ce Collin la Chaudiere, son
Tuteur le Sot Conseiller, cest a dire
qua sa place il parlera dans
les Conseils Jusques a ce quil soit
en age de Travailler par lui
meme aux affaires

15.e Reponse par un 10.me
Collin

Vous ne pouuiés a mon avis
faire un meilleur Choix que
celuy que vous aués fait de
Chaudiere pour Servir dappuy
a l'Enfant du jeune la grosse
Ruche, cest un homme dun
bon Esprit qui le Tournera a
bien, La Chaudiere cest un
que je Reconnois pour le plus
Ancien capable de Travailler
a ces Hommes affaires, apprendre

les requêtes doit faire pour
remplir le nom qui le porte, les
taches de le blondre, ces diables
là.

16ème Discours pour vos
11èmes Collins.

16ème Réponse pour ces jeunes
Collins

Il que le jeune La grue Cuche
en le nom est considéré parmi
les nouvelles manquer pour la
part de la Chaudière nous avons
les rentiers pour leur service
second appuy et de Conseil aux
Seaux de Kanalgiokaux.

Tournais par moins Cinq
rencontres dans le Chois que
vous aurez fait de Tournisaly
pour leur service de second
appuy, ces un homme estimé
dans votre Nation et pour moy
aussi je l'exhorte de vouloir
me point démentir sur —
la réputation de son pupille de
déporter toutes les fois dans
donner le même Esprit qu'avoit
son grand pere

17ème Discours pour deux
petits Paquets de peaux
dours

17ème Réponse pour ces
Barils de huit pots d'eau
de vie

Il faut les Guerriers mon
ses elles Dames qui j'adresse
vous pour vous prier de tous —
venir ces 116. de Jonçaires
les anciens tant que les

Je vous ay déjà prié à
plusieurs fois mes Enfans de
ne point vous accoutumer au
mauvais discours de quelque part
qu'ils puissent venir, mais
puisque malgré cela vous estes

dans notre pays. Nous sommes
tranquilles nous ne craignons rien
arrivé ; si quelque mauvais
nouvelle nous pouvons être
que pense tu mon fils de ces
qu'on dit crois tu que cela soit
vray. je vous rassure et vous
ôte les soupçons que tu pourrais
avoir nous donnons continuellement
nous le pleurs encore mon père
de nous lui y va avec luy du
forgeron

long jours prêts et vous allarmez
sur les moindres bruits que
vous entendés je veux bien
pour vous tranquiliser que vous
apprenié M^r. de joncaire
votre fils. je suis Roy de
voir la confiance que vous
avez en luy je consens aussy
volontiers que vous emmeniez
un forgeron travailler le bien
afin que je ne sois dégoutté
pas de demeurer avec Vous.
Et que vous puissiez l'avoir
longtemps.

18eme Discours au
Sauvages du Sault St Louis
du Sault au Recolets,
et aux abenakis par Mr
Celles

Et fait les Sauvages
ya cy nommés qui
repondront aux 2 Colliers
suivants

Nous vous prions mes
frères et mes enfans, de ne
point vous troubler des
Mauvaises Nouvelles que nous
avons lûes du fort de la
Centinne, Nous avons appris
que le grand Castor avoit
déjà engeulé une partie de

vous tous en general tenés tous
seulement tranquilles sur votre
Valle. empechés que votre jeunesse
ne se disperse jusques a ce que
nous en ayons veû, la confusion
comme nous sommes les plus
avancés regardez toujours du
coté de nos Villages, Jusques
a ce que nous venions nous
avertir.

19.eme Discours
du Saulteux.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

At a Conf
Henry Pollexfen
Esqr Vice Adm. Byron
Jno Bamfield
Jno Cranfield
Esqrs Commissrs
&c &c &c

At a Meeting of the Comrs of
the Roy.l Navy at Mr Cary's ho.
26th of September 1712.

There being this Day Summons'd Capt.n George and Thos Carey being arriv'd at this City last night appear before the Board say to be ordered to enquire concerning some Affairs of Trade since there are so often reports spread among

Sir We desire you to Repeat unto us the treaty that has been between the Queen of Virginia & his Indian Allies our several Nations. which Capt.n Geo. Carey Says he will So agreed on as it was Dated. then they Said by Okanasoo their Speaker Brother as things

made a Treaty with the Gov.r of Virginia in the year 1722 in behalf of the Cherokees & Catabaws of that Govern.t in which Treaty we engage to be Faithful to the Gov.r Being in Canada, who have been our great friend and without our Consent

have Entered into that Treaty Nor Since Do we mis-
like, there as they look on this. & matter
Time & Progress but we hear they are
both sent home

We desire it be that Care be taken
either from Canada or from any of our Castles
& without our Consent & Order, and Apprehen-
sion any of our people should come over
the Limits prescribed by our Treaty elsewhere
and should be taken Prisoners We desire
they may be sent home as those Inconvenien
have been sent back from thence.

We desire that they will keep that
peace and Treaty which was made between

them Gifft and us in ye mean time, which we
promise to do on our parte, for ye either of us
should break it, it might be with our Ruin
gave a Belt to Confirm the peace and to
keep the Covenant Chain bright and Clear
y^t it might be grown Rusty

Brother Corlaer We come to make our Complaints to
you that we are but poor having no powder
we have bought as much as we were able to
purchase, but it proves so bad that it will
hardly give any Report and when it has
been one night charg'd in a Gun we can't
fire it;

Brother Corlaer We desire you not to sell us such bad
powder for the future we have often com-
plaind on that Subject and now all the Six
Nations in General Gen^ll of that there
may be good powder sold them, for it is a
great Deceit to sell a Commodity that is not
good especially powder which is our chiefe
support

Brother Corlaer We in behalf & by the expres command
of all the Six Nations Desire you to have Com-
-passion on us and our young Men to supply
them with powder Lead and Flints to go hunting
for they are not able to buy it, and your Loss
cannot be great for the Skins they get must
All to be sold & not
all come here gave a few Skins

Brother Cotton We desire you to receive this epistle
with favour as it is our meaning not to write to
you to upbraid you with any miscarriages
or disorders that have been among you only
that we can not be silent to make you acquainted
with your own evil doings. those things
that have been lost at Chinnedage have
made this present work for which
you think it is you may reprove them
for which cause we thought it good
& our Conscience
unto us desired to write a few things
as the Consideration have which we have
conceived to be for the welfare of Sion
and that there might some mischiefs
arise from it by the Enmity of Satan
& since that it is left there because our
brethren are drunk
they might commit some mischief to our
brethren or they to them which should grieve
us very much, if you are inclined to keep
this reckoning please and bid such a course
that our young men often there with out consent
to buy render but some & them buy rum
with those shew they designed to buy cattle
but instead of that
render they get drunk &
are

[illegible]

are troublesome to prevent any mischief.
we desire you will for the future bring
there provider instead of them which we
may sell, for ten here Gave seven hands of Wampm.
We beg you to supply us with provisions
during our stay here

Present
Henry Holland.
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Henk. v Rensselaer
Philip Livingston

At a meeting of the Comrs of
the Indn affairs in Albany the
6th Day of Sept. 1725

Seven Sachims of the Caghnawage
Skaruminde and Oneidaes being arriv'd this
Day, appearing before the Board they were
in Grace welcome by seven hands of Wampum
who after that said
Brethren You told us but now that you were very
glad that we are safe arriv'd at this place
while many accidents might have hap=
=pen'd to us in our Voyage, Either by
Water or otherwise as it is the place
appointed between you and the five Nations
for the place to treat about publick affairs
We do not come unawares but have sent
seven hands of Wampum as a Letter before
to acquaint you of it, Our Chief business
that we are come about is to treat with the
Gov.r of New York & Boston, Wherefore necessary
you to provide us with a Convenient Room
to lodge in and to meet about the Business
we are come for that we may deliver our
Mind-Songs about it may be? We have no Wampum
to give you in Return for this Present you've given

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

are troublesome: to prevent any mischief
we desire you will for the future bring
there powder instead of Rum which we
might perhaps have gave seven hands of Wamp.m
We beg you'd supply us with provisions
during our stay here

At a meeting of the Com.rs of
the Gov.r affairs in Albany the
27.th Day of Sept.r 1725

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Henr.k v Rensselaer
Philip Livingston

Seven Sachims of the Cachnawage
Skenundere and Conoax being arriv'd this
Day, appearing before this board they were
made welcome by seven hands of Wampum
who, after that said
Brethren We are glad to hear now that you were very
glad that we are safe arrived at this place
while many accidents might have hap-
=ned to us in our voyage either by
Water or otherwise as this is the place
appointed between you and the five Nations
for the place to treat about publick affairs
We do not come unawares but have sent
seven hands of Wampum as a Letter before
to acquaint you of it, Our Chief business
that we are come about is to treat with the
Gov.r of New York & Boston, Wherefore we desire
you to provide us with a Convenient Room
to lodge in and to meet about the Business
we are come for that we may deliver our
Message as soon as may be? We have no Wampum
to give you in Return for we desire you'll excuse us

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The Comiss.rs Sais

We have provided a Convenient house for you with provisions and other Necessaries you shall have occasion for during your stay in this City the expect you'll deliver your Message this afternoon—

Answer of the Comr.s to the Speech the Governour made yesterday —

Brethren We are very glad to hear you'll endeavour to prevent the evil Reports that are comonly spread among you but the only way is then not to hearken to what shall be insinuated in your Ears by bad persons who endeavour to delude you and breed a Division among you

What you say in Relation to the Gov.t & Comp.a we shall send a Copy of it to our Gov.r & he will no doubt send it to him but we must exhort you not to suffer any of your people to go beyond the bounda=ries fix'd and agreed to by the Treaty of peace you made with that Governm.t in 1721 and that will prevent all Jealousies you have of the Brethren of that Governm.t for we are certain they will never molest you if you do not excite them to it and it will alw=ays be expected that you answer for the mis=chiefs that shall be comitted either by your people or those for whom you are become Security—

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Security, to keep them all from going
over the boundaries stipulated, and you
will then do what is expected from you
by the Govern.t of Virginia

We are sorry to find that you are so
impoverished that you are not able to purchase
powder sufficient for your men to go a hunting
and that what you have bought proves
so extream bad. We shall acquaint our
Gov.r of it, and desire him to write to
England that better powder may be made
for you, but we conceive that the greatest
Reason of your poverty is occasioned by your
going a fighting against people who
never do molest you, and it were far better
for you to mind your hunting and that
would enable you to buy what you may have
occasion for

We shall acquaint the Gov.r of your
Request for a Smith to reside at Onondag
he will no doubt send one to work for you
and as many Nations as he can supply
We are glad to see that you have such a
Concern for the peace and good understanding
that is between us and you & to prevent all
mischiefs that might ensue by occasion of
your people in Drink at the new trading
place on the Onondage River, We shall desire
our Gov.r to prevent traders to sell any Rum
to any of y.r five Nations but only to the
four Ind.s but they shall supply you there

1750

with powder and Lead if any of your people should have occasion for it, if our Traders should have no Rum to sell to the Far Indians they can't well get Skins for their Goods

I desire you to be kind to all Traders that shall go to trade on the Onondage River or Lakes to encourage and invite all Far Ind.s to carry on their trade w.t our people, they being able to supply them much Cheaper then the French can do

In expectation that you will be civil to all our people that may come among you we shall supply your present urgent want & necessity of Ammunition to enable your people to go a hunting and have order'd that you shall receive three barr.s powder Lead and flints

The Indians said

We forgott yesterday to tell you that the Senikas Bellows that is at Onondage wod and not suffer any further Service if the Gov.r should be so favourable to us as to allow us a Smith. We hope he will send us a pair of Bellows, it beginns to be cold time Brother to have them before winter sett in.

We expected that you would send our proposal we sent Virginia to our Brother Corlaer & desire him to forward it to the same to the Gov.r of Virginia. You have recommended us to keep our Treaty and Friendship we hope & expect he will do the same, those that Brings us evil Reports do probably

bring

Bring him the news, We desire he will not hearken to it——

You have recommended unto us we should be kind to your people, that do you to you trading in our Country we hope you never hear any Complaints that we insulted any of them nor any of the Inhabitants We promise to give them all the Encouragement in our power & assist them in what we are able; We return you thanks for your kind supply of powder lead and flints.

The Com.rs ask'd the Indians what propositions Monsr. Le Gueli had made to them in their Country

D'Iberville said we have already told—— Lawrence Claese that proposition wch we don't not but he acquainted you with, but we omitted to tell him that as we Longuil was going away & we had answer'd him. He said fathers I desire that you be not surpriz'd when any blood shall be shed on the Onondage River or at the side of the Lake for we and the Englesh can't well abide one another, so you not meddle with the Quarrel but sit still smoke & be under D'Iberville desir'd to have sent a belt of Wampum to Canada to answer the Govr. there to the above proposition wch imports that they are very much surpriz'd how he can propose such a thing that they should strangle in the Blood of their Brethren in their own house & Country & not take any notice

Notice of it, how he could expect it should be
he makes no mention of his Ind.ns who are
numerous whether they would stay at home
or be concern'd in any quarrel that shall arise
if you have a mind to fight! go to sea and fight
where you have room

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Banker
Philip Livingston
Henry Cuyler

At a meeting of the Com.rs of the
Ind.n affairs in Albany the 20th
Day of Sept.r 1725

The Sachems of Cachnawage Kondaxe and
Skawenadie Ind.ns came this day before the Board
and laid down seven strands of Wampum to wipe off
the Tears after their manner) of those who are in
mourning for the men who some of their wisest
people have killed this Summer at Saraghtoge
and are come to heal that breach

Brethren We shall begin with telling you that our
Ancestors have very prudently forseen in their
first entering of peace & the Covenant of friend-
-ship together, that when any accident or
mischief should happen either on the one side
or other, should be a breach of the Covenant
and friendship but that it should be reconciled
and made up by the Aggressors in the best
manner it can be done

Brethren Our people have Committed a barbarous murder
in killing the Man at Saraghtoge, tho' do acquaint
you it has been done without our Order or knowledg
but as they belong to our Tribes we are answerable
for that mischief and breach and desire you'll
forgive

Notice of all, how he could expect if wholes
he makes no mention of his Indns. who are
numerous whether they would stay at home
or be concerned in any quarrel that shall arise
if you have a mind to fight go to sea and fight
where you have room

At a meeting of the Comrs. of the
Indian affairs in Albany the 20th
Day of Septr. 1725 —

Present
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Robert Livingston
Richard Ingoldesby

The Sachems of Cachnawage Kondaxe and
Skawwnadie Indns. came this day before the Board
and laid down seven strands of Wampum to wype off
the Tears after their manner of those who are in
mourning for the man who some of their vilest
people have killed this Summer at Saraghtoge
and are come to heal that breach

Brethren We shall begin with telling you that our
Ancestors have very prudently foreseen in their
first entering of peace & the Covenant of friend-
ship together, that when any accident or
mischief should happen on either the one side
or other, should be no breach of the Covenant
and friendship but that it should be reconciled
and made up by the aggrieved in the best
manner it can be done —

Brethren Our people have Committed a barbarous murder
in killing the Man at Saraghtoge, tho' we acquaint
you it has been done without our Order or knowledge
but as they belong to our tribes we are answerable
for that mischief and breach and desire you will
forgive

forgive it and pass that fault over, and desire that you will put the coal from your faces that you may well and sit in the Light, that we may see one another with joy and gladness, we have brought an Indian woman to give in lieu of the man you lost, for it is not our custom to pay you for the death that is committed

Brethren You desire one life for another, we accept of your desire, for the sorrow and grief of the man you have lost, but for a Medicine we lay down this belt of Wampum to heal & Comfort your heart, that mischief has been Committed on the score of going to fight ag.t England, for the young men are unruly & can't well be kept from assisting the Eastern Ind.s ag.t England therefore we desire you to use your utmost endeavour that no body may be sent to this war.

Brethren We have had several Conferences Concerning the welfare of us all, and you have always given us the honour to be the chiefest of Indians living in Canada, and therefore we desire you to forgive us that murder that has been committed by some of our rude people, that in everlasting oblivion and that it may be forgotten & not upbraided or Reproached with that the path may be Clear & open for us all & free from all Stones & Stumbling Blocks and that whenever we shall meet one another it may be with kindness and friendship we shall Wampum

The Com.rs told the Ind.s to have received seven hands of Wampum from them whereby

then

They desired to treat w.th the Gov.r of Sasgak and Boston & the Six Nations at this time, that they went Notice according to their desire to Boston but the Gov.r there has sent word that he is to have a Treaty with the Ind.s engag'd in the War about this time, and he desir'd the Comm.rs to receive the Message they had to deliver in Relation to that Government wch this Boarda now ready to receive

To which the S.d Ind.s made answer that they would deliver their Message to this Board in Case they would send for Coll.o John Schuyler Agent for the Govern.t of the Massachusetts Bay, that they had done in Relation to the Govern.t of N.t York, and they had agreed to treat with them alone in Case he could not be present here; The Com.rs told them they would not consider Coll.o John Schuyler's being present but had reasons to suspect he would not come, and if they would not deliver their Message as desired by the Gov.r in Boston they might expect this Board would alienate from of it, and they might do their Business with Coll.o Schuyler alone; that no person would rather than to doing, but had one thing more to offer, to desire them that if any of their People were enclin'd to go to Boston to pray the Gov.r there a Visit they would be well entertained and kindly received

Present
Henry Holland
Peter v Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Henry v Rensselaer

At a meeting of the Com.rs of Ind.n Affairs in Albany the 29th of Sept.r 1722

The Indians

We have considered on the Propositions you made yesterday & can in few words to repeat to you

They desired to treat w.th the Gov.r of Nfolk and Boston & the Six Nations at this time, that they
sent Notice according to their desire to Boston
but the Gov.r there has sent word that he is to
have a Treaty with the Ind.s engag'd in the War
about this time, and he desir'd the Comm.rs to
receive the Message they had to deliver in
Relation to that Govern.t wch this Board are
now ready to receive

To which the S.d Ind.s made answer that they
would deliver their Message to this Board in Case
they would send for Coll.o John Schuyler Agent
for the Govern.t of the Massachusetts Bay, that
they had done in Relation to the Govern.t of
N.t York, and they had agreed to treat with him
alone in Case he could not be present here, The Com.rs
told them they would not hinder Coll.o John Schuy
ler from being present but had reasons to suspect
he would not come, and if they would not deliver
their Message as desired by the Gov.r of Boston
they might expect this Board would acquaint
him of it, and they might do their pleasure to
treat w.th Coll.o Schuyler alone, that no person would
hinder them to do any, but had one thing more
to offer, to desire them that if any of their people
were enclin'd to go to Boston to pray the Gov.r
their assistance they would be well entertained
and kindly received

At a meeting of the Com.rs
of Ind.n affairs in Albany
the 29th of Sept.r 1725

Present
Henry Holland
Peter v Brugh
Evert Bancker
Philip Livingston
Henry v Rensselaer

Sir Wm Gerard

We have considered on the proposal
you made yesterday & can't forbear to represent
you

Discours de M.

Languiil aux Irroquoire
habitte au village dee
Sonagnée

Pranio Collio

1.er Discours

Esperer quoyque je vous
ne preparée jl y a quatre ans
ne plus revoiu dans vos
villages, à cause de mon âge
mée et de la difficulté de
voyager, et que je vous eusse
qu'à ma place mon fils
viendroit à vous aller voiu
voir la suite; cependant l'amitié
que j'ay pour vous et l'esprit de
voix que je conserve toujours
m'a déterminé à vous visiter
voiu aujourd'huy.

Comme je ne doute point, mes
frères, qu'il ne vous soit arrivé
quelque malheur depuis que
je suis venu icy, et que vous

Reponse de

Pranio Collio

1.ere Reponse

Ne soiez point surpris mon fils
si nous ne le repondons pas
de point en point et de suite
à tout ce que Ie nous a dit, nous
ne sommes icy qu'un petit
nombre d'Anciens a qui la
memoire manque à mangueu
excuse nous donc, et Soiez content
de ce que nous allons te dire.

Il est vray qu'il y a quatre ans
Ie nous avoit preparé à nôtre
plus revoiu dans nos villages
nous avions approuvé son dessein
qui etoit de te reposer en travaillant
aux affaires sur la natte, et qu'en
ta place, ton fils nous viendroit
visiter. notre joye est d'autant
plus grande aujourd'huy, que nous

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

ne soyés dans les regrets de
plusieurs de vos parens que la
mort vous a ravy, l'un de ceux
qui ont pery par les armes que
par les maladies qui ne sont que
trop frequentes chés vous —
comme par tout ailleurs; je
vient ramasser les Os des
Anciens, des Guerriers, des
femmes et des petits Enfans,
je les rassemble, et je me jette
par dessus, je les embrasse, je les
pleure avec vous, je les couvre
par ce tombeau, et j'interompts
votre affliction afin qu'avec
un Esprit degagé de peines
nous puissions tranquillement
travailler ensemble aux
bonnes affaires, et les rendre
si solides que rien n'empeche
alteré la durée, ou les troubles.

le revoyons dans le tems que
nous ne repandrons plus
aucuns regrets, lorsque nous
des vieillards aux petits Enfans
il n'y aperçoive dans nos
Villages qui nagés l'esprit
content de se revoir.
Nous le remercions mon fils
de ton premier Tombeau par le
quel tu pleure nos morts
l'un vieillards et Guerriers
que femmes et Enfans.
comme les mêmes malheurs
sont arrivés chés vous nous
en faisons autant en general
nous essuyons vos pleurs
et vous prions d'essuyer aussi
avec un Esprit tranquil ce que
nous avons a vous dire.

Present
Jeremy Taylor Esq. } Com.rs
Cornl Sanchez } for Indn Affairs

At a meeting of the Com.rs of Indn Affairs at Albany the 16th Day of October 1775

The Day appeared before the Board Six Sachems of the Six Nations & said by Thanentsaronwe their Speaker

Brother Cellar

We are come here to Complain to you of our grievance & to inform you of the Inconveniency that flowing here at the Onondage River by reason of the strong Liquor brought thither by the Traders one of our principal Sachems called Segeaniawa is Struck Dead with a knife and several have their Noses and Ears Cutt off & likewise nine of the Cayugas have killed one another

We come on the Name of all the Six Nations to forbid the carrying thither any strong Liquor for it may be the occasion of very great Divisions between the Christians & Indians & the ruin of the Six Nations

We desire that strong Liquor may not be brought, not for us only, but that none may be carried for the Indians, and if they want it let them fetch it from Albany, and we will do the same, & shall have no reason to upbraid our Brethren

Jellicoe You may come & trade among us where you like best and what sort of Goods you please but are under[stood] against your carrying any strong Liquor among us

Cellar Cellar Sir we have pleasure we live in peace and quiet we are always more & less with you and our Traders differ about the Trade, for we perceive you cannot very well bear one another

Another, Therefore we pray you not to be the occasion of Shedding blood in our Land, — where you may trade and converse all along the Onnondage River and Cadarachaqui Lake &c Thereunto we desire, And should any of your people chance to meet w.th any French, before they may kindly love & friendly greet one another, We ourselves have said the same to the Gov.r of Canada, that he should not be the occasion of any blood Shedding in our Land, We have given him leave to use the Lake of Cadarachqui &c his people free passage

Brother Corlaer You told us you had Stopp'd the Way to Canada, that no Strowaters should be carried thither, yet we find that this Summer the Strowds have been carried to the Onnondage River & sold there to the French, w.ch we shall further declare to our Brother next Spring when he shall please to call a meeting, Upon wch we give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer This place was first appointed for us to meet & speak w.th one another, We have heard w.th your people who trade in our Country, report that they encourage & draw the Sinnekes to Albany but we will not give them that honour, We our selves have done it, We have gone from Nation to Nation & desired them to come to Albany to trade, and we accept you that we have given five Nations to come & trade at this place from year to year, wch they will not decline except the Gov.r of Canada refuse them, We have now our Cha[illegible] ready to send to the farr Nations of the Sinnekes to desire them to come & trade at Albany, We are the Nations that lye nearest the farr Ind.ns And we must always bear the Charges of Belts of Wamp.m & Belts, therefore Brother we pray

you

1725

You Excellency as well Gentlemen and Sachems of the Six Nations we shall not detain with any answer to your Speech at present but will consider of it and return you our answer at our next meeting when we shall have had time to consider of the several matters you have recommended to us

Brothers Brethren

We have heard your Speech and we thank you for your kind Salutes and for your good wishes and we should be very glad if it might be in our power to do all things to your satisfaction

Present
Henry Holland } Esq.rs Com.rs
Evert Bancker }

Brothers

In a meeting of the Com.rs of Indian affairs at Albany the 11th October 1725

Answer of the Com.rs to a proposition made yesterday by the Sachems of the Six Nations

We have heard your proposition yesterday we attentively wherein you have desired us your Excellency's Consideration in the Selling of strong Liquor at the trading house on the Onondage River the great want you are in of a Smith likewise your uneasiness in case any differences should happen between our people and the French, who come thro your Country to trade, all which we shall carefully recommend to his Excellency our Governour who by the first opportunity

will

mer.[1] by wch List it appears. That — 52 Cannoes & near 100 Persons had been employed in Trade with the farr Indians many of wch Persons had made Two Trips & that above 788. Bundles of Skins had been brought to Albany. Besides wch the Commiss^rs^ say they are informed 43 Cannoes with farr Indians who by computation have brought 200 Bundles of Bever & Furs to Albany & Schenectady this last Summer..

And that from Canada has only come to Albany to the above date of their Letter 176 Bundles of Bever & Deer Skins.

10 Sepr Seven hands of Wampum are sent to the Commiss^rs^ by the Canada Indians that they propose being at Albany by the first of Octo^r^ & desire Our Govr The Govr of Boston & the representatives of the 6 Nats. to meet them there. This Intelligence the Commiss^rs^ transmit to the Govr of Boston & accquaint him that they are of Opinion this Meeting is desired in Order to put a final End to the War between that Gov^t^ & the Eastern Indians, for they are informed the Indians grow quite tired of it & would long ago have made Peace had they not been supported & instigated to the Contrary by the Govr of Canada & the Priests. —

26 Sepr 1725. Twelve Sachems of the Onondagas Cayouges & Tuscaroras come to Albany & in the Name of all the Six Nations conplain of the Pouder that is sold them, they say it is so bad it will hardly give any report, & that if their Guns have been charged with it one night they wont go off in the Morning. They say it is a great Cheat to sell a Commodity that is not good especially Pouder wch is their Chief Support.

They complain that Rum is so plentifully sold at the Trading House at Oswego, as Debauches their Young Men & renders them incapable of Order & Obedience And

[1] The list is detailed, giving the names of the individual traders and the number of skins obtained by each. — ED.

they design that Pouder may be sold them instead of Rum. —

The Commissrs Answer, they are sorry for the Complaint of the (p. 144) Pouder & that they would desire the Govr to write the King to order better Pouder to be made.

That they should have Pouder & Lead sold at Oswego but as to Rum the Traders were obliged to carry some or the far Indians would not Trade with them.

Albany 10 October 1725 — Six Sachems as Deputies from the 6 Nations arrive at Albany & Accquaint the Commissrs — That they are come to complain of the Sale of Strong Liquors at the New Trading House built at Onondaga River's Mouth, & they desire the Sale of Rum there may be forbid as it occasions Bloodshed, Quarrels & Confusion amongst their People, that if the far or other Indians want rum they may come to Albany to fetch it.

They exhort us to live in Peace & Quiet with the French & carry on our Trade without Molesting each other. They say, *they have given the French Liberty of free Passage thro Lake Ontario.*

They say the Govr told them the way to Canada was stopped up so that no Strouds should be carried thither, but they find Strouds have been carried to Onondaga River & there sold to the French wch they will further declare when they meet the Govr next Spring.

The Commissrs Answer that they will accquaint His Excellency with this their Message.

12 Febry 1725/6 The Commissrs being informed that the Six Nations expected an Answer to their Above Message about Selling Rum at Onondaga & if they dont receive One are detirmined to put their Resolutions in force, and the Commissrs finding it impossible to prevent Rum being carried up there in order to push a Trade with the far Indians, they dispatch Laur Claasse the Interpreter to Onondaga to accquaint the 6 Nations that the Trade with the far Indians cannot be carried on without Rum,

but that none should be sold to [the] any of the Six Nations & that the Govr expects they will not molest the Traders who are going up & that when he meets them at Albany he will endeavour to settle this Affair to their Satisfaction.

The Interpreter is also instructed that if he hears confirmed that some French are settled in the Sennecas Country he is to proceed thither in order to enquire for what Ends & Designs they are suffered to live there.

16 March Laurence Claasse returns & reports to the Commiss^{rs} that (p. 145) The Sachems of the Mohowks told him that they could give no Liberty that Rum should be sold to the farr Indians in their Country but promised they would neither hinder or molest any of the farr Indians or Traders in their going up or coming down —

That the Sachems of Oneida, Onondaga & Cayouga told him that Deputies were gone up from them to the Sennecas Country where a French Smith & his Family was settled & that there he would receive Answers to his Message to wch they referred him —

That on his arrival at the Sennecas Country he found there the Deputies of the 4 Nations who being in Council sent for him, & told him, (after he had spoke to them according to his Instructions) that they had found so many fatal Effects from the Traders selling Rum in their Countrys that they would not give their Consent to it, & gave him a Belt of Wampum for the Commiss^{rs} as a Solemn Token that they desired there might be an Absolute Prohibition of bringing rum in their Country for the Far Indians, & that they & all others who wanted it might go to Albany to fetch it.

That he found a french Smith with his Wife & Children, an Assistant & Three French Men as Residents amongst the Sennecas whom they say were put upon them unawares.

They desire to meet the Govr next early in the Spring to confer with him on Matters of Great Importance.

That he was informed by a trusty Indian that the French had obtained Leave from the Onondagas to build a Trading House on the West side of Jagara River wch vents itself into the Cadaraqui Lake on the South side thereof in the Passage of the Indians to Albany. —

The 18 March the Commiss^rs^ transmit to the Govr a Copy of Laurence Claasse's Report to them & in their Letter write thus. —

"We are humbly of Opinion that it is a Matter of the last Consequence to this Province that no Care [be] is taken to prevent the French [to] from resid^g^ among our Indians, And that no Person of Ability with a Number of Men be sent to dwell continually among them; We hope the Assembly will please to consider of a Fund to defray the Charge without wch it appears plain to us that the French get daily more footing & our Interest decreases wch at last may end in our Destruction" —

(P. 146.) The 21. April 1726. I find Major Abraham Schuyler was by Govr Burnets Orders Dispatched amongst the 6 Nations as a Resident amongst them to watch the Motions of the French, to support our Trade with the Far Indians & to prevent the Traders from abusing & imposing on them &^c^

the 27 April in a Letter of the Commiss^rs^ to Govr Burnet I find this paragraph.

"We hear of many that are gone to Trade to the Westward even to the Number of 50 Canoes. People encourage that Trade now to emulation even those who were at first against it."

the 8 June 1726. the Commiss^rs^ write the follow^g^ Letter to Govr Burnet. May it please your Excellency.

It is with no little Concern that the Intelligence we had from Montreal & we informed y^r^ Excell^cy^ with, that the French are sending up a Number of Men to Jagara (Niagara) There are now 120 Men as Major Abraham Schuyler Advises us, And now we have an acc^t^ that the Two Vessells built by the French at Cadaraqui passed by the Mouth of Onondaga River bound to Jagara with

Lime &c to make the above Building, this may & we humbly conceive will prove of fatal Consequence to this Province in particular & very destructive to the Fur Trade, by what we are assured that this Building is to be at the South side of Jagara River where is a good Harbour for Vessells & conveniently sittuated to intercept all the Fur Trade of the Upper Nations & even of our Sennecas who must pass by that place as they come from their Hunting who cant avoid passing by that place or so near it that the French there will trade with them. they are to have a large Store of Goods there for Supplying the Indians.

We hope your Excellcy will be pleased to take such Measures as your Excellcy in your great Wisdom shall seem most proper to frustrate the French pernicious Designs in putting up this Building on Land belonging to the Indians. We are assured that 400 Men of the Militia at Montreal are detached to be ready on the first Notice to go up to Jagara if the Indians should restrain them from making that Building. By this & their other Vigilant Actions it appears plain to us that they will use their utmost Endeavours to prevent us from having any Trade at all from any Indians settled about Jagara (p. 147) or about the Lake of Cadaraqui. how this agrees with the Treaty of Commerce your Excellcy may best judge. —

Albany 2d Sepr 1726. Govr Burnet arrives at Albany to Confer with the Deputies of the Six Nations.

7 Sepr Govr Burnet has a private Conferrence with Two Sachems of each of the Six Nations. The Subject of the Conferrence was upon the leave said to be given by some Onandaga Sachems to the French to build the Fort at Niagara.

The Onondaga Sachems say that last year when Monsr Longeville was amongst them he complained that his House at Niagara was grown old & rotten & spoiled his Goods & desired leave of them a New House there to keep

his Goods dry, & that if they would consent to his Building said House & to heve Vessells on Cadaraqui Lake it should be for their Good, Peace, & Quietness & for their Childrens Children that the French would protect them 300 Years —

They say they did not foresee the ill consequence of this permission of building a House & when they granted it they desired Monsr Longeville would not deceive them as the French had done in building a Fort instead of a House at Cadaraqui wch had been the Occasion of a War between them. Monsr Longeville replyed they need not fear any Mischief from this Building.

The Govr asked them if the Land at Niagara belonged to the Onondagas or to the Sennecas. All the Sachems acknowledged that not only the Land at Niagara but the Land on the other side of Cadaraqui Lake belonged to the Sennecas.[1] —

And the Onondagas acknowledged that when Monsr Longeville was in their Country, the Sennecas who were aware of his Designs sent a Belt of Wampum to them to forewarn them not to give the French leave to make any Building or Settlement (p. 148) at Niagara or at Oswego or elsewhere upon their Land. —

And the said Onondaga Sachems acknowledge that they did very wrong in giving this Leave to the French & had better have let it alone to the Sennecas whose Land it is, & that they Repent of it.

They say that it is customary among their Tribes for One to Negotiate Business with any other People wch if afterwards approved of by the other Tribes stands good, but if not the Transaction is null & void, And that in this Affair their Proceedings were disapproved by the rest of their Confederate Tribes & therefore of no Force. —

[1] this Land on the other side of Cadaraqui Lake is the Land principally meant, by that Land wch we conquered above 80 years ago where the Bever Hunting is, mentioned in that Indian Deed so often quoted in ye year 1701. Surrendered to the Crown & annexed to this Province

The Onondagas say that Monsr Longeville cajolled & imposed upon them & got this Liberty from them by his Artifices & fair Speeches.

All the Sachems say that when they found the French were proceeding in this Building at Niagara they dispatched Two Sachems with a Belt of Wampum in the name of all the Six Nations to the French at Niagara to forbid them to proceed with their Building & protested against their proceedings there. —

That the French answered they could not desist from their Building being ordered by the Govr of Canada to proceed, & that they had the Consent of the 6 Nations for doing it. That Jean Coeur the French Interpreter was going to Montreal & would tell the Govr of their Message, but threw their Belt back & rejected it. The Messengers denied their having leave from the Six Nats & desired the French to name the Sachems who gave them this Liberty, to this the French would make no Answer but said when the House was finished there would be 30 Soldiers placed in it.

They complain to the Govr that the Traders who come in their Country do cheat them very much in the Sale of Rum instead of wch they sell them their own Water wch in a Day or two stinks & is noisome. —

Govr Burnet then Accquainted the Sachems that he had wrote the Govr of Canada the following Letter upon the Subject of their Building at Niagara.

sent to Canada by Mr Philip Livingston.

Sir Amboy 5 July 1726 —

I have heard a Report from Persons who have been among the 5 Nations that there are One hundred French at (p. 149) Niagara who were begining to build a Fort there with a Design to Shut up the 5 Nations & to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to trade with us as they used to do. I thought myself Obliged to signify to you how much I am surprized at such an undertaking so contrary to the Treaty of Peace made at Utrecht, wherein it is Stippulated that the 5 Nations should remain to the English, & the French should not in any ways Molest them, And that all the Indians in America should enjoy the Liberty to fre-

quent each of the Two Nations on Acc[t] of Trade without any hinderhance. I beleive also that the 5 Nations will always maintain that the Land at Niagara belongs to them and that the French have never in the Time of M[r] De La Salle nor since undertaken to do anything in that Place without consent of the Sennacas; And since the French have by the last Peace yeilded the 5 Nations to us, it follows from thence, that they have no Pretensions on the Land of those Nations. I hope Sir after you have seriously considered what I have the honour to represent to you that you will take care that nothing be done contrary to the Treaties & the perfect Union w[ch] is at present established between the Two Crowns by the last Alliance. If this Fortification goes on I shall find myself Obliged to represent it to my Court to the end that the Court of France being well informed of this Affair may give their Orders thereupon, As I have heard say they have already given to understand that they blame Mons[r] Vaudruiel for the share he has had in the War of the Eastern Indians. —

The Gov[r] told the Sachems that he expected an Answer to this Letter but a new Gov[r] being come to Canada they had no time to write. —

The Gov[r] had next read & interpreted to them the 15 Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, & told them the Question now was if the Building at Niagara was not prejudicial to them, to their Hunting & to the far Indians coming to Albany on Account of Trade; If they say it is no hinderance to them to go a hunting or to the far Indians coming to them, His Excell[cy] has nothing to say & the French have done well, but if they find it prejudicial & complained of it to His Excell[cy] he offers to represent it to His Majesty & that now they might say what they judge best for themselves. They then said.

Brother Corlaer

You have asked us several Questions wch we answered & you have accquainted us with what News you know & Now you ask if we approve of the Building at Niagara, (p. 150) We do nót only complain against the Proceedings of the French [at] in fortifying Niagara on our Land contrary to our Inclination & without our Consent taken us up from our chief hunting

Places, but we also humbly beg & Desire that y^r Excell^cy will be pleased to write to His Majesty King George that he may have Compassion on us & to write to the King of France to order his Govr of Canada to remove the Building at Niagara for we think it very prejudicial to us all.

His Excell^cy told them that he expected what they had now said they would repeat in a public Manner.

Thus this remarkable Conferrence ended, &^c

Albany 9 Sepr 1726. Govr Burnet makes his Public Speech to the Six Nations in wch he gives them an Historical Narration of the Dissimulation, Perfidy & Cruelty with wch the French had treated them in former times & refers to their own Memories for many recent Instances of the same; he then reminds them of the Conduct of this Gov^t to them by way of Contrast.

he tells them he is informed the French are now building a Strong House or Fort of Stone at Niagara. he desires to know to whom that Land belongs & if the Six Nations have consented to the Building of this Fort as the French aledge & he tells them he has this Afternoon received a Letter from Monsr Longeville in wch he Says the Six Nations did unanimously give their Consent to the Building this Fort in a full Council at Niagara the 14 July last. He desires to know whether they are not apprehensive this Fort will [not] molest them in their Hunting & restrain the Communication between them & the far Indians. he then writes to them & expatiates upon the 15 Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht —

13 Sepr 1726. The Six Nations return their Public Answer to the above Speech of Govr Burnets: In answer to Monsr Longeville's assertion they say, "We have been at Niagara in the Name of the Six Nations to speak to the Govr of Canada & told him to desist from making any Building there."

As to their Apprehensions concerning this Fort & in consequence of the 15 Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, they say

We speak in the Name of all the Six Nations & come to you howling, this is the reason for what we howl, that the Govr of Canada incroaches on our Land & builds thereon, therefore we do come to our Brother Corlaer & desire you will be pleased to write to the King Your (p. 151) Master & if your King will then be pleased to write to the King of France that the Six Nations desire that the Fort at Niagara may be demolished. this Belt we give to you our Bro^{r} as a Token that you be not negligent to write to the King, the sooner the better, & desire the Letter may be wrote very pressing.

They say Jean Coeur the French Interpreter is soon expected at Onondaga & they desire the Govr will send a Man of Experience[1] there at the same time to act on behalf of this Gov^{t} —

After the public Conferrences were ended I find Govr Burnet had another Private Conferrence with some Senneca, Cayouge & Onondaga Sachems, & proposed to them that as a further Measure to prevent the French from encroaching upon their Land, they should now do what they had proposed to do ab^{t} 25 years ago, namely to give up all their Hunting Country to the King & to sign a Deed for it, w^{ch} (say the Records) however has not been done —

It is recorded — After a consultation among themselves, that they would rather have this Deed of Surrender & Submission include all their Castles.

More of this Affair is not recorded.

(N. B.) Mr Pownall who came over Secretary to Sr Danvers Osborne told me that he had seen in the Possession of the Board of Trade the Above mentioned Deed signed by the Indians & wch was proposed by themselves to Lieu^{t} Govr Nanfan the 19 July 1701. pag 36 & 37 — of these Abstracts.[2]

[1] by a Man of Experience they Mean some Person who is no Trader, for the Indians hold the Traders in great Contempt as a Set of Mean Dishonest Mercenary Fellows & wch Character they have drawn from Dear bought Experience. Co^{l} Johnson who now lives in the Mohawk Country is the only Trader I have ever heard they held in any veneration, him they much Esteem.

[2] *Ante*, pp. 39–41. — ED.

Before Govr Burnets departure from Albany he appointed Capt Evert Banker to reside among the Sennecas to watch the Motions of the French. And I find some time after the Assembly raised a Sume of Money to build the Fort now standing at Oswego. —

I find also that the New Govr of Canada incouraged (p. 152) The Eastern Indians who were disposed to Peace to continue the War against New England, at the same time Intelligence came that he was marching an Army to Lake Cadaraqui to destroy our Building at the Mouth of Onondaga River & to prevent our fortifying at Osswego.

From the foregoing Conferences of Govr Burnet with the 6 Nat^{s} at Albany I find little in the Records but proceedings of the Commissioners about Building the Fort at Osswego & their Correspondance with Govr Burnet on that Subject →

In Jul^{y} 1727. Monsr Lassasang Govr of Trois Rivieres arrived at Albany & went down to New York to confer with our Govr (as we supposed) about our Building a Fort at Osswego.

{ I shall examine the Minutes of Council of this date & if they take Notice of anything worth remarking upon this Visit of the French Govr I shall add it by way of Appendix }

26 July 1726. Two Canoes of Cachnawaga Indians arrive at Albany & inform the Commiss^{rs} that the Govr of Canada was greatly alarmed & provoked at our Building at Osswego & was preparing a Force to destroy our Work there.

That he had used his utmost Endeavours to stir up all the Indians as well his Own as the 6 Nations against the English. had told them that the King of Great Britain had been Three years soliciting the King of France to join with him in destroying all the Indians but that he had rejected his Proposals —

he proposed to His Indians to go & Murder some Persons ab^{t} Albany or Osswego — wch they rejected.

The s[d] Indian who gave the above Information s[d] he & several Others were inclined to leave Canada & come & live in this Gov[t] if they could have Land alotted them & a Minister w[ch] the Commiss[rs] acquaint the Gov[r] with & say if such a thing could be Effected it would be a great Security & Service to this Province.

(P. 153.) Albany the 4 Aug[t] 1727. The Sachems of the Eastern Indians arrive at Albany to fix a Peace & Friendship with this Colony & accquaint the Commiss[rs] that others of their Sachems are gone to Boston in order to make & settle Peace with that Gov[t] — The Commiss[rs] receive them kindly accept their offers of Peace & Friendship &[c]

5 Aug[t] Two Senneca Sachems accquaint the Commiss[rs] that they have been among the Western or far Nations in order to bring them into the Interest of this Gov[t] & say they have prevailed over 4 Tribes or Nations & were in hopes of including many others into a Trade & Friendship with this Gov[t] —

10 Aug[t] Cap[t] Bancker comes down to Albany sick from Osswego — Two others are sent up to supply his Place & to be present at a Gen[l] Meeting w[ch] is to be held at Onondaga where it is supposed some Propositions from the French are to be debated.

15. Aug[t] The officer with the Detachment from the Indep[t] Companys return from Osswego several of them being sick & the rest would stay there no Longer.

5 Sep[r] Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is dispatched to Onondaga to Accquaint the 6 Nations with the Death of His Majesty King George the First & the Succession of His present Majesty. Also to endeavour to prevent the Indians from going out to War against the Flat Heads, w[ch] it is thought the French have put them upon to get them out of the Way in order better to carry on their Designs against Osswego

27 Dec[r] the Commiss[rs] receive Information that the Gov[r] of Canada is instigating the Indians & making preparations

PRSNT
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Evert Bancker
Peter van Brugh
} Esqrs Comrs

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian affairs in Albany the 16th Day of March 1725/6

122.

This Day Lourence Claese the Interpreter Appeard before this Board and Said that he had Pursuant to yr Instructions Delivered him dated the 30th day of Febr. Been at yr Severall Castles of the five Nations and had acquainted them with yr Contents of the same of which he has Kept a Journall which is in Substance as follows that on yr 5th of s. month he arrived in yr Maquase Country where he Communicated to the Sachims that touching the prohibition of y 5 Nations of Rum to be Sold unto yr Indians at yr falls or Lake his Excy had given Strict Orders that no person under his Governmt Should Sell any to the Indians of yr five Nations at those places. But only to yr Far Indians the better to Promote a trade with them That his Excy Recommended unto them not to molest or hinder any of yr Far Indians in their Comeing to trade with the Inhabitants of this Province or Returning nor to any of our Traders—

That the Comrs are Informd that there is a french Smith from Canada at yr Sinnekes Country and that there is another English boy among yr five Nations taken from virginia—

Answer from yr Sachims

That they Could give no Liberty that Rum Should be Sold to the far Indians in their Country but faithfully Promise not to hinder nor molest them, nor any of yr Traders in their going up or Comeing Down—

You make Enquiry if there is an English Person from Virginia to which we answer that here is None—

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We have also heard y.t there is a french Smith in
Sinnekes Country with his wife & Children —

That on y.e 6.th Inst. he left fort hunter
and arrived y.e 13.th Dit.o at onneyde where he Communi-
ted the Sachims there y.e Contents of his Instructions the
14.th he received an answer from them and said that
they Could not give a full answer to his Proposition
but that Some of their Deputed Sachims were Sent
to y.e Sinnekes Country and Desired him to acquaint
them with it and what they in their behalf Should
Conclude they would approve of —

On the 15.th Dito went from Oneyde & arrivd at
Onondage the 17 Dito, where, when the Sachims
were Conveend, acquainted them with the Contents
of his instructions, on which they directly gave
the Same Answer as they at Oneyde had Done
that Some of their Deputed Sachims were gone
to the Sinnekes Country, that they Should give
him an answer, and what they Concluded or
Consented they would approbe. —

On the 19.th went from Onondage and
arrivd at Cayonge the 20.th Dito & having called
the Sachims to meet acquainted them with
Contents of his Instructions who immediatly
answer'd him that they had sent Deputies to
the Sinnekes Country & what they Should agree
with the rest of the Sachims they would Conform
and approve of.

He arrived at the Sinnekes Country on the
22.d of Sd month and found there the Deputed
Sachims of the four Nations, who he desired —
immediatly to meet together, and when they
were Conveend acquainted them what he was
directed by his Instructions & found Jurian
Tegan work there a Smith, as also a french
Smith with his wife and three Children and an
Assistant; there are also three french men
who take Notice of all Transactions and
occurences. —

on the 26

In the 26th he semq called before the meeting
of the Sachems of the four Nations they said
that they were resolved to send two Deputies of
each Nation to his Excell.y at New York, because they
suspected that the Com.rs were negligent to acq.t
his Excell.y with their prohibition of the Rum
ever sold to the Ind.s in their Country at the Fall
of Onondage River; the same Day he replyd
that his Excell.y has been fully informd w.t their
Desire; and that his Excell.y has thereupon given
Orders, that no Rum shall be sold to any of the
five Nations at the Fall of Onondage River
but only to the far Ind.s to promote a Trade
w.t them, and further what he was directed by
his Instructions, on wch they s.d that they full
approvd of every thing he has s.d except that
Rum shold be sold in their Country wch they will
not allow of, and in case they or the far Ind.s have
occasion for Rum, that they may go & buy it at
Albany or at Schonectady, as they have formerly
done; then they & we shall be free from the
the mischiefs of any murders or mischiefs shall be
Committed here, for they added that what has been
done is now imputed to them & the Brethren
the Christians. and therefore they desire w.t this
Belt of Wamp.m as a Token from the 5 Nations
that the Gent.m Com.rs will be pleasd to write
to gen.l a prohibition that no Rum may be carried
up into their Country except for the Traders own
Use and desire that his Excell.y may write back
again to them. hoping that their Request
may be taken in Consideration, that it may
tend for the wellfare of us all, being of strong
Liquor is the root of all Evil, wch we our selves
have many times had sad Experience of, and saw last
year some Christian, Ind.s of the 5 Nations & far Ind.s
lying drunk to excess among one another at the Fall
who then fell in Quarrel together by wch many
sad Accidents may arise & if any do we clear our
selves of the same

The French Smith came here in a decent Civil manner
We had sent Deputies to Canada to Condole the
Death

That ye 5 Nations Deputys & they have strengthened many wholesome Laws & Constitutions

That they have sent a Belt of Wampum to the Twightwees to Invite them to come to Albany this Spring to renew the Antient Covenant Chain between them & us

That they have sent a Belt of Wampum to the Ottawawas

N 27 from going to Old Spain — 1718.

That his Exy. hath sent a Letter to ye Govr of Canada by Philip Livingston which follows in these words

Sir Albany 5 July 1726

I have heard a Report from persons who have been among the five Nations that there are one hundred French at Niagara who were beginning to build a fort there with a design to shut up ye five Nations and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to trade with us. as they used to do. I thought myself obliged to signify to you how much I am surprized at such an undertaking so contrary to the treaty of peace made at Utrecht — wherein it is Stipulated that ye 5 Nations should remain subject to English and ye French should not in any ways molest them — and that all ye Indians in America should enjoy the Liberty to frequent each of ye two nations on account of trade without any hindrance. I believe also that ye five nations will always maintain that the Land at Niagara belongs to them — and that ye French have never in time of Mr De la Sale nor since undertaken to do anything in that place without Consent of ye Sinnekes, and since the French have by the last peace yielded the five Nations to us. it follows from thence that they have no more pretension on the Land of those Nations. Those Sir after you shall have seriously Considered what I have by this Honour to represent to you, that you will take Care that nothing be done Contrary to the treaties, and the perfect union which is at present Established between

the

the two Crowns, by the last alliance, & this fortification
gives me to understand my self obliged to represent it
to my Court. to the end that the Court of France being
well informed of this affair may give their orders
accordingly. & have accordingly they have already
done, given to understand, that they blame me
for my conduct in the share I have had in y War with
y Indians against New England.

The Governor expected their answer, but their new
Governor being come last they had no time to write
what was what had past between her M.ty & y Govr
of Canada, upon this article of y Treaty of Utrecht
was explained to them. which follows in these words
The subjects of France inhabiting Canada shall
hereafter give no disturbance or molestation to the five
Nations or Cantons of Indians, subject to the Dominion
of Great Britain, nor to the other Natives of America
who are friends to the same in like manner the subjects
of Great Britain shall behave themselves peaceably
towards the Americans, who are subjects or friends to
France, and on both sides they shall enjoy full
liberty as to commerce & trade as also the Natives
of the Countries shall with the same liberty
resort to those places of the British or French
Colonies as shall be thought fit & convenient for trade on the one side & the
other, without any hindrance or molestation whatsoever
to the subjects of the British or the French. but it
shall be entirely and distinctly settled by Commissaries who
are and who ought to be accounted the subjects &
friends of Great Britain or of France

His Excellency told them that as to the question put to him
touching at Pisiguid he did not conceive it to be

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to go hunting and the ffur comeing hither on acco.
Trade. if they Say that if it were hindrance to them
to go hunting or the ffur Indians Comeing to them his
Excellency has nothing to Say and the french have done well
but if they find it prejudiciall and Complaind of it
to his Ex.cy he offers to Represent it to his Majesty
and now they might Say what they pleased but
Then they Said Brother Onas

You have asked us several questions which we have
answerd and you have acquainted us with what news
you know; and now you ask if we approve of your
building at Niagara. We do not only Complain
against the proceedings of the french fortifying Niagara
on our Land Contrary to our Inclination but withstand our
to Both us up from our Chief hunting place. We
but we also humbly beg & Desire that your Ex.cy will be pleased
to write to his Majesty King George that he may have
Compassion on us & write to the king of France
to order his Governour of Canada to Remove the
building at the Niagara for we think it very
prejudiciall to us &c

His Excellency Said that what is now Said he Expects
Shall be Repeated in publick that all may be done
openly & publickly that every body may know what
past between them —

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Amboy le 5.me de Juillet 1726.

Monsieur

J'ay appris par le Rapport des personnes qui ont été parmi les Cinq Nations, qu'il y avoit une centaine des Francois a Niagara qui commencoient a y batir un Fort, dans le dessein de renfermer les Cinq Nations et d'empecher les autres sauvages d'y passer librement, pour faire le Commerce avec nous comme ils ont accoutumé de faire, J'ay cru devoir vous temoigner combien je suis surpris d'une Entreprise si oppossée au traité de paix, fait a Utrect, ou il a esté stipulé, que les Cinq Nations demeureroit aux Anglois, et que les Francois ne les troubleront en aucune facon, et que tous les sauvages en Amerique jouiront par tout de la liberté de frequenter chacune des deux Nations pour faire leur traite sans aucun Empechement, Je crois aussi que les Cinq Nations soutiendront toujours que les terres a Niagara leur appartiennent, et que jamais les Francois du temps de Mr. De lasale, ni depuis n'ont entrepris de rien faire de ce coté la en temps de paix, sans le Consentiment des Tsonontouans, et puisque les francois nous ont cedées les Cinq Nations par cette derniere paix, il s'ensuit qu'ils n'ont plus de pretensions sur leur terres. J'espere Monsieur qu'apres avoir meurement considerè ce que j'ay l'honneur de vous representer, vous aurez soin d'empecher que rien ne se fasse de contraire aux Traitès, et sur tout a la parfaite Union qui est presentement etablie par la derniere Alliance entre les deux

Couronnes

Couronnes, si l'on continue de fortifier a Niagara, je me trouverois obligé de representer la Chose a ma Cour, afin que la Cour de France bien informée du fait, puisse donner ses Ordres la dessus, comme j'ay ouis dire qu'elle a deja donnié a connoitre qu'elle blamait la part que Mr. De Vaudreuil avoit eu dans la guerre des Abenaquis contre la Nouvelle Angleterre.

Je prens a cette occasion la liberté de vous recommander Mr. Philip Levingston qui est icy du Conseil du Roi, et particulierement de mes amis et qui se doit charger de cette lettre, Je serois ravis a son Retour de recevoir une Reponse de votre part, et j'aurois toujours un plaisir sensible d'avoir de vos Nouvelles, et de vous pouvoir temoigner que je suis avec tout l'egard possible

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et
tres obeisant & serviteur

Burnet

Conseil tenû a Niagara par les Deputés des Cinq Nations Iroquoises avec M.r de Longueüil gouverneur le 19.e juillet 1726.

Mon Pere, C'est a vous a qui j'adresse cette parole qui va suivre, apres avoir Repeté tout ce que vous m'avés dit le premier Dernier

Sau du Collier

Je m'aperçois de ma mort prochaine, et c'est vous et les anglois qui venés nous détruire, je vous prie de cesser vos travaux jusqu'a ce que j'ay encore une fois entendu votre voix, je mets le terme au mois de Septembre, et pour lors, je vous ferai part de ce qui se passe dans mon cœur, comme j'espere que vous me developperés le votre.

Reponse de M.r de Longueüil Capitaine Commandant a Niagara

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Il a aussi fait repeter leurs paroles.

Voila vôtre Collier mon frere que je plie et que je mets dans votre Sac, ne voulant pas discontinuer les travaux que l'on m'a envoyé faire icy; je m'en tiens a votre premiere parole, qui a convenu que l'on fit icy une maison neuve et grande a la place de la vielle qui y estoit et ou l'on ne peut plus Rien conserver

je ne regarde point cette parole comme venant de vous groquois, mais comme d'un Iroquois anglois auquel je ne m'arreste point, Voila Sur la table du vin et du tabac qui vaudra mieux que cette affaire qu'il faut oublier, et que je rejette.

Cette Response est verballe n'ayant pas gardé le Collier.

Second Conseil tenû a minuit par un autre collier Bien plus Beau.

Il ne faut plus penser a ce que tu as Ecrit tantot nous voyons bien que ce discours la grecque, et tu as fort bien Respondu; Declare le donc de vant nous et qu'il soit mis dans la terre, nous connoissons bien que vous autres Europeens quand vous voulés detruire quelqu'un vous luy cherchés querelle pour un Poinct de terre, que le premier qui s'en aperçoit demande pour quoy on l'attaque, c'est ce qui nous fait chercher des Explications.

Ce Collier dit il y a quelques années que Mr. De Longueil Gouverneur de Montreal, nous assura de que s'il luy prenoit que nous déussions pour il nous en avertir nous le prions aujourd'huy de nous le dire parole, et que ce soit aux montagnés que sa parole soit adressé comme ce collier en est party. Ce n'est pas seulement pour le present que je parle, mais pour toujours, que ce soit luy ou des siens qui nous en Donne avis, et Soyés persuadé que nous tiendrons

la main aux bonnes affaires nous Cinq nations
iroquoises, et que nous ne nous départirons jamais
de vous, faites de même de votre Costé.

Reponse De Mr. De Longueüil aux
Collier

Vôtre parole va partir avec Mr. de Jonquiere,
elle ne restera pas Longtemps icy, vous Scaurés quand
Luy La Reponse de Monsieur de Longueüil aux
onontaqués Comme vous le Souhaités elle m'a fait
vn grand plaisir, et c'est vne affaire
pour vous et pour nous.

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monsieur.

M: Philip Livingston m'a remis la lettre que vous avés pris la peine de m'ecrire le cinq de Juillet 1.er et je souhaitterois fort a vôtre Con= =sideration pouvoir lui rendre tous les bonnes offices qui pouvoient dependre de moy. —

A l'egard de la nouvelle que vous avés apprise des Francois que j'ay envoyés a Niagara pour y Construire, faire vous un fort, dans le dessein de renfermer les Cinq Nations, et d'empecher les Au= =res Sauvages d'y passer librement pour aller faire le Commerce avec vous, permettes moi, Monsieur de vous dire que mon intention n'est point de renfermer les Cinq Nations Iroquoises, comme vous le pretendes, et que je ne crois point Contrevenir au traitté de paix d'Utrecht en executant les ordres que j'ay receus de la Cour de France sur le Retablissement du poste de Niagara, dont nous avons esté les Maîtres de tout temps. Les Cinq Nations qui ne sont ny vos sujets ny les nôtres, vous doivent estre bien obligés de vous charger d'une Inquietude qu'elles n'ont jamais eu puisque bien eloignées de penser que l'Etablis= =sement de Niagara puisse leur apporter aucun trouble, Elles y ont donné les mains par un Consentement unanime, et l'ont encor confirmé dans le dernier Conseil tenû a Niagara le 14.e Juillet dernier.

Mons.r

Mons.r le Gouverneur General qui vient
cette année de France pourra, s'il le juge
a propos, vous informer de ce que la Cour de
France aura decidé sur le poste de Niagara, e
des ordres qu'il apportera.

Je n'ay point eu connoissance que la Cour a
desapprouvé M.r le Marquis de Vaudreüil dans
qu'il a fait concernant les Abenakis. Je vous pr
d'estre bien persuadé que je serois tres faché
de rien faire de mon Chef, qui pust donner la
moindre Atteinte a l'Union et a la parfaite
Intelligence qui est entre nos deux Couronne.
Rien plus qu'a celles que je chercherai toujours
entretenir avec vous, Monsieur, personellemen
puisque personne n'est avec une Consideratio
plus parfaite,

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres
obeissant Serviteur.

A Montreal le
16.e Aoust 1726.

Longueuil.

By his Exc.y William Burnet
Esq.r Cap.t Gen.l and Gov.r in Chief
of the Provinces of New York New
Jersey &c. - -

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A Proclamation

Whereas I have Sumoned the Indians of the five Nations to meet me at this place to treat with them about publick affairs Some of them being arrived at Schinectaday and this day expected here and it being found by Experience that the Selling or giveing of Rum and other Strong Liquor to those Indians hath been of Dangerous Consequence and very prejudiciall to his maje.st Interest and the Publick welfare of the Inhabitants of this place I have therefore thought fitt by vertue of the powers and authorities in me Reside-ing here by Strictly to prohibit the giveing or Selling of any Rum or other Strong Liquor to any Indian or Indians During my Residence in this City and County and that no person or persons Shall Receive buy or take in pawn any goods to be given as presents to the Indians on penalty to be prosecuted with y.e utmost Severity for any Such misdemeanors and all Magistrates and Justices of the peace in this City and County are hereby Requested to take Care that this proclamation be duely observed and the Delinquents brought to Condign punishment Given under my hand and Seal this 2.d day of September in the 13.th year of his Majesties Reign Anno Domini 1726

W. Burnet

His Excelly W.m Burnet Esq.r &c
Lewis Morris Esq.r Chief Justice
Capt. Cornwell
Capt. Norris
Ph: Livingston
Henry Holland
Peter v. Brugh
John Cuyler
Everd. Bancker
John Collins
Henry Rensselaer
} Esq.rs Com.rs of the Ind. affairs

1560

Att a Conference Between His Excy. William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Generall & Gov.r in Chiefe of the Provinces of New york New Jersey &c and two Sachims of each of the Six Nations named Maquase onneydes Tuscaroras onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes in Albany the 7th day of September 1726

His Excy. told the Said Sachim that before he Spoake to them in publick had desired to meet two Sachims of each Nation that they Might aquaint him with what has pass'd in their Country Since he was here last and that he was Informe that the french are building a Fort at Niagara whether they have given their Consent to it and expects to hear from them the truth of all what has pass'd betwen them & the french in Relation to that building or Sellement at Niagara The Said Sachims answer by Ayewaiktha their Speaker

Brother Corlaer

You aquainted us yesterday that two of each of our Nations Should meet you according to your desire are we Come. you told us that you would ask in Some news. that you had heard that ye french were Makeing affort at Niagara that we Should Tell you the truth what has pass'd between us and the french about that biulding whether one nation or all the Nations had given their Consent and not to Conceal any thing from you. we Shall now tell you the truth and not Conceal it for we are one heart and mind with you and why Should we Dessemble

Brother Corlaer

When mons. Longuiel was Last yeur among the onnondage the Sinnekes having heards of his being there and what his Errant was Sent abill of wampum to them that in Case the french Shouldd desire to make any building or Settlement at Niagara or at ochsweekee or Else where ontheir Land they Should not give their Consent to it

Mons. Longuiel told the onnondages that he had built a bark house at Niagara which was old and begun to decay that he could no longer keep his goods dry in it and was now come to desire leave to build a bigger house wherein his goods might be Safe from Rain and Said that if they Consented him to build a house there and have vessells in Cadaraqui -ques Lake he promised if it Should be for their good peace & quietness & for their Childrens Children that the french would protect them three hundred yeavs

The onnondages being prevaild by fair Speeches & promises Rejected the Sinneke bell and gave the fronch leave for building at Niagara

His Excel. asks them what they undevstood by his Building of Niagara the fronch protecting them & their Living in peace for 300 Years

Answer

When Mons. Longuiel desird to build a house at Niagara they did not perceive the ill Consequena of it and desird him that he Should not deceive them. as the french had done in building a Fort at Cadaraqui. which had been occasion of war and were apprehensive that after they had Consented to it they would make ye same use of this. he Replyd on that they need not fear any Mischief from this building they Should live in peace & quietness 300 Years

Question

1596. Whether there was not any thing Else past between them and Mons Longuiel and his Interpreter before they parted

Answer

At the departure of mons. Longuiel he Said by his Interpreter that if any quarrel Should arise between him and their Brother Corlaer on the Lake or that any blood Sheuld be Shed the about yt trade as they were Christians he desires they Should Still and Smoake their pipes on which they gave a belt

Question

What they answered on that Answer Mons. Longuiel would not Stay for their answer wt they had ready But Said as Some of their Sachems were going to Montreal they might give it there

Question

What answer they gave the french at Montreall

Answer

When they were at Canada they Reported what Mons. Longuiel had desired them to Sett Still and Smoake their pipe when any Blood Should be Shed on yt Lake between the Christians on which he gave a belt She told them it was a Lye that he had desird any Such thing it was when they Condold yt Death of mons. D Ramray at Montreal that they Demanded why they had Said that if any Blood Should be Shed on the Cadarachqui Lake they Should Sett Still they added that they would not Safter any Blood to be Shed nor acts of hostilities Comitted there on the land and Lake belonging to them but to that it Should be a path of peace. for all Christians & Indians to come and go forward & backward on account of trade that they kept firm to the alliance & Covenant made with the English & to the peace with the French if they Incline to make Contention ~~peace with the~~ & fight they might end their dispute at sea and not in their Country

Question W. They farther told the french that in Case they expected that the 6 Nations Should Sitt Neuter when any Rupture did arise between the french & the English. that the french ought to ~~between the french~~ promise to keep the Jar Indians and also all the Indians in Canada at quiet and Smoaking their pipe on which they gave a bell. which the french Recaled and Returnd it and Said they would make use of their Indians when they had occasion for them
if the onnondages did not Repont of the geweing the french leave to build at Niagara

Answer That they Repointed assown as they had done it and do Still. but Mons.r Longuill has prevaild on them by fair Speeches and promises but find that he is double hearted

Question That they had Sent a belt of wampom with any of their people to Canada when they went to Condole mons.r D Ramzays death.

Answer That they Sent a bell of Wampum from the Sinnike Castle that the Govo.r of Canada Should make no Settlement at niagare nor on the Cadarachqui Lake but the Sachims who were going from onondaga to Canada being gone the Express who had the bell came too late and brought it back

Question That when mons.r Longuill made the Proposition to the onnondages for leave to build at Niagara whether any Sachims of the other Nations where present.

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1540

Answer There were Cayouges Tuskororus, & two young Sinnekes who were sent by an old Sachim that was sent with a belt by the Sinnekes, but he fell lame by the way, & Dispatched ye two young Sinnekes with it who Acquainted the Onnondages with the Contents of it.

Question Whether the Cayouges & Tuscororus gave their Consent to it.

Answer That they cant blame any other Nations but their own Nation the onnondages only.

Question What the Cayouges & Tuscororas Said when the Onnondages consented the french to build at Niagara

Answer They have Satt Still & heard the onnondages Speak—

Question What the Six Nations did when they heard the french were at work at Niagara—

Answer That ye 6 Nations Sent Sachims of Sinnekes & Onnondages with a belt of wampum to Niagara whereby they were directed to Say in their name to ye french there that they Should not— proceed to build further then they had done, that they forbad them & protested against their proceedings, because y^t they— designd to kill & Subdue the Six nations, & demanded what they— intend by fortifying at that place tell us the truth and do— not deceive us but be Sincere as we would be to you, & we Shall not give you any occasion of breach of peace wch is between us save a belt of wampum—

Question Who sent this belt first

Answer the Onnondages

Question Whether the Land at Niagara belongs to the onnondages or to the Sinnekes or to all the six Nations

Answer A Sinneke Sachim named Kanahariqhito Said the Land at Niagara belongs to their Nation particularly

Question If the Sachims of the other 5 nations acknowledge that ye Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes alone

Answer They all Say yes and not only the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes but also the Land wit onthe other side of Cadarackques Lake

Question Why the onnondages Consented to the French building at Niagara while the Land only belongs to the Sinnekes

Answer The onnondages Say it is true they have done Wrong they Might better have left it alone and have left it to the Sinnekes Lord whose Land it is they Repent of and Say that people often do what they afterw.ds repent of

Question Why the Onnondages consented the building without leav of the other Nations

Answer That one Nation often make a proposition & give their Consent to a thing in name of all the rest which if they afterwards Consent & Approve of it is well but if they disallowd it, it is void—

Question What the French answerd on their belt to forbid them to build at Niagara,

Answer That the French Said that could not desist from compleating the house at Niagara, being Sent & ordered by the Gov.r of Canada to build it, and could not desist from building, but must proceed & finish it, having Consent from the Six Nations for the doing of it, that—

Jean—

CANADA MICROFILMED 1957

Jean Cocur the french Interpreter was going to Montreal and would Acquaint the Governour with what they had said that he would bring an Answer at Annadage by the latter end of Septem^r when the Indian corn was ripe) and threw the belt back and rejected it, by which they had Spoaken, and Said they thought they were sent by the Govr of New york, on which they Reply'd that they were not sent by him but by the Sachims of the Six Nations, and did not know who had Given the french that liberty if they did not know it, and desird that they would name the Sachims who had given there leave, on which they did not Reply but Said that when the house was finish'd 20 Soldiers would be posted there with Officers & a priest,

Question Whether they know of a hatchet of war given by the french against the Six Nations

Answer That they have heard that the Govr of Canada by two of his Interpreters had given a hatchet of war to the Indians living to the Southward near a branch of Susquehanah on a branch of a river Called Adiege, which vents into the great River missisipi, Some of their people who were out a fighting came to their habitation who acquainted them that two french men had given [redacted] a hatchet of war by order of ye Governour of Canada ag^t the Six Nations, which those Indians Refused, & Said they were a Joynt of the said Nations and possess part of their [redacted] land, & if any people made war ag^t them, they were to assist them, but the french saw, that those would not Accept the hatchet of war, they desird them not to Speak of it to the Six Nations, for it was Concluded by the french & English to cut them off & gave bondles of papers to be Carryd to Philadelphia from thence to [redacted] New York thence to Albany & to Montreal when that arrived there and the fort at Niagara was built then it was the time

[redacted]

That

That the Sq Nations were to be Cutt off, but their wasa-
ous happend to gett that packit & burnt it now they have Sa
the truth & Answers fully what they know, and sinke his Ex
has been asking them Questions they desire he will be pleased
to Answer them what they shall ask him

They Say that they hear a great deal of bad news from
Canada that the English & French Keep a Continual Correspondan
with one another & desires his Ex will be pleased to acq.t them what News
he has

They Say also that the traders who come in their Coun-
try do Cheat them very much in the Sale of rum instead of
which they Sell them their own water which in a day or
two stinckes & is Noisom

His Ex.y told them that he was Sorry the traders have
Cheated them, in Rum he intends to Send a man that is
Shall be no Trader to prevent their being impos on or Cheated
for the future

That the Two Crowns in Europe are in a strict frind-
-Ship & alliance together & were going to make against Spa
& y.e Emperiour & had Sent a fleet to New Spain to prevent
their Money fleet from going to Old Spain

That his Ex.y has Sent a letter to the Governour of Canada
By Philip Livingston which follows in these words

MICROFILMED 1957

P. S. I have sent a Map herewith wherein the Names of Places mention'd in the Indian Deed of Surrender are mark't in red ink.

Endorsed

Rec'd Jânry 6th
Read d° 10th } 172 6/7

Conference between Governor Burnet and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Dd., 15.]

At a Conference between His Excell: William Burnet Esqr Capt. General & Govr in Cheif of the Province of New York, New Jersey &c And two Sachims of each of the Six Nations, named the Maquase, Oneydes, Tuscaroras, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes In Albany, the 7th day of Septr 1726.—

PRESENT— His Excell. William Burnet Esqr &c.
Lewis Morris Esqr Chief Justice
Capt Cornwell
Capt Norris
Ph. Livingston
Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
John Cuyler
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Renselaer
} Esqrs Cômrs of the Indian Affairs.

His Excellency told the said Sachims that before he spoke to them in publick he had desired to meet two Sachims of each Nation, that they might acquaint him with what has passed in their Country since he was here last, and that he was informed that the French are building a Fort at Niagara, and wants to know whether they have given their consent to it, and expects to hear from them the truth of all what has passed between them and the French in relation to that Building or Settlement at Niagara. The said Sachims answered by Ajewachtha an Onnondage their Speaker.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us yesterday that two of each of our Nations should meet you, according to your Desire are we come; You told us that you would ask us some news that you had heard that the French were making a Fort at Niagara, that we should tell you the truth what has pass'd between us and the French about that Building, whether one Nation or all the Nations had given their consent, and not to conceal anything from you. We shall now tell you the truth and not conceal it for we are one heart and mind with you, and why should we dissemble.

Brother Corlaer

When Monsieur Longueil was last year among the Onnondages, the Sinnekes having heard of his being there, and what his Errant was, sent a Belt of Wampum to them, that in case the

French should desire to make any Building or Settlement at Niagara or at [a]Ochsweeke or elsewhere on their land, they should not give their consent to it.

Monsieur Longueil told the Onnondages that he had built a Bark House at Niagara, which was old and began to decay, that he could no longer keep his goods dry in it, and was now come to desire leave to build a bigger house, wherein his Goods might be safe from rain, and said that if they consented that he might build a house there and have Vessels in [b]Cadaracqui lake, he promised it should be for their good, peace and quietness, and for their childrens children, that the French would protect them for three hundred years.

The Onnondages being prevail'd upon by Fair speeches and promises, rejected the Sinnekes belt, and gave the French leave for building at Niagara.

His Excêll. asked them what they understood by his building at Niagara, the French protecting them, and their living in peace for three hundred years?

Answer. When Monsr Longueil desired to build a house at Niagara, they did not perceive the ill consequence of it, and desired him that he should not deceive them as the French had done in building a Fort at Cadaracqui, which had been occasion of War, and were apprehensive that after they had consented to it, they would make the same use of this, He replyed on that, they need not fear any Mischief from this building, they should live in peace and Quietness three hundred years.

Question. Whether there was not any thing else past between them and Monsr Longuiel and his interpreter, before they parted?

Answer. At the Departure of Monsr Longuiel he said by his Interpreter that if any Quarrel should arise between him and their Brother Corlaer on the Lake or that any Blood should be shed there about the Trade, as they were Christians he desired they should sit still and smoke their pipe, On which they gave a Belt.

Question. What they answered on that?

Answer Monsr Longuiel would not stay for their Answer which they had ready, but said as some of their Sachims were going to Montreal, they might give it there.

Question. What Answer they gave the French at Montreal?

Answer. When they were at Canada they repeated what Monsr Longuiel had desired them to sit still and smoke their Pipe when any blood should be shed on the Lake between the Christians, on which he gave a Belt, he told them it was a lye that he had desired any such thing; It was when they condoled the death of Monsr De Ramzay at Montreal, that they demanded why they had said that, if any blood should be shed on the Cadaracqui Lake, they should sit still, they added they would not suffer any blood to be shed, nor Acts of hostilities committed there on the Land and Lake belonging to them, but that it should be a path of peace for all christians and Indians to come and go forward and backward on account of Trade, that they kept firm to the Alliance and Covenant made with the English, and to the peace with the French; If they inclined to make contention and fight they might end their Dispute at Sea, and not in their Country.

They further told the French that in case they expected that the Six Nations should sit neuter when any Rupture did arise betweeh the French and the English, that the French ought to promise to keep [all] the far Indians, and also all the Indians in Canada at quiet and smoking their Pipe, on which they gave a Belt, which the French rejected and returned, and said they would make use of their Indians when they had occasion for them.

[a] Called by the French Lac Erie. *Marginal Note in New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 87.

[b] Called by the French Lac Ontario. *Ibid.* — Ed.

Question. Why the Onnondages consented to the building without leave of the other Nations?

Answer. That one Nation often makes a Proposition and gives their consent to a thing in the name of all the rest, which, if they afterwards consent and approve of, it is well, but if they disallow'd it, it was void.

Question. What the French answered on their belt to forbid them to build at Niagara?

Answer. That the French said that they could not desist from compleating the house at Niagara, being sent and order'd by the Governour of Canada to build it, and durst not desist from working, but must proceed and finish it, having Consent from the Six Nations for the doing of it, that Jean Cœur the French Interpreter was going to Montreal and would acquaint the Governour with what they had said, that he would bring an Answer at Onnondaga by the latter end of September (when the Indian corn was ripe) and then they threw their Belt back and Rejected it by which they had spoke, and said they thought they were sent by the Govr of New York, on which they replyed that they were not sent by him, but by the Sachims of the Six Nations, and did not know who had given the French that liberty, that they did not know it, and desired that they would name the Sachims who had given their leave, on which they did not reply, but said that when the House was finished 30 Souldiers would be posted there with Officers and a Priest.

Question. Whether they know of a hatchet of War given by the French against the Six Nations?

Answer. That they have heard that the Govr of Canada by two of his Interpreters had given a hatchet of war to the Indians living to the Southward near a branch of Susquehanah, on a branch of a River called[d] Adiego which vents into the great river Missisipi, Some of their people who were out a fighting came to their habitation, who acquainted them that two French men had given a hatchet of War by order of the Governour of Canada against the Six Nations, which those Indians refused, and said they were a joint of the said Nations, and possess'd part of their Land and if any people made war against them they were to assist them, But when the French saw that those Indians would not accept the hatchet of War, they desired them not to speak of it to the Six Nations, for it was concluded by the French and English to cut them off, and gave them a bundle of papers to be carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York and thence to Albany and thence to Montreal and when that arrived there, and the Fort at Niagara was built, then would be the time when the Six Nations were to be cut off, but their Warriours happen'd to get that Packet and burn'd it. They said that now they have said the Truth and answered fully what they know and since His Excellency has been asking them Questions, they desire he will be pleased to answer them what they shall ask him.

They say that they hear a great deal of bad news from Canada that the English and French keep a continual correspondence with one another and desire his Excêll. will be pleased to acquaint them with what news he has.

They say also that the Traders who come in their country do cheat them very much in the Sale of Rum, instead of which they sell them water which in a day or two stinks and is noisom.

His Excêll. told them that he was sorry that the Traders had cheated them in Rum, He intends to send a man that shall be no trader, to prevent their being imposed on or cheated for the future.

[d] Called by the French Olio, [Ohio]. *Marginal note* in *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 92. — Ed.

Question. If the Onnondages did not repent of the giving the French leave to build at Niagara?

Answer. That they repented as soon as they had done it, and do still, but Monsr Longuiel has prevailed on them by fair speeches and promises, but they find he is double hearted.

Question. If they had sent a Belt of Wampum with any of their people to Canada when they went to condole Monsr De Ramzay's Death?

Answer That they sent a Belt of Wampum from the Sinneke Castle, that the Govr of Canada should make no Settlement at Niagara nor on the Cadarachqui Lake, but the Sachims who were going from Onnondage to Canada being gone, the Express who had the Belt came too late and brought it back.

Question. That when Monsr Longuiel made the Proposition to the Onnondages for leave to build at Niagara, whether any Sachims of the other Nations were present?

Answer There were Cayouges, Tuskaroras and two Young Sinnekes, who were sent by an Old Sachim that was sent with a Belt by the Sinnekes, but he fell lame by the way, and dispatched the two Young Sinnekes with it, who acquainted the Onnondages with the contents of it.

Question. Whether the Cayouges and Tuskaroras gave their consent to it?

Answer. That they ca'nt blame any other Nations but their own Nation, the Onnondages only.

Question. What the Cayouges and Tuskaroras said when the Onnondages consented that the French should build at Niagara?

Answer. They sat still and heard the Onnondages speak.

Question. What the Six Nations did when they heard the French were at work at Niagara?

Answer. That the Six Nations sent Sachims of Sinnekes and Onnondages with a Belt of Wampum to Niagara, whereby they were directed to say in their name to the French there, that they should not proceed to build further than they had done, that they forbad them and protested against their Proceedings, because that they perceiv'd that they design'd to kill and subdue the Six Nations, and demanded what they intend by fortifying at that place, They said tell us the truth and do not deceive us, but be sincere as we would be to You, we shall not give you any occasion of breach of the peace which is between us; gave a Belt of Wampum.

Question. Who sent this belt first?

Answer. The Onnondages.

Question. Whether the Land at Niagara belongs to the Onnondages, or to the Sinnekes, or to all the Six Nations?

Answer. A Sinneke Sachim named Kanaharighton said the land at Niagara belonged to their Nation particularly.

Question. If the Sachims of the other five Nations acknowledge that the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes alone?

Answer. They all say Yes, and not only the land at Niagara belonged to the Sinnekes, but also the land opposite to it on the other side of Cadarachqui Lake.

Question. Why the Onnondages consented to the French building at Niagara, while the Land only belongs to the Sinnekes?

Answer. The Onnondages say it is true they have done wrong, they might better have left it alone and have left it to the Sinnekes whose Land it is, they repent of it and say that People often do what they afterwards repent of.

That the two Crowns in Europe are in a strict friendship and alliance together, & were going to make war against Spain and the Emperour, and had sent a Fleet to New Spain to prevent their money fleet from going to old Spain.

That his Excêll had sent a letter to the Govr of Canada by Philip Livingston, which follows in these words[1]

That his Excellency expected their Answer but their New Governour being come, he heard that they had no time to write. That was all what had pass'd between His Excellency and the Govr of Canada, Then the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht was interpreted to them, which follows in these words.

"That the Subjects of France inhabiting Canada, shall hereafter give no hindrance or "Molestation to the five Nations or Cantons of Indians subject to the Dominion of Great "Britain, nor to the other Natives of America who are friends to the same, In like manner the "Subjects of Great Britain shall behave themselves peaceably towards the Americans who are "subjects or friends to France, and on both sides they shall enjoy full liberty on Account of "Trade, as also the Natives of those Coûntrys shall with the same liberty resort as they please "to the British or French Colonies for promoting Trade on the one side or the other, without "any molestation or hindrance either on the part of the British Subjects or of the French, but "it to be exactly and distinctly settled by Commissarys who are and who ought to be "accounted the Subjects & friends of Britain or of France."

His Excellency told them that now the chief question was if the building at Niagara was not prejudicial to them, to their hunting and to the far Indians coming hither on acc^{t} of Trade; if they say that it is no hindrance to them to go a hunting or to the far Indians coming to them, His Excêll. has nothing to say, and the French have done well, but if they find it prejudicial and complain'd of it to His Excêll: He offers to represent it to His Majesty, and that now they might say what they Judge best for them.

Then they said, Brother Corlaer you have asked us several questions which we have answered, and you have acquainted us with what news you know: And now you ask if we approve of the building at Niagara; We do not only complain against the proceedings of the French in fortifying Niagara on our Land contrary to our inclination and without our consent, to pen us up from our chief hunting place, but we also humbly beg and desire that Your Excêll: will be pleased to write to His Majesty King George that he may have compassion on us, and write to the King of France to order his Governour of Canada to remove the building at Niagara, for we think it very prejudicial to us all.

His Excêll: said that what is now said he expects shall be repeated in publick, that all may be done openly and publickly, that every body may know what passes between them.

[1] For this Letter, see *post* p. 802.— Ed.

At a Conference between his Excell. William Burnet Esqr Capt Genl and Govr in Cheif of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c. and the Sachims of the Six Nations, named the Maquase, Oneydes, Cayouges, Onnondages, Sinnekes and Tuscaroras. In Albany the 9th day of Septr 1726.

PRESENT —

His Excell. William Burnet Esqr &c.
Capt Cornwell
Capt Norris
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh } Côm[rs] of the Ind[n] Affairs.
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Renselaer
Rutger Blecker, Recorder
Joh[s] Pruyn
Barent Sanders
Joh[s] Ten Broek } Aldermen.
John De Peyster

Brethren

I am come hither to speak with you on the Matt which has always been kept clean for us to meet upon in this Place.

The French have no such matt spread at Montreal, theirs has been so often besmeared with the blood of the five Nations, that the sky will always remain dark and gloomy over it, whilest here has always been a bright sun fixed over your heads without mists or clouds, I need not fill Your ears with things done as it were yesterday, these you all know; Your Warriors can well remember them, but I will mention to you some Old things that were done when the oldest of you were but children, and which the French have just now published to the world in Books[a] with the permission and approbation of their King. When the French first came over the great Lake to this Country they were kindly used by the five Nations, and particularly by the Onnondages, but soon after a war broke out between Your fathers and the [b]Adirondacks which the French writer[c] owns was because six Adirondacks treacherously murder'd six of the five Nations in their sleep, who had been hunting with them as brethren, The French took up the hatchet with this perfidious Nation against You, and finding that they could not master you without more help, the Governour of [d]Canada hung up a great kettle of War against the five Nations, and invited the [e]Kicktages, the Quatoges, the Otawaus, the Twicktwicks, the Quacksis, the Scungsicks, the Estiaghes, and several other Nations about [f]Teijaondoraghi and [g]Enitajghe to eat Your flesh out of that kettle in one great feast, and when the [h]Ottawawas and Quatoges had a mind to bury their hatchet and to set up a Tree of peace, the French used all their Art to hinder them from planting it, and endeavoured to cut off the roots of it, and at last threatned to drive them from their own fires if they would make a Covenant with you, because they fear'd that if you became brethren to

[a] Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale in 4 tomes, par Mr Bacqueville de la Potherie en 12mo a Paris 1722 avec Approbation et Privilege du Roy.

[b] Called by the French Algonkins.

[c] Hist. de la Amer. Tom. I., pag. 292.

[d] Tom. II. pag. 157. 193. 251. Tom. III. 162.

[e] Called by the French Illinois, Hurons, Ottawacks, Miamis, Renards Terre Rouge, Sauteurs.

[f] Called by the French Michilimakenac.

[g] Called by the French Bay des Puans.

[h] Tom. II. 231. 239. 294. 321. Tom. IV. 51.

those Nations, that then Canada would loose the Trade of the Lakes,[a] since the English would be able to supply them with goods cheaper than the French, as long as the path lay open; when they made peace with you they asked Your leave to make Forts at [b]Tusachrondie and at Cadarachqui, and when the war broke out again they made use of those places to bring the Indians together and to give them guns and powder, and lead to destroy you, and at the same time they set up trees of peace between these Nations and all their other Enemies, that they might have no flesh to eat but yours, and [c]even in a time of full peace with you they took forty of Your people who were trading at Fort Cadarachqui, and sent them prisoners to France, only on this pretence that the Sinnekes had robbed some of their traders that had passed thro' their Country. This is the Account the French themselves give of their way of using some of their Children as they call you, these are the Colours in which the French paint their own actions, and if they make so bad an appearance in that light, how must they appear to you who have heard the truth from Your fathers without any Varnish; But what have the English ever done like these things? What Nation did they Ever give the hatchet to against You, or when did they ever take it up themselves for that end? What Forts have they built on Your land in order to enslave you and protect your enemies? have they ever taken your Lands by force from You? have they ever stained the ground with Your blood? have they ever deceived you with smooth words while their hearts were not one with you?

[a] Tom. II. pag. 300. Tom. III. 262.

[b] Tom. IV. 264. Called by the French Le Detroit.

[c] Tom. I. 332.

Have they not always fed you and cloathed You, and armed you and assisted you against Your Enemies? If you know these things to be true, you cannot be in doubt who is Your true father, the Governour of Canada has no manner of Right to that name, Your only true father is the King of Great Britain and all that are his Subjects are your brethren, and in token of this I now lay before you the Old Covenant Chain, which has always held us close to one another, Let not any false news from Canada make any Spots upon it, but give ear only to the English, who have always spoke from their heart to you, and join now with me in making this Chain stronger & brighter than ever between all the British Governments in America and the six Nations, and hereupon I give You a Belt.

I am informed that the French are now building a strong House of Stone or a Fort at Niagara, you will tell me to whom that land belongs, and whether the right owners of it or the Six Nations have consented that the French should fortify there, as the French affirm that you have done unanimously, and that you have confirmed it on the 14th July last in a full Council at Niagara, as I am informed by a letter which I have received this Afternoon from Monsr De Longuiel: You will also tell me whether you fear that this Fort may whenever the French please molest you by Shutting up the path to Your hunting place, and hinder you from going freely among the far Nations of Indians as well as those Indians from having full liberty to come into Your Country upon account of Trade; If you have such fears you should speak them out freely to Your Brother, and then I hope I shall be able to Obtain a Remedy for the Sickness that this may have given you at heart, for I will acquaint the King my Master that the Subjects of the French King in Canada have broken an Article of the last treaty between the two Crowns, which covenants

"That the Subjects of France inhabiting Canada, shall hereafter give no hindrance or
"Molestation to the five Nations or Cantons of Indians Subject to the Dominion of Great
"Britain, nor to the other Natives of America who are friends to the same, In like manner
"the Subjects of Great Britain shall behave themselves peaceably towards the Americans

"who are subjects or Friends to France, and on both sides they shall enjoy full liberty on "account of Trade, as also the Natives of those Countrys shall with the same liberty resort "as they please to the British or French Colonies for promoting Trade on the one side or the "other, without any molestation or hindance, either on the part of the British Subjects or of "the French, but it to be exactly and distinctly settled by Commissarys who are and "ought to be accounted the Friends and Subjects of Britain or of France."

This is the whole that relates to you in the Very words of the Treaty, and if the King my Master is perswaded that the building a Fort at Niagara since the last treaty of peace is a breach of this Article, I know that he is so kind and carefull a father of his children, that he will order complaints to be made to the King of France of what the French in Canada have done, and since these two great Kings have lately made a strict alliance and are become brethren I have reason to hope that the King of France will order the conduct of his servants in Canada to be narrowly looked into, and if he finds that they have broken the Treaty in building a Fort at Niagara, that he will order it to be pulled down, and that you may be assured that I will do my utmost to obtain full satisfaction for you, that you may sleep quietly and undisturb'd in Your Villages. I give you this Belt.

Last year you desired the Commissioners of the Indians Affairs [at Albany] to communicate to me some matters which you had to say to the Government of Virginia, I writ to the Governour of Virginia according to Your desire, and have received his answer, wch is that there has been no fighting lately between the people in his Government and the Indians, but that some Indians had alarmed the Frontiers last summer, and had plunder'd some of the outermost settlements and killed an Englishman on his own plantation.

The Governour of Virginia hopes that these Indians were not any of the Six Nations, he says that if they were, you ought to be ashamed of such Vile Actions so soon after having concluded a Peace with that Government, and that if any of their Militia who were then commanded out, had found any of those Indians, they would have fall'n upon them without delay, being so justly provoked.

I have this Summer received a Complaint from the Govr of South Carolina that there has lately been a party of twelve Indians who came into the heart of their Settlements, insulted some of the English Inhabitants, and killed some of the Indians friends to the English, they called themselves Sinnekes, but the English knew two of them to be Tuskaroras, I expect that you will make enquiry who are the persons guilty of these wicked and barbarous actions, that I may know how much the Six Nations abhor such treachery against Your brethren the English, and that you will punish the Offenders (whenever you discover them) as they deserve.

I am informed likewise that three years ago some Sinnekes were in the same Colony at [a]Characks on the River called [b]Constichrohare at an English Trading house, and there took away an Indian slave belonging to one Nathaniel Ford an Englishman, together with two Guns, two blankets, and some powder, notwithstanding the Sinnekes were told that this Boy and the goods belonged to the English.

[a] Called in South Carolina the Sharawas[1]

[b] Pede's River.

I now therefore demand of you that the said Boy and the goods be restored as soon as can be to Mr Peter Barberie now here at Albany, or to whom he shall direct you, that he may

[1] The Cheraws occupied the Northeast corner of South Carolina, called in Jefferson's Map "Cheraws Precinct," which included the counties of Darlington and Chesterfield. The town of Cheraw, in the latter county, is called after this tribe. Adair says they ultimately joined the Catawbas, and thus became extinct. — Ed.

sent them to their owner in South Carolina, who has desired him to obtain them in his name, I question not but that if you make dispatch herein that Mr Barberie will make you a present to Your satisfaction, If you expect the protection and friendship of the English you must resolve to do nothing that may most justly provoke us, and particularly not permit any of the French Indians to pass thro' Your Country in order to make war upon the English Colonies which they do in order to destroy you, by weakning Your Brethren and best Friends, But above all let me never hear again that any of you have so far lost their understanding[1] as to assist the French Indians in such Expeditions, and so prepare the path for your own destruction. I hope this is the last time I shall have occasion to reprove you in this manner, and that you will take care whilst you are here and in Your return home, you do not meddle with anything that belongs to the Inhabitants, I have complaints of mischief done by some of you as you were coming hither, I expect that you will do nothing of that kind for the future and on that condition I pass over what has been done already, and upon the whole I Give You this Belt.

Answer of the Sachims of the Six Nations To His Excêll: William Burnet Esqr Capt Genl and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, &c. In Albany the 13th day of Septr 1726.

PRESENT— His Excêll: William Burnet Esqr &c.
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Banker
Hendk Renselaer
} Côms of the Indian Affairs.
Rutger Bleeker, Recorder.

Kanakarighton a Sinneke Sachim stood up and said.

Brother Corlaer.

You have spoken to us lately and told us that this was the place to meet and to speak to one another on the Matt that is spread here, which is clear and unpolluted.

You told us also that the Govr of Canada could not say as you have done, but that his mat is besmear'd with the blood of the five Nations, and that they walk there in a dark and cloudy air, You told us also that we have always walk'd in a clear sun shine, where no Darkness nor gloomy clouds have been in the way, and you would tell us some Old things, that it was needless to fill our ears with, what happen'd lately, that our Young Men know it but that you would acquaint us what happen'd when our old men were [but] children, Thereupon you told us what had been the occasion of the first quarrell between the five Nations and the Adirondax Indians, that they had treacherously murder'd six of our people on their hunting which was the occasion of the War between us and the French because they assisted those Vile people (who had committed this barbarous Act) against Us: When the Adirondax and the French saw that they could not over power us the French invited all the Neighbouring Nations at [a] a place where the [b] Tienonadies now live, and said that he hung a large kettle

[a] Le Detroit.
[b] Part of the Hurons.

[1] your reason. *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 101.

over and put in it the Flesh of the five Nations, and that they should eat no other flesh but that, and when the Quatoges and Otawawas were inclined to bury their hatchet which they had taken up against us, when the Govr of Canada perceived that he prevented it, and told those Nations if they did bury the hatchet he would drive them out of the Country, You added further that the Governour of Canada invited at the same time all the Upper Nations to make war against the five Nations, And demanded whenever the English Nation have done any such thing.

We shall not Repeat all your Speech but here and there pick out the Chief Articles.

You have renewed our old covenant [chain] and strengthen'd it, and made the Covenant Chain bright and clear again, and stronger than it ever has been, You have said that there should come no spots nor rust on it, which we on our side shall never suffer, and we strengthen and renew the Old Covenant on the same manner as you have done, We desire you not to give much credit when any people do bring you ill reports of us, we promise the same on our side, not to beleive on slight grounds, Let this Belt be a token that we may live and dye with one another in good Friendship.

You have told us that you had heard that the Governour of Canada was busy in building at Niagara, that Monsr Longuiel writes to you that he builds the House or Fort there with consent of the Six Nations, You asked us how we did like it, if it would be no hindrance to us, and the far Indians to come and go forward and backward, if that building was any way prejudicial to us that we should make our Complaint, We must first acquaint you that we have been at Niagara in the name of the Six Nations, and spoke to the [a] Govr of Canada, and told him to desist from making any building there.

[a] That is one of his Officers.

You told us also that it was agreed between the two crowns of Great Britain & France that the French may not meddle with the Six Nations, nor settle on their land, if they do it that it is a breach of an Article of the Treaty, and that it is on both sides concluded that the Indians may go on account of trade unmolested where they please.

We speak now in the name of all the Six Nations and come to you howling: This is the reason for what we howl, that the Govr of Canada incroaches on our land and builds thereon, therefore do we come to Your Excellency our Brother Corlaer, and desire you will be pleased to write to the great king Your Master and if Our King will then be pleased to write to the King of France, that the Six Nations desire that the Fort at Niagara may be demolished; This Belt we give to you Our Brother [Corlaer] as a token that you be not negligent to write to the King, the sooner the better, and desire that the letter may be writ very pressing.

We acquaint You that Jean Coeuer is expected at Onnondage, that the French always say that our Brethren the English will kill us, and all bad Reports do they spread among us, and our brother Corlaer tells us the same Evil of the French, that they have from time to time deceived us.

We desire you to send a Man of Experience to Onnondage, and that there may be spoken nothing but Indian between the brother Corlaer and the French, every one to answer for himself concerning what ill Reports he shall have spread: The Six Nations would then be present to hear what every one had to say to the other for his Vindication, that we may find out the Deceit and know who is the lyar.

You told us also that the Cômiss^{rs} of the Indian Affairs at Albany had acquainted you that we were inclined to speak with the Govr of Virginia, that you had writ to him and received his answer, that there was no mischief done lately, only that the Sinnekes had murdered a

man on his own land. That the Govr had ordered some to pursue the Murderers, and if they had overtaken them, they would have received their Deserts, You have order'd us to inquire who had committed this base Action, and if we discovered it, to punish the Transgressors, according to their Deserts; We have made inquiry and found out who has done it, there are four Nations guilty of this Action, Sinnekes, Maquase, Tuskaroras and French Indians, but it was not done with Design there were[1] Indians who are our enemies whom we traced to that house.

You have made Inquiry concerned[2] a Slave who you say is taken by our people. We acknowledge to have been of the Company that took him, he is given to Indians who live on a Branch of Susquehannah River, which is called Soghniejadie, therefore we desire you to make a further Inquiry for that place is nearer to you than us.

We desire that this may be forgiven us, there many times happen accidents between one nation and another, but they must not be too hasty, therefore we desire the Govr of Virginia that he may not be too rash to revenge such an Action, which was not committed with design nor by consent of the Sachims, if such things happen between brethren then it must always be lay'd by & reconciled.

You told us not to suffer any of the French Indians to make a path thro' our Country to go fighting, we promise to do our endeavour to prevent them [as much as possible] to approach any of the English Colonies.

We desire also that you may prevent them, for many go fighting thro' Albany to the English Settlements, who do not come thro' the Six Nations.

We desire again that the Governour of Virginia may not be rash, and may lay down the hatchet, which he has in his hands, that he ought to think on the former Treaties which are made between him and the Six Nations, that there ought [not] to be a Quarrel for an action which happen'd not designedly.

You have desired us that we should not molest any of your people nor Brethren in Our return home, we promise to do our utmost endeavour to prevent our Young Indians as much as possible, Now you may well say that we always promise and not perform, that is the Devil's work and inspiration to Evil people, who makes us lyars and reproachable, Give a Belt.

We have now done and have here and there touched an Article of Your Speech, We must acquaint you how our fraternity came anciently, it came by the Trade, we received the Goods in former times cheap, and we were convinced of Your goodness, but now the goods are sold us dearer and dearer, therefore we desire you that we may have goods cheaper, and we desire the same from the inhabitants of this City, that they may use their endeavour that we may have goods cheaper, especially powder, but do not lay powder on one side of the scale and Beavers on the other, that is too little powder.

You have two Years ago desired the six Nations to get[3] some Beaver Traps on the Onnondages River, which we have consented to, and granted, but we find our selves deceived by these Beaver Traps, instead of Rum the people who lay there sell us water which they take out of this Trap, and make us pay excessive dear for it, therefore we desire that no Rum may be sent up, for it produces all Evil and Contention between man & wife, between the

[1] *They* were. *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 104. [2] Concerning. *Ibid.* [3] Set. *Ibid.* 106. — Ed.

Young Indians & the Sachims. When the uppermost Indians want Rum let them go and fetch it at Albany as they have done formerly, When any of Your people go to Our Country, let them bring dry Goods, powder lead and all Indian Goods, and let us receive it for the same price as it can be bought at Albany, This what we have said we shall communicate to the far Indians, that they must fetch strong liquor at Albany.

We have now done with Our proposition that relates to the Six Nations, but what we come to say now relates particularly to the Sinnekes.

It is three years ago that you Offer'd us a Smith, and told us we might look for one to our minds, we found one then who pleased us very well, It was Myndert Wemp, when his time was expired he told the Sachims that he was going home whereon they desired him to come again because he was good and charitable to the poor, therefore we desire he may be our Smith and go with us when we go home. We desire also an Armourer who can Mend our locks and Arms, such a Man lives at Schenectady, We desire also that Andries Nak may go in company with the Smith, that he may be instructed in the Indian language.

We desire that when the Smith and Armourer go up, they may bring all their tools with them, Give a few Skins.

His Excêll: told them that he had something to Answer on what they had said, which is in these Words.

The Governour's Answer to the Indians of the Six Nations.

I have a few things to say to you upon what you have spoke to me. Since you desire it earnestly I will write to the King my Master in a pressing manner, that he may perswade the King of France to order the Fort at Niagara to be pulled down.

As to what you said without a Belt that you desired a wise Man to meet Jan Coeur at Onnondage. that you might find out what false stories have been spread on either side, I think Your own Experience for so many years past may sufficiently convince you that all false stories have come from the French only, and that this Government has always spoken the truth to you, and I think you ought not to suffer Jan Coeur to come among you, since he has always filled Your ears with such groundless Reports for which Reason I will not send any person to speak with him, it would be doing him an honour which he does not deserve. But I will send a proper person to stay among the Sinnekes this Winter,[1] who will answer them any questions which they shall ask him and to whom I expect they will tell all the Reports that the French spread among them, that he may shew them the falshood of them, and that they will follow his advice in every thing that he shall recommend to them.

You see by this letter which I have now received from Monsr De Longuiel what groundless Reports the French are now spreading concerning Your own actions, of which you have now told me the quite contrary and now doubt[2] Jan Coeur is gone now to spread some other false Reports among you at Onnondage, which you must be on Your guard against, that he may not

[1] Capt. Evert Bancker was appointed Commissary among the Five Nations on the 15th September, 1726, with instructions to reside till April following either at Canosedagui or Onahee, or go from time to time from one Castle to the other, and to take a journey to Cayouge or Onnondage when necessary. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LXVII. — Ed.

[2] No doubt. *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 107.

deceive you again as he has so often done. I shall inform the Gov[r] of Virginia of what You desire, but the only way to hinder him from taking up the hatchet against you, is to forbear any more such insults on Virginia on your parts.

As to what you say about the selling of Goods here, You know the Merchants are Masters of their own goods, and I cannot oblige them to sell them cheaper than they can afford it, but sometimes Your Beaver and skins are worth more money & sometimes less on the other side of the great lake, and so the price that they can afford their goods at may Alter, and they have now assured me that Goods are as cheap as they can afford them. You complain that they sell you water instead of Rum, at the Onnondage River, and at the same time you complain that Rum makes you Disordered, now the water cannot disorder you, and you need not buy the rum unless You please, But the far Nations have a great way to come to that trading place and if they want Rum there they must have it, and if they have a mind to fetch it at Albany they may come hither to fetch it, But that there may be no complaint about the Rum, the next summer I will order a fit person to remain[1] at the Trading place and take care that there shall be no disorder or cheating practised by the Traders, and if you shall have any Complaints he will be ready to hear and do You justice. If Myndert Wemp will go to the Sinnekes land, he may, and if he is not willing, I will send the fittest Smith I can find with the Armourer whom you Desire, and who shall go as [soon as] they can be ready; I wish you now a good Journey home, and shall lay before You a noble Present from His Majesty to you, The Powder is of the best Sort, and the Rum and some Provisions shall be given you after you are past Schenectady when you are upon your Journey.

The Governour's Speech to the River and Schaakook Indians the 13th September 1726.

Children,

It is a pleasure to me to see you together in this Old Meeting Place; As you live among the Settlements peacably and quietly so you reap the benefit of it, by enjoying more plenty of provisions and other Conveniences of life, than those who live at a great distance from the Christians, and therefore I do'nt doubt but you will continue to live like Good Neighbours with the English, as you have hitherto done, and then You may always depend on the continuance of the favour and protection of the Government; I hope none of you will go to Canada, as some of you the Schakooks have done, but endeavour to bring back those that are already gone thither, for you may live much better here than you can possibly do in Canada.

I hear that two of Your Sachims are dead, I condole with You upon their Death and I recommend Wawiachech to be in their place one of the Sachims of the Schaakooks, and upon that I give you this Belt.

As the Covenant Chain has been always kept clean between the English and Your forefathers, I do'nt doubt but you will join with me in renewing it, and brightening it, that it may last as long as the Sun and Moon, and accordingly I now brighten it and make it strong by this Belt.

[1] Reside. *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 108. — Ed.

Answer of the River and Schaakook Indians, to his Excellency.

Father.

We are glad to see you here and thank you for condoling the death of our two Sachims, and wiping off our tears We are rejoyced that you have been pleased to appoint Wawiachech to be a Sachim in room of the two deceased Sachims, We hope he may behave himself well, and that our Behaviour may be better than it has been.

You have spoken of the Covenant Chain which has been made between us and the English, We make it clean to keep the same bright, and wrap beaver Skins about it, that it may not rust, Give five beaver Skins.

You have spoken relating to the Deserters of Schaakook, It is a very bad Action, they are an evil sort of people that are gone to Canada; It is because then Run[1] themselves Much in Debt and to avoid payment they go away, but those that are now here design to live and dye at Schaakook, Give five Beaver Skins.

You have been pleased to renew the Covenant Chain, We shall on our side keep it bright and inviolable, We are very glad that you like our Country so well, that there is food Enough, and that you think we live well near the Christians.

His Excellency told them he would make them a present of Sundry Goods and wish'd them a good Journey to their habitations.

At a Conference held at Albany between His Excellency William Burnet Esq[r] Cap[t] Gen[l] and Gov[r] in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c: And two Sachims of the Sinnekes named Kanakarighton, and Thanintsoronwee, three Sachims of Cayouge named Ottsochkooree, DeKanisoree and Aenjeweerat two Sachims of the Onnondage named Kachjakadorodon and Sadekeenaghtie. This 14th day of Sept[r] 1726.

His Excellency told them that since they had complained against the French incroaching on their land at Niagara by building a Fort there, and since they Expected that the King of Great Britain should protect them in the quiet Enjoym[t] of their own lands, It would be proper for them to do at this time what they proposed to do 25 years ago, which was to submit and give up all their hunting Country to the King, and to sign a Deed for it, which however has not been done, and perhaps for that reason their proposal at that time has not been so well remembred as it would have been if they had signed such a Deed, Therefore His Excellency proposed that they should now sign a Deed confirming that proposal, and likewise submitting and giving up all their Land adjoyning to the Lake of Oswego and the narrow Passage between it and the Lake Cadarachqui, [and also all the Land along the said Lake Catarachqui][2] thirty miles from the Water of the said lakes and Rivers directly into the Country so as to leave their castles out of it, or sixty miles into the Country so as to include all their Castles and country.

After a Consultation among themselves, they said that they would rather have the said Deed of Surrender and Submission include all their Castles, and that they would then Expect that His Majesty would be pleased to defend them from the Incroachments of the French.

[1] *they* run. *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 109.

[2] The words within [ ] in the above Conference are added from the Record in *New-York Council Minutes*, XV., 86–111. — Ed.

His Excellency told them that whilest it is peace His Majesty could use no harsh measures against the French, but only require them to stand to the Treaties concluded between the two Crowns, but in time of War that he would protect and defend them against all attempts and Incroachments whatsoever to be offered by the French.—

Deed in Trust from three of the Five Nations of Indians to the King.

[From the Original Roll in the Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y.]

To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall Come Whereas the Sachims of the five Nations did (on the 19th Day of July in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred And one. in a Conference held at Albany Between John Nanfan Esqr late Lievt Governr of the Province of New York) Give and Render up all their Land where the Beaver Hunting is which they won With the Sword then Eighty Years ago to Corachkoo our Great King Praying that he might be their Protector and Defender there. For which they desired that their Secretary might then draw an Instrument for them to Sign & Seal That it might be Carried to the King as by the minutes thereof now in Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany may more fully and at Large appear. We Kanakarighton & Thanintsaronwee Sinneke Sachims, Ottsoghkoree Dekanissoree & Aenjeweeratt Cayouge Sachims, Kachjahaprodon & Sadegeenaghtie Onnondage Sachims of our own Accord free and Voluntary will Do Hereby Ratify Confirm Submit and Grant and by these Presents do (for our Selves our heirs and Successors and in behalf of the whole nations of Sinnekes Cayouges & onnondages) Ratify Confirme Submit and Grant unto Our Most Sovereign Lord George by the grace of God King of great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c his heirs and Successors for Ever. all the Said Land and Beaver hunting to be Protected & Defended by his Said Majesty his heirs & Successors to and for the use of us our heirs & Successors and the said Three nations. And we Do allso of our own Accord free and Voluntary will Give Render Submit and Grant and by these presents do for our Selves our heirs & Successors Give Render Submit and Grant unto Our Said Sovereign Lord King George his heirs and Successors for Ever all that Land Lying and being Sixty miles distance taken Directly from the water into the Country Beginning from a Creek Call'd Canahogue on the Lake Osweego, all along the said Lake and all along the narrow passage from the said Lake to the Falls of Oniagara Called Canaquaraghe and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Cadarackquis to the Creek Called Sodoms belonging to the Senekes and from Sodoms to the hill Called Tegerhunkserode Belonging to the Cayouges, and from Tegerhunckseroda to the Creek Called Cayhunghage Belonging to the Onnondages all the Said Land being of the Breadth of Sixty English miles as aforesaid all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers Directly into the Country and thereby Including all the Castles of the aforesaid Three Nations with all the Rivers Creeks and Lakes within the Said Limits to be protected & Defended by his said Majesty his heirs and Successors for Ever To and for Our use our heirs & Successors and

All a Conferance Between his Ex.cy
William Burnet Esq.r Cap.t Generall
& Governour in Chief of the prvoinces of
Newyork new Jersey &.c and the Sa=
=chims of the Six Nations named Ma=
=quase, Onneydes, Cayouges onnondages—
Sinnekes & Tuscaroras in Albany y.e 9.th—
Day of Sept.r 1726

Present
His Excellency
William Burnet Esq.r
Cap.t Cornwell
Cop.t Morris
Ch. Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter V.r Brugh
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Ranselaer
} Comm.rs of Ind. Affairs
Rulger Bleecker Recorder
John Cruyn
Barent Sanders
Joh.s Ten Broeck
John D. Peyster
} Aldermen

Brethren

I am Come hither to Speak with you on the mat which has always been kept Clean for us to meet upon in. this plou

The french have no Such mat Spread at Montreal theirs have been So Often besmeard with the blood of the five Nations that the Sky will always remain Dark & Gloomy over it whilst here has always been a bright Sun Shining over your heads without mists or Clouds I need not fill your Ears with things done as it were yesterday, these you all Know, your Warriours can well Remember them but I will mention to you Some old things that were done when the eldest of you were but Children & which the french have just now published to the world in books, with the premission & prohibitation of their King when the french first Come over the great lake to this Country they were kindly used by the five Nations and particularly by the Onnondoges but Soon after a war Broke out between your fathers & adirondacks which the

french—

french writer owns because ye Adirondacks treacherously murdered 60 of the five Nations in their Sleep who had been hunting with them as brethren the french took up the hatchet with this perfidious Nation against you & finding that they could not master you without more help the Governour of Canada hung up a great kettle of war ag.t the four nations, & Invited the Kicktoges Quotoges the Ottawawas &.a Twick Twicks the Quacksis & Young Sticks The Eftoges, and Severall Other nations of Toryandoraghis and Onitoppke to Eat your flesh out of that Kettle in one great feast and when the Outawawes and Quatoges had a mind to Bury their hatchet and to set up a tree of Peace the french used all their art to hinder them from planting it and Endeavoured to Cutt off it & at last treatned to drive them from their own fires if they would make a Covenant with your, because they feared that if you became Brethren to these Nations that then [illegible] would lose the Trade of the Lake, Since the English will be able to Supply them with Goods Cheaper then the french as Long as the path Lay open open when they made peace with you, they asked your Leave to make forts at Tasagiordie & at Cadarachqui & when the warr Broke out again they made use of these places to bring the Indians together & to give them Guns and powder & Lead to Destroy you and at the Same time they Sett up treed of peace between these nations. and all their other Enemies, that they might have no flesh to Eat but yours And Even in a time of full peace with you

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They Took Soly of your people who were loading at fort Cadarocqui and Sent them prisoners to France, only on this pretence Sinekis had Robbed Some of their traders that had passed through their Country This on the Account of French themselves Give of their way of Using Some of their Children as they Call you these are the Colours in w.ch the French paint their own Actions and if they make so bad an Appearance in that light How must they appear to you who have heard the truth from your fathers without any Varnish But what have the English ever Done Like these things what nation Did ever Give the hatchet to ag.st you or when Did they Ever take it up themselves for that End what forts have they built on your Land in Order to Enslave you & protect your Enemies have they Ever taken your Lands by force from you, have they ever Staind the ground with your Blood, have they Ever Deceived you with Smooth words while their hearts were not one with yours, Have they not always fed youy Cloathed you and armed you and assisted you against your Enemies if you know these things be true you Cannot be in doubt who is your true father the Gov.r of Canada has no manner of right to that name your only true father is the king of Great Britain and all that are his subjects are your Brethren & in token of this I now Lay before you the Old Covenant chain w.ch has always held us Close to one another let not any false news from Canada make any Knots upon it, but give ear only to the English who have allways spoke from [illegible] their hearts to you and joyn now with me in makeing this Chain Stronger & brighter then Ever between all the British Goverments in America and the Six Nations & Thereupon I give you a belt of wampum I am Informed that the French are now building a strong house of Stone or a fort at Jagara You will tell me to whom that Land belongs and whether the Right owners of it or the Six Nations have consented that the French Should fortifye there as the French affirm that you have done unanimously and that you have Confirmed it on the 14th of July last in full Counsell at Jagara as I am Informed by a letter which I have red this afternoon from M.r De Longueil, You will also tell me whether you fear that this fort may whenever the ffrd French please molest you by Shuting up the path to your Hunting place and hinder you from freely among the ffar nations of Indians as well as those Indians from Canada full Liberty to Come into your Country upon act of trade if you Such have Such fears you Speak them out freely to your Brother & I hope

I Shall

I Shall be able to obtain a Remedy for the Sickness that this may have given you at heart, for I will acquaint the King my master that the Subjects of the french king in Canada have broken an article of the last treaty between the two Crowns with Covenants.

"That the Subjects of France Inhabiting Canada shall hereafter give no hindrance or molestation to the five nations "or Cantons of Indians Subject to the Dominion of Great Britain "nor to the other natives of America who are friends to the "same in like manner ye Subjects of great britain shall peaceably "towards Americians who are Subjects or friends to France & on both "sides they shall Enjoy full Liberty of Acco^d of trade as also the "natives of those Country shall with the same Liberty re- "sort As they please to brittish or french Colonies for promo- "ting trade on the one Side or the other without any molestation "or hindrance Either on the part of the British Subjects or of "the french but its to be Exactly and Distinctly Settled by "Commissaries who are & who ought to be Accounted the "friends & Subjects of britain or of france.

This is the whole that Relates to you in the very words of the treaty and if the the King my master is perswaded that that the building a fort at Niagara since the Last treaty of peace is a breach of this Article I know that he is soe kind & Carefull a father of his Children that he will order Complaints to be made to the King of France of what the french in Canada have Done and since these Two of Great Britain Kings have Lately made a strict alliance and are become brethren I have made reason to hope, that the King of France will Order the Conduct of his Servants in Canada to be Narrowly Looked into and if he finds that they have broken the treaty in building a fort at Niagara y^t he will order it to be pulled Down & y^t You may be Assured y^t I will Do my Utmost to obtain full Satisfaction for you y^t you may Keep quietly & undisturbed in your own Villages, I Give you this Belt

Last year you Desired the Commiss^rs of the Indian Affairs to Communicate to me some matters which you had to say to the Governt of

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* Alsorigo

of Virginia Jwrit to the * Govern.r of Virginia according to your Desire and have Received his Answer which is that there has been there no fighting lately lately between the people in this Govern.t and the Jndians but that Some Jndians has Alarmed the frontiers last Summer and had plantdeered Some of the uttermost Settlem.ts & Killd an English man on his own plantation the * Governor of Virginia hopes that these indians were not any of the six Nations he Says that if they were, you aught to be ashamed of Such vile Actions so soon after haveing Concluded a peace with that Govern.t & that if any of their militia, who were then Commanded out had found any of those indians, they they would have fallen upon them without Delay being so justly provoked.

* Asrigo

* Troskrohare

Jhave this Summer Received a Complaint from the * Govern.r of South Carolina that there has lately been a party of Twelve indians, who Came into the heart of their Settlements, insulted Some of the English Jnhabitants and killed Some of the Jndians friends to the English they called themselves Senekas but the English knew two of them to be Tuscororas; J Expect that you will make Enquiry who are the persons guilty of these wicked & barbarous actions that J may Know how much the Six Nations Abhor Such Trechery against your bretheren the English & that you will punish the offenders (whenever you discover them) as they Deserve.

* The Shawanos

* Pedes River

Jam Jnformed likewise that 3 years ago Some Sinekes were in the Same Colony at * Choracks on the River Called * Constrichrohore at an English Trading house and there took away an indian Slave belonging to one nathaniel Ford an English man together with two guns two blankets and Some powder notwithstanding the Sinekes were told y.t this boy & y.e Goods belonged to the English.

Jnow therefore demand of you that the Said boy and the goods be Restored as Soon as Can be to Mr. Peter Barberie now here in albany or to whom he Shall direct you, that he may Send them to their owner in South Carolina who has Desired him to Obtain them in his nam

J Question

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I question not to Dispatch herein that the Barberie will make you a present to your Satisfaction if you Except the protection and friendship of the English you resolve to Do nothing that may most Justly provoke us & perticularly not permit any of the french Indians to pass through your Country in order to make war upon the English Colonies which they do in order to Destroy you by Weakening your Brethren and best friends but above all let let me never hear again that any of you have so much for lost your Understanding as to Assist the french Indians in Such Expeditions & to prepare ye path for your own Destruction, I hope this is ye last time I Shall have occasion to reprove you in this manner & y^t you will take Care that while you are here & in your return home you do not Meddle with any thing that belongs to the Inhibitants, I have Complaints of mischief done by Some of you were Comeing hither I Expect that you will do nothing of that kind for the future & on that Condition I pass over what has been done already and upon the whole

I give you this Belt

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THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANA

When the French first Came over y^e
Lake to this Country they were kindly used by
the five nations and particularly by ye Onondagas.
But Soon after a warr broke out between your
fathers and the Adirondacks which the french
willed ourns was because Cadarondacks treacherously
murdered 60 of ye five nations in their sleep
who had been hunting with them as brethren
the french took up the hatchet with the
perfidious Nation against you and finding
that they Could not master you without their
help The Governour of Canada hung up a great
kettle of warr against ye five nations, and invited
the Kicklages, the Quatoges the Outawas, the
Sweekishocks, the Quacksis the Saungshicks
The Ettages and Severall other nations about
Tegaoridoraghie and Onitagshe to Eat your
flesh all of that kettle in one Great feast
and when the Outawas and Quatoges had a
mind to bury their hatchet and to Set up a
tree of peace the french were ill at ease to
hinder them from planting it and Endeavoured
to Cut off the roots of it and at last threatned
to drive them from their own fires if they
would make a Covenant with you because they
feared that if you became brethren to those nations
that then Canada would loose the Trade of
the Great Lakes & English would be able to
supply them with Goods cheaper than the
french as long as the path Layed open. When
they made peace with you, they asked your
Leave to make fort at Sasachrondie and at
Cadaracqui and when the warr broke out again
they

[illegible] made use of these places to Ging me
[illegible] together and to Give them Guns and
[illegible] to Destroy you. and at the same
[illegible] Treaty of peace between these
[illegible] and their other Enemies, that
[illegible] might have no flesh to Eat but yours.
[illegible] in a time of full peace with you
[illegible] your people who were
[illegible] Cadaracoui and Sen Shem
[illegible] Iroquois, only on this pretence
[illegible] had Robbed some of their
[illegible] that had passed through their Country
[illegible] French themselves nor
[illegible] bring some of their children
[illegible] you. these are the Cloaks in wch
[illegible] to paint their own Actions and
[illegible] to put an appearance on
[illegible] that may appear to you
[illegible] heard the truth from your fathers
[illegible] may remark but what have they
[illegible] ever done like that there what
[illegible] did they Ever Give the Iroquois to eat
[illegible] did they Ever take it from them
[illegible] but what Cabin have they entered upon
[illegible] to Drive you and protect your
[illegible] have they Ever taken your Lands by
[illegible] from you, have they Ever Stained the
[illegible] with your Blood have they Ever
[illegible] you with Smooth words while their
hearts were not one with yours.

Have

they not always fed you and Clothed you
armed you and assisted you against your
if you know this to be true you ought
to be in Doubt who is your true father that
at Canada has no manner of Right to that name
Upon Only true father is the King of Great
Brittain and he alone has Just Cause to call you
Brethren, and in token of this I now Deliver
you the Old Covenant chain which has always
held us Close to one another let no one
fears from Canada make any Impression
But Sir, Ear only to the English, who have
always Spoke from their heart to you and
joyn now with me in making the Chain
Stronger and Brighter than ever Whereas the
the British Government intends to
the Six Nations and thereupon I Give you
a Belt. I am informed that the French are
now building a Strong Fort at Niagara at
Jagara You will Tell me to whom that Land
Belongs and whether the Eight confederate of
the Six nations have Consented that the French
should Fortify there; as the French affirm that
you have Done unanimously and that you have
Confirmed it on the 11th of July last in a full
Council at Jagara as I am informed by a Letter
which I have seen that a Messenger from you
Is Expected. You will also Tell me whether
you fear that this Fort may intended the
French please molest you By shutting up
the path to your hunting place.

and

hinder you from Going freely among the
[illegible] of Indians as well as those Indians
[illegible] the Liberty to come into your Country
[illegible] Trade if you have such fears you
[illegible] speak them out freely to your Brother &
[illegible] use them to make to Obtain a remedy
[illegible] Such as that you may have Given you
[illegible] Least if Trade remain the King my
[illegible] Subjects of the French King
[illegible] have taken an article of the last
[illegible] by them in the two Crowns which Covenants
[illegible] that y Subjects of France inhabiting
[illegible] shall hereafter give no hindrance or
[illegible] molestation to the Nations or Tribes of Indians
[illegible] Dominion of Great Britain nor to
[illegible] Subjects of America whose friends
[illegible] they are in like manner y Subjects of Great
[illegible] Britain and Shall have themselves peaceably towards
[illegible] Indians who are Subjects or friends to France
[illegible] as aforesaid they Shall Enjoy full liberty
[illegible] of Trade also the Nations of Indians
[illegible] Shall with the same liberty resort as
[illegible] they please to the British or French Colonies
[illegible] for mutual Trade on that side or the
[illegible] Sea without any Molestation or hindrance
[illegible] from any of the British Subjects or
[illegible] French, but the same Trading and dwelling
[illegible] by Commissaries who are and ought
[illegible] to be accounted the friends and Subjects of Britain
[illegible] and France.

This is the advice that reaches
you in the express of the treaty and if

the

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King my Master is perswaded that the Building a fort at Niagara since the last treaty of peace is a breach of that article. I know that he is so kind and Carefull a father of his Children that he will order Complaints to be made to the King of France of what the french in Canada have done and since these Two Great Kings have lately made a strict alliance and are become Brethren I have reason to hope that the King of France will order the Conduct of his Servants In Canada to be narrowly Looked into and if he finds that they have broken the treaty in Building a fort at Niagara that he will order it to be pulled Down and that you may Be assured that I will do my utmost to obtain full satisfaction for you, that you may sleep quietly and undisturbed in your own Villages. I give you this Belt.

Last year you desired ye Commiss^rs of the Indian affairs to Communicate to me some matters which you had to say to the Govern^r of Virginia. I sent to the Gover^r of Virginia according to your Desire and have received his answer which is that there has been no fighting lately between ye people in their Government and the Indians but that some Indians had Alarmed the frontiers last Summer and had plundered some of the outermost Settlements and killed an English man on his own Plantation.

* Missorizo

The

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Together with Two Guns Two Blankets and Some
powder notwithstanding the Senecas revolted
that they had & Goods belonged to the
English.

223.

I now therefore demand of you
that the said Boy and the Goods be
delivered as soon as Can be to Mr Peter Barbarie
now in Albany a to whome he shall
direct you that he may send them to their
owners in South Carolina who has desired
him to Claim them in his Name I question
not but that if you make diligent search herein
that Mr Barbarie will make you a present
to your Satisfaction if you Expect the
protection and friendship of the English
you must resolve to do nothing that may
most justly provoke us and particularly
not permit any of the french Indians to
pass through your Country in order to
make warr upon the English Colonies wch
they do in order to destroy you by weakening
your Brethren and best friends But above
all let me never hear again that any
of you have so much as your understanding
to assist the french Indians in such Expedi-
tions and so prepare a path for your own
Destruction, I hope this is the last time
I shall have occasion to reprove you in
this Manner and that you will take Care
that while

That since you arrived and in your
Chamber you have not made mention
to us that you had any Instructions
from Court of which Copy some
of you or your more Councils have
had that you were Desired to Publish
and read in the Churches and that Condition
was to have been Duely observed
by you

Present
His Excell: William Burnet Esq:
Lieut Livingston
Mayor Holland
John Cuyler
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Hend: Ten Eyck
Dirck Wessels Cl. Albany

Answer of the Sachims of the
Six Nations to his Excellcy Willm
Burnet Esq: Capt Gen: & Govern:
in Chief of the Province of New
York New Jersey &c in Albany the
12th day of Sept: 1726.

Kayenhaqueton a Sinneke Sachim
Stood up and said

Brother Corlear

You have Spoken to us Lately, and told us
that Wee were then to meet, one another on the
Mall that is Spread there which is Clean and
unpolluted

You told us also that the Governour of Canada
could not Say as you have done. but that his mall is

is

1726

Present
His Excell.y William Burnet Esq.r
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Banker
Kend.k Renselaer
Rulyer Bleecker Esq.r Recorder

Answer of the Sachims of the Six Nations to his Excellency William Burnet Esq.r Captain Gen.l & Governour in Chief of the provinces of new york New Jersey &.c in Albany the 13. day of Sept.r 1726

Kanaharaghton a Sinneke Sachim Stood up and Said

Brother Corlaer

You have Spooken to us lately, and told us that this was the place to meet & to Speak to one another on the matt that is Spread here which is clean and unpolluted.

You told us also that the Governour of Canada could not say as you have done. but that his matt is besmeard with the blood of the five nations. and that they walk there in a Dark & Cloudy air, you told us also that we have always walkd in a Clear Sun Shine where no Darkness nor Cloomy Clouds have been in the way & you would tell us Some old things, that it was needless to fill our Ears with what happend Lately that our young men know it. but what you will Acq.t us what happ=pend when our Old men were Children, Thereupon told us had been Occasion of the first quarrel between the five nations and y.e oraodax Indians that they had treacharously murderd Six of our people on their hunting which was the Occa=sion of the war between us & the french: because they assis=ted these vile people who Committed this barbarous act against us. when the oronday. & the french saw that they could not over pow=er us y.e french Invited all the neighbouring nations. at a place where the Jenondadies* now Live. and Said that he hung a Large kettle over and put in the flesh of the five nations

Edet: vit

Nations. and that they Should eat no other flesh but theirs when the quatogies & ottawawas were Incited to burry their hatchet which they had taken up against us when the Gove. of Canada perceiv'd that, he prevented it, and told those nations if they did burry their hachet he would Drive them out their Country, you addes further that the Governour of Canada — Invited at the same time all the upper Nations to wage war against the five nations & Demanded Ever the English nad have Done Such thing. We Shall not Repeat all your Speach but here & there pick out the Chief articles.

You have Renew'd our Ld Covenant & Strengthn'd & Brighted the Covenant Chain bright & clean again, and Shown her that it Ever has been you have Said that there Should be no Spots nor rust on it. which we on our Side Shall never Suffer & we Strengthen & Renew the old Covenant Chain Same manner as you have Done We Desire you not to give much Credit when any people do bring you ill Reports of us. we promise the Same on our Side not to believe on Slights grounds. Let this belt be a token that we may live & die with one another in good friendship.

* That Mon.r Longueil write you that he builds the house or fort there with Consent of the 6 Nations

you told us that you had heard that the Gov.r of Canada was busy building at Niagara you Asked how we did like it. & It would be no hindrance to us and the far Indians to come & go forw.d & backward. if that building was any way prejudicial to us that we Should make our Complaint we must first acquaint you that we have been at Niagara in name of the Six nations Speak to the Governour of Canada & told him to Desist from their making any Citadel there

You told us also that it was agreed between the two Crowns of great Britain & France that the french may not Settle with the Six Nations nor Settle on their Land. if they do it that its a breach of an article of the Treatie, & you say is on both Sides Concluded y.t the Indians may go on their of trade on molested were they please.

We Speak in name of all the Six Nations & Joine to your howling, this is the reason for what we howl. that the Governour of Canada Incroaks on our Land &

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Builds thereon, therefore do we Come to our Brother
Corlaer & Desire you & will be pleased to write to the
great King your moster & if your King will then be
plesed to write to the King of France that the Six
Nations desire y.t the fort at Niagara may be Demolish
this belt we give to you our Brother as a token that you
be not negligent to write to the King the Sooner the better
& desire y.t y.e letter may be write very pressing.

We Acquaint you y.t Jonseare is Expected at Onnondage y.t
the french always Say that our brethern the English will kill
us, & all bad Reports do they Spread amongus & our brother
Corlaer tells us the Some Evil of the French that they have
from time to time Deceived us.

We desire you to send a man of Experience to Onnon-
dage & y.t there may be Spoake nothing but Indian between y.e
Brother Corlaer & y.e French Every one to answer for himself
Concerning what Ill Reports he Shall have Spread, the
6 nations would then be present to hear what Every one
has to say to the other for his vindication y.t we may find
out the Deciet & who is the Lyar.

You told us also told the Com.rs of Indian Affairs at Albany
had Acquainted you, that we were Inclind to Speak with
the Gov.r of Virginia that you had write him & Rec.d his
answer y.t there was no mischief done lately only y.t Sinnekes
had murdered a man on his own Land y.t y.e Gov.r had orders
to persue the murderers & if they had overtaken them they
Could have Rec.d their Deserts. you have orderd us to
inquire who had Committed this base Action & if we dis-
covered it to punish the Transgressours according to their
Deserts we have made Enquiry & found out who has Done
it: there are four Nations guiltly of this action Sinnekes Mogus
Tuscororas & French Indians. but it was not done with design
there were Indians whowere our Enemies who we traced to that house

You have made Enquiry Concerning a Slave whom
you Say is taken by our people we Acknowledge to have been
of the Company that took him. he is given to Indians who
live on a Branch of Susquehanah River which is Called
Sohonie-

Soghneejade therefore we Desire ye you make a further Inquiry, for yt place is nearer to you then us We desire yt this may be forgiven us many time happens Accidents betwee one nation & Another but they must not be too hastily. therefore we Desire the Governour of Virginia that he may not be Ready to Revenge Such an action wch was not Committed with Deseign nor by Consent of the Six Nations. if Such things happen between Brethren then it must always be Layd up & Reconcild.

You told us to Suffer any of the French Indians to make a path through our Country to go fighting. to promise to do our Endeavour to prevent them to approach any of the English Colonies, we desire also that you may prevent them for many go Scalping through Allbany to the English Settlemts who do not come through the Six Nations.

We Desire again that the Govr of Virginia may not be Rash & may lay down the hatchet which he has in his hand that he ought to think on the former treaties wch are made between him & the Six Nations. yt there out not to be a quarel for An Action wch happened not Designedly.

You have Desired us yt we Shall not molest any of your people our Brethren in our Return home. we Likewise promise to do our utmost Endeavour to prevent our young Indians as much as possible. now you may well say that we always promise & not perform. that are the Divels works & Inspirations to Evil people who make us Lyars & Reproachfull give Credit.

We have now done & have here & there touch an article of your Speech we must Acquaint you how our fraternity came Anciently it came by the trade. that we Sell the goods in former times Cheap that we were Conceived of your Goodness. but now the Goods are Sold us dearer & dearer. therefore we Desire you that we may have goods cheaper. & we desire the Same from the inhabitants of this City that they may use their Endeavour that we may have goods Cheaper Especially powder. but do not lay powder on one Side the Scale & Bevers on the other Side. that is too Little powder.

You have two year ago Desired the Six nations to Sett Some Beaver traps on the onnondage River. which we have Consented & granted. but we find our Selves Deceived by these Beaver traps. in Stead of Rum the people who Lay there Sell us water wch they take

out

Out of this trap & make us pay Excessive dear for it produces all Evil & Contention between man & wife between the young men & the Sachims when the uppermost Indians want rum let them go & fetch it at Albany as they formerly when any of your people go to our Country let them bring dry goods powder lead & all Indian goods & let us Receive it for the same price as it can be bought at Albany this What we have said we shall communicate to ye far Indians that they must fetch their Liquor at Albany

We have now done with our propositions that Relates to the Six Nations but what we come to say now relates particularly to ye Senecks

It is three year ago that you Offered us a Smith & told us we might Look for one to our mind we found one then who pleas'd us very well. & Was Mynded when his time was out Expired he told the Sachims that he was going home whereon they desired him to come again because he was good & Charitable to the poor therefore we Desire he may be our Smith & go with us when we go home. we desire also for an Armourer who can mend our Locks & arms Such a man lives at Schinechtady we desire ye y^r Andries Nak may go in Company with the Smith that he may be instructed in the Indian Language

We Desire y^t when the Smith & Armourer go up they may bring a Tun Tub with y^m pure a few Skins

His Ex^y told them y^t he had Some things to offer as what they had Sd is in these words

The Governours Answer to the Indians of the Six Nations

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I have a few things to lay to you upon what you have Spoken to me Since you desire it Earnestly I will write to the king my master in a pressing manner that he may perswade the king of france to order the fort at Jagara to be pulled down as to what you Said without doubt that you desird a wise man to meet Jean Cour at Onnondage that you find out what false Stories have been Spread on Either Side I think your own Experience for Somany years past may Sufficiently Convince you that all false Stories have Come from the french only & that this govern.t has allways Spoken y.e truth to you & I think you ought not to Suffer Jean Cours to ~~Cours~~ Come among you Since he has Always filled your Ears with Such Groundless reports for which reason I will not Send any person to speak with him it would be doing him an honour which he does not deserve. But I will send a proper person to Stay among the Sinnekes this winter who will Answer any Questions which they will ask him & to whom I Expect they Shall tell the Reports that the french Spread among them he may Shew them the falsehood of them & that they will follow his advice in Every thing that he Shall Recommend to them.

You see by this letter which I have now Rec.d from M.r De Longuiel what Groundless Reports y.e french are now Spreading Concerning your own Actions of w.ch you have told me the Quite Contrary & no doubt Jean Coeur the french Interpreter is gone now to spread Some other false reports among you at Onnondage w.ch you must be in our Guard ag.st y.e he may not deceive you again as he has So Often done I shall in form of the Gov.r of Virginia of what you desire but the only way to hinder him from taking up y.e hatchet ag.st you is to forbear any more Such insults on Virginia on your part

As to what you Say about the Selling of Goods here you know the Marchants are Masters of their own goods & I Cannot Ob-

-lidge

Oblidge them to Sell them Cheaper then they can afford it but Sometimes your Bever & Skins are worth more money & Sometimes Less on the Other Side of the great Lake & to the price they can Afford their Goods at Can aller & they have now Assured me y. goods are as cheap as they can afford them. You Complain that they Sell you water instead of rum at y. Onondages River, & at the Same time you complain y. Rum Makes you disordered now the water Cannot disorder you not buy the Rum unless you please but the far nations have a great way to Come to y. trading place & if they want Rum there they must have it & if they have a mind to fetch it at Albany they may Come hither & fetch it But that these May be no Complaint about the Rum y. next summer I will order a fit person to Remain at the Trading place & take Care y. there shall be no Discover or Cheating practized by the traders & if you Shall have any Complaints he will be ready to hear & do you Justice If Myndert asemp will Go to the Sinnekes land he may & if he is not willing I will Send y. fittest Smith I Can find with y. Armourer whom you desire & who Shall go As soon as they Shall be ready. I wish you now a good journey home & Shall Lay before you a noble present from his Majesty to you y. powder is of the best sort, & y. rum & Some provision Shall be Given you After you are past Schin. by when you are upon your journey,

4

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANA

The Governours Speech To the River and Schakook Indians the 13th September 1726:

Children

It is a pleasure to me to see you together in this old meeting place as you live among the Settlements peaceably & Quietly so you Keep the Benefit of it by. Enjoying more plenty of provisions & other Conveniencies of life then those who Live at A great Distance from the Christians & therefore I Dont doubt But you will Continue to Live like good neighbours as you English as you have hitherto done & then you may always depend on ye Continuance of the favour & protection of ye Govern^t I hope none of You will go to Canada as Some of ye Schakooks have done but Endeavour to bring back those y^t are already Gone thither for you may Live much better here then you can possibly do in Canada.

I hear y^t two of your Sachims are dead I Condole with you upon their death & I Recommend Wawiakeech to be in their place one of ye Sachims of the Scakooks & upon y^t I gave this Belt.

As the Covenant Chain has been always kept Clean between the English & your forefathers. I dont Doubt but you will Gladly joyn with with me in Renewing it & Brightening it that it may last As long as ye Sun & moon & Accordingly I now Brighten it & make it Strong by this belt.

Answer of the River & Schaahkook Indians to his Excellency

Father

We are glad to see you here & thank you for Condoleing the death of our two Sachims & wipeing of our ~~two Sachims~~ we Rejoyced y^t you have been pleas'd to appoint Wawageek to be a Sachim in Room of the two Deceased Sachims We hope he may behave himself well & that our behaviour may be better y^n it has been heretofore

You have Spoaken of the Covenant Chain wch has been made between us & the English we make it clean to keep the same bright & warpe Beaver Skins about it y^t it may not Rust. give five Beaver Skins

You have Spoaken Relating ye Desorders of Schaahkook It is a very bad action they are an Evil Sort of people y^t are gone to Canada It is because they run y^m Selves much in debt & to avoid paym^t they go away

Cut

but those that are now here design to live & dye at
Schnahkok give five Beaver Skins

You have been pleas'd to Renew the Covenant Chain we shall on
our side keep it Bright & Inviolable we are very glad y^t you like
our Country so well y^t there is food Enough & y^t you think we live
well near the Christians

His Ex^cy told them he would make y^m a present of Sundry Goods
& wish'd y^m a good journey to their habitations

At a Conference held at Albany between
his Ex^cy Wm Burnet Esqr Capt. Genl & Govr
in Chief of ye Provinces of New York New Jersey &c
& two of the Sachims of the Sinnekes named
Kanakarighton & Tranianboronwee three Ca-
-yeugas of Coyuge named ottsochkoore Dekani-
-sore & Kenjeweerat two Sakims of Onnondage
named Kackjakaroden & Sadekeenaghte this 11th
day of Septr 1726

His Ex^cy told them y^t Since they had Complaind agaist y^e French in=
=croaching on their Land at Onjagara by building a Fort there & Since
they Expect y^t the King of great Britain Should protect y^m in the
quiet Enjoym^t of their own Lands it would be proper for them to do at
this time what they propos'd to do 25 years ago wch was to Submit & give
up all their Inviting Country to y^e King & to Sign a Deed for it wch how=
=ever has not been done & perhaps for y^t Reason their proposall
at y^t time has not been so well Remember'd as it would have been
if they had Signd such a Deed Therefore his Ex^cy ~~three~~ pro=
=pos'd y^t they Should now Sign a Deed Confirming y^t proposall &
likewise Submitted & giveing up all their Lands adjoyning to y^e Lake
of Oneage & y^e Narrow passage between it & y^e Lake Cadarackqui &
also all y^e Land along y^e River Cadarackqui 20 Miles from y^e water
of y^e s^d Lakes & Rivers directly into ye Country so as to Leave
their Castles out of it or Sixty miles into ye Country So as to Include all
their Castles & Country

After a consultation among y^m selves they would rather have ye said
Deed of Surrender & Submission Include all their Castles & y^t they would
y^t be pleas'd to Defend y^m from ye Incroachm^ts of ye French

His Ex^cy told y^m while it is plain his Majesty Could use no Good means
w^t ye French only to Stand to the treaties Concluded between the
two Crowns but in time of war would protect & Defend y^m ag^st all Attemp^ts
& Incroachm^ts whatsoever to be Given by the French

That where you are here and in your
Own house upon no Meddle nor Mann
for any Such Crime as ye Inhabitants
have Com mitted of mischief done by some
of you as you were Comeing hither and
if you or any of you do Refuse of that
kind for the future and on That Condition
I promise that I have Done already
and upon no other.

Signed Hen Bell

Present
His Excell William Burnet Esqr
Chief Justice Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Abm Renselaer
Dirck Wessels Coll Ingoldsby

Answer of the Sachims of the
Six Nations to his Excellcy Wille
Burnet Esqr Capt Gen & Governor
in Chief of the Province of New
york &c in Council at albany the
13th day of Sept 1726.

Kanchanagrion a Sinneke Sachim
Stood up and Said

Brother Corlear

you have Spoken to us Lately, and told us
that their was the place to meet, one another, on the
Mall that is Spread here which is Clean and
unpolluted.

you told us also that the Governour of Canada
could not Say as you have done. but that his Mattie

is

[illegible] bescard with the [illegible] of the five nations. and that they walk there in a D[illegible]y air, you told us also that we have always walkd in the Sun Shine where no darkness nor Gloomy Cloud[s] have been in the way. and you would tell us some old things. that it was needless to fill our Ears with repeating what happnd Lately that our young men know it. but that you would acquaint us what happnd when our old men were Children, Thereupon told us. what had been the occasion of the first quarrel between the five nations & y[e] orondax Indians that they had treacherously murderd Six of our people on their hunting. which was the occasion of the war between us and the french. because they assisted those vile people who had comitted this barbarous act against us when the orondax & y[e] french saw that they could not overpower us they invited all the neighbouring nations. at a place where the Jehonadies now Live. and said that he hung a large Kettle over and put in it the flesh of the five nations. and that they should eat no other flesh but that; when the quatogies & ottawaways were inclind to burry their hatchatt which they had taken up against us. when the Governour of Canada perceivd that, he prevented it. and told those nations if they did burry the hatchatt he would drive them out of their Country, you added further that y[e] Governour of Canada invited at the same time all the upper Nations to wage war against the five nations. and demanded when ever the English nation have done any such thing. We shall not Repeat all your speech but here & there pick out y[e] Chief articles

you have Renewd our old Covenant & Strengthen it, and made y[e] Covenant Chain Bright & Clean again. and Stronger then it ever has been. you have said that there Should come no spott nor rust on it. which we on our Side shall never suffer & we

2 Nº 6

we Strenghten & renew the old Covenant on the Same manner as you have done. We desire you not to give much Credit when any people do bring you ill Reports of us. we promise the Same on our Side not to believe on Slight grounds. Let this belt be a token that we may live & dye with one another in good friendship

~~you told us that you had Received a Letter from~~

* that Mons. Longueil who writes you that he build the house or fort at there with Consent of ye 6 Nations

you have told us that you had heard that the Governour of Canada was busy building at Niagara & you had asked us how we did like it if it would be no hindrance to us and the far Indians to go & go-forward & backward. if that building was any way prejudicill to us that we Should make our Complaint

We must first acquaint you that we have been at Niagara in name of the six Nations & Speak to the Governour of Canada and told him to desist from making any building there.

You told us also that it was agreed between the two Crowns of Great Britain & france. that the french may not medle with the Six Nations nor Settle on their Land. if they do it that it is a breach of an article of the Treatie. and that it is on both Sides Excluded that the Indians may go on account of trade on molested were they please

We Speak now in name of all the Six Nations and come to you howling. this is the reason for what we howl. that the Governour of Canada Incroaches on

our land & builds thereon. therefore do we Come
to you Br: our Brother Corlaer and desire you
will be pleased to write to the great King your Master
and if our King will then be pleased to write to
the King of France. that the Six Nations desire
that the Fort at Niagara may be demolished. this belt
we give to you our Brother. as a token that you be not
negligent to write to the King the sooner the better
and desire that with the Letter may be note very
pressing.

We acquaint you that Jonckaire is expected at
onnondago. & that y^t French always say that our
Brethren the English will kill us. & all bad Reports
do they spread among us. and our Brother Corlaer
tells us the same Evil of the french that they have
from time to time deceived us.

We desire you to send a man of Experience to
onnondage and that there may be Spoke
Nothing but Indian between the Brother Corlaer &
the french that he may be able to detect & know
the liar and expose him to all the Sachims and
answer for himself concerning
what ill Reports he shall have spread. the 6 nations
would then be present. to hear what each had to say
to the other for his vindication. that we may find
out the deceit & know who is the liar.

you told us also that ye Com^rs of Indian affairs at
albany had acquainted you. that we were Inclind
to speak with the Govr of virginia. that you had writ
him & Received his answer. that there was no mischief
done lately. only that the Senekes had murdered a man
on his own Land. that the Govr had ordered to pursue
the

the murderer. and if they had overtaken them they would have Acted their desire. you have ordered us to Inquire Who had Committed this Case Action and if we discovered it to Punish the Transgressor according to their deserts. we have made Inquiry and found out who has done it. there are four Nations guilty of this Action Senneckes Magnas Tuscaroras & French Indians, but it was not done with design. there were Indians who are our Enemies who we treated to that house

you have made Inquiry concerning a Slave whom you Say is taken by our people. we acknowledge to have been of the Company that took him, he is given to Indians who live on a branch of Susquehannah River which is Called Soghnieadie therefore we desire to you make a further Inquiry, for that place is Nearer to you then us. We desire that this may be forgiven us there may Some times happen accidents between one Nation & another but they must not be so hearty. therefore we desire the Governour of virginia that he may not be Rash to Revenge Such an action which was not Committed with design nor by Consent of the Sachims. if Such things happen between Brethren. then it must allways be Layd by & Reconciled.

you told us not to suffer any of the french Indians to make a path through our Country to go fighting. we promise to do our endeavor to prevent them but if any of the English Colonies, we desire also that you may prevent them for many fighting parties through Albany. to the English Settlements who do not come through the six nations

We desire again that the Governour of virginea may not be Rash, and hasty Nature which, that in his hand. that he ought to think on the former treaties we have made between him & the six Nations that they ought not to be a quarrel for an action wch happened not designedly

you have desired us that we Should not, any of your people in Returne in our Return home. we Promise to do our utmost

Endeavor to prevent our young Indians as much as is possible. now you may well say that we always promise and not perform. that are the devils works & Inspiration to evil people who make us Lyars and Reproachfull give abelt.

We have now done & have here & there touched an article of your Speech. We must acquaint you how our fraternity came anciently it came by the trade. that we Recd. the goods in former times Cheap that we were Contined of your goodness. but now the goods are Sold us dearer & dearer. therefore we desire you that we may have goods Cheaper. and we desire the same from the Inhabitants of this City that they may use their endeavor that we may have goods cheaper especially powder. but do not lay powder on one side the Scale & beaver on the other. that is too little powder.

You have two year ago desird the Six Nations to Sell Some beaver traps on the Onnondag River. which we have Consented & granted. but we find ourselves deceived by those beaver traps. in Stead of Rum the people who say. there Sell us water with they take but of this trap & make us pay excessive dear for it, therefore we desire that no Rum may be sent up. for it produces all Evil & contention between man & wife between the young Indians & the Sachims. when the upermost Indians want Rum let them go & fetch it at Albany. as they have done formerly. when any of your people go to our Country Let them bring dry goods. powder Lead & all Indian goods. and let us Receive it for the same price as it can be bought at Albany. this what we have said in place Communicate to the far Indians that they must fetch their strong Liquor at Albany.

We have now done with our proposition that relates to the Six Nations but what we Come to say now relates particularly to the Senekes

It is three year ago that you offerd us a smith and told us that we might Look for one to our friend. we found one then who pleas'd us very well. it was Meynderts wemp when his time

was

wm Esqr he told the Sachims that he was going home
whereon they desired him to come again because he was
good & charitable to the poor therefore we desire he may
be our smith and come with us when we go home. we desire
also for an armourer who can mend our locks & arms —
Such a man lives at Schinechtady. we desire also yt
Andries Nak may go in Company with the Smith that
he may be instructed in the Indian language —

We desire that when ye Smith & armourer go up. they
may bring all their tools with them gave a present

His Ex^cy told them that he had something to offer
on b^t they had said in answer wh is all these
words

The Governour answers the Indians of the 6 Nations.

I have a few things to say to you
in what you have spoken to me since
you came to Albany & will not let the 4 Kings
my Masters in a private manner that he
may persuade ye Kings of Canada to send
Deputies to the place called Onondaga to
you said will do & tell that you desired a
safe man to meet Jan Coone at Onondaga
that you might find out what false stories
have been spread on Either side. I think
our own experience for so many years
past may sufficiently convince you that
all these stories are Come from Frenchmen
and that this Government has always spoke
plain to you and I think you ought not to
suffer Jan Coone to Come among you since
he has always filled your Ears with such
groundless reports for which reason I will
not send any person to speak with him
it would be Coming him an honour which
he does not Deserve but I will send a proper
person to stay among you at your winter
where I will answer them any Questions which
they shall ask him and to whom I expect
they will relate the reports that the French
spread among them that he may

But the five nations have a great way to
to that trading place and if they want Provisions
there they must have it and if they have
a mind to trade it at albany they may come
hither to trade it shall [illegible] be no Impedi
ment given the next summer I will order
a fit person to remain at the Trading place
and take Care that there shall be no disorder or
Cheating practised by ye traders and if you shall
have any Complaint he will be ready to hear
and to give you justice. Sr Wyndett Kemp will
go to ye Senecas and he may and if he is not
willing I will send the Eldest Smith Dean Jim
with the answer whome you desire and he
shall go as soon as they can be ready. I wish you
have a Safe journey home and shall lay before
you a Letter from his Majesty to you
the Gods keep ye Great Seal and the Commande
some Directions shall be given you after you
are past Schenectady when you are upon your
journey.

The Governours Speech to the River
Indians the 18th September 1726.

Brethren

I am glad to see you
together in this place, that as you
became the Settlement peaceably and
Quietly so upon the Great Seal by
Disposing

But the four Nations have a great way to
go that Indians have and if they want Ammu.
there they must have it and if they have
mind to Trade it at Albany they may come
further to Oswego that place may be no Incon-
venience to any the nor Farmers. I will order
a fit person to remain at the Trading place
and take Care that there shall be no disorder or
Cheating practised by ye Traders and if you shall
have any Complaint he will be ready to hear
and do you justice. If Myndert Harmse will
go to Oneyde and Onondaga and he may and if he is not
willing I will send the Eldest Son with Jean fin
with the Answer whome you desire and she
shall go as soon as they can be ready. I wish you
a safe and speedy journey home and shall lay before
you a more particular from his Majesty to your
Nation and the Resolution of Council and the Summe and
some Provisions shall be given you after your
arrival at Schenectady when you are upon your
journey.

The Governor's Speech to the River & Shaback Indians the 13th September 1726.

Children

I am pleased to see you
together in this old meeting place as you
Ancestors the Settlement is peaceably and
Quietly so upon which the Council of the City
Disposing

[illegible] upon your journey upon the
Line of Communication & the Chain bearers must
at a good distance from each other
that one shall not upon any occasion be
Line of the Compass between them
you have hitherto done and then you may
always depend on the Correctness of the work
and Direction of the Government Chain
& you will be Guided in the [illegible]
Channels Lines & Soundings by the Pilots
who will be ordered to attend you
& Assist you with their Boats
and I recommend Mr Blackett to be in the
next one of the Cabins of the Rocks and
upon that I give their Bell.

The Covenant Chain has been
entered into between the Pilots
& Surveyors & Yours & you will
readily see with me the necessity and
propriety of that it shall be as long
as the Line & Soundings and according to them
Pilots & Surveyors shall be bound by their bell.

Answer of the River Schaakhook
Indians to his Excellency

229

Father

We are glad to see you here and thank you for
Condoling the death of our two Sachems & wiping off our
tears. We are overjoyed that you have been pleased to appoint
Hanyaest to be a Sachem in room of the two deceased
Sachems. We hope he may behave himself well and that
our behaviour may be better than it has been heretofore

You have spoken of the Covenant Chain which has
been made between us and the English we make it clean
to keep the same bright & smooth Beaverskin about it
that it may not rust. give fine beaverskin

You have spoken Relating the desertion of Schaakhook
it is a very bad action they are an Evil sort of people
that are gone to Canada it is because they Run themselves
much in debt and to avoid payment they go away
but those that are now here design to live & dye
at Schaakhook give fine beaverskin —

You have Condoled to Renzory Covenant Chain we
shall on our side keep it bright & smooth. we are
very glad that you like our Country so well. that there is
food enough and that you think well to live well near the
Christians.

His Ex.y told them he would make them a present
of Sundry goods, wished them a good Journey to their
habitations —

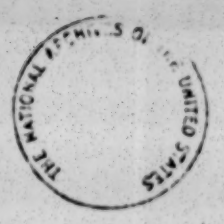
RG 11, RATIFIED INDIAN TREATIES, TREATY NO. 2.

No. 2

Treaty with the Five Nations ratifying that of July 19, 1701, (copy) September 14, 1726

INDIAN TREATY SERIES

No. 2.



Treaty with the Five Nations, ratifying that of July 19, 1701. September 14, 1726.

Copy.

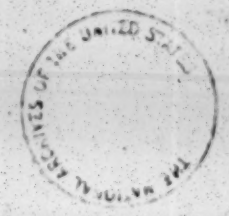
15th Sept. 1726

Indian Treaty

and Ratification of that of the

19th July 1701

No 31



No 3

— 1726 —

To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall come, Whereas the Sachims of the Five Nations did on the 9th day of July in the Year of our Lord 1701. in a Conference held at Albany, between, John Nanfan Esq.r late Lieut. Governor, of this Province of New York, give and render up all their land where the Beaver hunting is, — which they won with the Sword, then eighty Years ago to Coorachkoo our great King, praying that he might be their Protector and Defender therefor which they desired that their Secretary might then Draw an Instrument for them to Sign and seal that it might be Carried to the King as by the Minutes thereof now in the Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany may more fully and at Large appear, We Tianahakarighton and Shanintsarou-wee, Sinnicke, Sachims, Otsoghkoree, Dekaniseree, and Nenjeweerall, Cayouge Sachims, Hachjakadorodon, and Sadogenaghtie Onnandage Sachims, of our own Accord free and Voluntary Will, Do hereby Ratify, and by these Presents confirm Submit and Grant unto our most Soverign Lord George by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain France and Ireland. Defender of the Faith &c. his, heirs and Successors for ever, All the said Land and Beaver Hunting to be protected and Defended by his said Majesty his Heirs and Successors, to and for the use of us our Heirs and Successors, And the said three Nations and we do also of our own Accord, free and Voluntary Will, give, Render. —

and by these Presents do for ourselves our Heirs and Successors and in behalf of the three Nations of Sinnekes Cayouges and Onnondages Ratify, confirm, Submit and Grant

Submit

Submit and Grant, and by these Presents do for ourselves our Heirs and Successors, Give, Render, Submit and Grant unto our said Sovereign Lord King George his Heirs and Successors for ever. All that Land lying and being, Sixty Miles Distance, taken directly from the Water into the Country Beginning from a Creek called Canahoque on the Lake Oneyde all along the said Lake, and all along the Narrow Passage, from the said Lake to the Falls of Niagara (called Calaraqui falls along the River of Niagara) and all along the Lake Calaraqui to the Creek called Sodoms belonging to the Sinnekes and, from Sodoms to the Hill called Tegerhunksende, belonging to the Cayouges, and from Tegerhunksende, to the Creek called Cayhunghage belonging to the Onnandages, All the said Land being of the Breadth of Sixty English Miles as aforesaid, all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly in the Country, and thereby Including all the Castles of the aforesaid three Nations, with all the Rivers, Creeks, and Lakes, within the said Limits, to be protected, and Defended by his said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for ever. To and for our use our Heirs and Successors and the said three Nations; In Testamony whereof we have hereunto set our Marks, and affixed our Seals in the City of Albany this 14th day of September in the Thirteenth Year of his Majestys Reign Anno Dom. 1726.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE U.S.A.

His Excellency told them that whilest it is peace His Majesty could use no harsh measures against the French, but only require them to stand to the Treaties concluded between the two Crowns, but in time of War that he would protect and defend them against all attempts and Incroachments whatsoever to be offered by the French.—

Deed in Trust from three of the Five Nations of Indians to the King.

[From the Original Roll in the Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y.]

To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall Come Whereas the Sachims of the five Nations did (on the 19th Day of July in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred And one. in a Conference held at Albany Between John Nanfan Esqr late Lievt Governr of the Province of New York) Give and Render up all their Land where the Beaver Hunting is which they won With the Sword then Eighty Years ago to Corachkoo our Great King Praying that he might be their Protector and Defender there. For which they desired that their Secretary might then draw an Instrument for them to Sign & Seal That it might be Carried to the King as by the minutes thereof now in Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany may more fully and at Large appear. We Kanakarighton & Thanintsaronwee Sinneke Sachims, Ottsoghkoree Dekanissoree & Aenjeweeratt Cayouge Sachims, Kachjahadorodon & Sadegeenaghtie Onnondage Sachims of our own Accord free and Voluntary will Do hereby Ratify Confirm Submit and Grant and by these Presents do (for our Selves our heirs and Successors and in behalf of the whole nations of Sinnekes Cayouges & onnondages) Ratify Confirme Submit and Grant unto Our Most Sovereign Lord George by the grace of God King of great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c his heirs and Successors for Ever. all the Said Land and Beaver hunting to be Protected & Defended by his Said Majesty his heirs & Successors to and for the use of us our heirs & Successors and the said Three nations. And we Do allso of our own Accord free and Voluntary will Give Render Submit and Grant and by these presents do for our Selves our heirs & Successors Give Render Submit and Grant unto Our Said Sovereign Lord King George his heirs and Successors for Ever all that Land Lying and being Sixty miles distance taken Directly from the water into the Country Beginning from a Creek Call'd Canahogue on the Lake Osweego, all along the said lake and all along the narrow passage from the said Lake to the Falls of Oniagara Called Cahaquaraghe and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Cadarackquis to the Creek Called Sodoms belonging to the Senekes and from Sodoms to the hill Called Tegerhunkserode Belonging to the Cayouges, and from Tegerhunckseroda to the Creek Called Cayhunghage Belonging to the Onnondages all the Said Land being of the Breadth of Sixty English miles as aforesaid all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers Directly into the Country and thereby Including all the Castles of the aforesaid Three Nations with all the Rivers Creeks and Lakes within the Said Limits to be protected & Defended by his said Majesty his heirs and Successors for Ever To and for Our use our heirs & Successors and

the Said Three Nations In Testimony whereof We have hereunto Sett our Marks and Affixed our Seales in the city of Albany this fourteenth Day of September in The thirteenth year of his Majestys Reign Annoq[e] Domini 1726

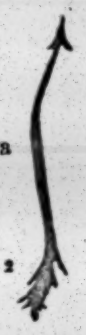
The Mark of Kachjakadorodon a Sachim of the onnondage [L.S.][1]

The Mark of Ottsoghkoree a Sachim of the Cayouges.[3]

of [L. S.]

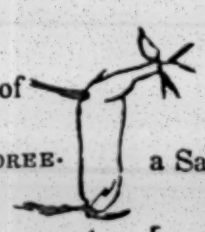
The Mark of Kanakarighton a Sachim of the Sinnekes [L. S.][6]

The Mark of Sadegeenaghtie a Sachim of onnondage[2]



[L. S.]

The Mark of Dekanisoree. a Sachim of the Cayouges.[4]



[L. S.]

The Mark of Aenjeweeratt a Sachim of the Cayouges [L. S.][5]

the Mark of Thanintsaronwee a Sachim of the Sennekes [L. S.][7]

Signd Seald and Deliverd in the Presence of us.

Philip Livingston
Pieter Van Brugh
Myndert Schuyler.
Lourens Claesen.

Endorsed—

Recorded in the Secretarys Office of the Province of New York this Ninth day of November One Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty Six in a Book of patents N° 13. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand the day and Year abovesaid

Is. Bobin D. Secry

[1] Of the Tribe of the Deer. [2] Of the tribe of the Wolf. [3] Of the tribe of the Bear. [4] Of the tribe of the Wolf. [5] Of the tribe of the Turtle. [6] Of the tribe of the Plover. [7] Of the tribe of the Beaver. The above Deed included the country East from Cleveland, Ohio, to Salmon River, in Oswego county, N. Y. — Ed.

of our Progeinto", unto any other person or Psons whatsoever; Bodyes Politick or corporate, or any act Law or other Restraint incertainty or imperfeccon whatsoever to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding: Although expresse mencon of the true yearly value or Certainty of the Pmisses, or of any of them, or of any other Guifts or Graunts by us, or by any of our Progeinto" or Predecessors heretofore made to the said James Duke of Yorke in these Psents, is not made; or any statute, act, ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restriccon heretofore had, made enacted ordayned or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the Contrary thereof in any wise notw'standing. In Witness whereof wee have caused these our Letters to be made patents, Witness our selfe at Westminster the twelveth day of March in Sixteenth year of our Reigne. By the King, HOWARD.

True Copy compared with the Record by me

ROBT. HARPUR, *D. Secr'y.*

THE NEW YORK INDIAN DEED OF 1726.

To all People to whom this present Instrument of writing shall come:

Whereas the Sachims of the five Nations Did on the 19th day of July one thousand seven hundred & one in a Conferrance held at Albany Between John Nanfan Esq' late Lieutenant Governor of the province of New York give and render up all their Land where the Beaver hunting is which they won with the Sword then Eighty years ago to Coorachkoo our great King praying that he might be their protector and defender there for which they desired that their Secretary might then draw an Instrument for them to sign and seal that it might be carried to the King as by the minutes thereof now in the Custody of the Secretary for Indian affairs at Albany may more fully and at large appear We Kanakarighton & Thanintsaronwee Sinneke Sachims, Ottsoghkoree, Dekanisoree and Aenjeweeratt Cayongo Sachims, Kachjakadorodow and Sadegeenaghtie Onnondago Sachims of our own accord free and voluntary Will, Do hereby ratify confirm submit and grant and by these present do (for ourselves our heirs and successors and in behalf of the whole nations of Sinnekes, Cayonges, and Onnondaages) Ratify & Confirm submit and grant unto our

most Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c his Heirs and Successors for ever all the said Land and Beaver hunting to be protected and defended by his said majesty his heirs and Successors to and for the use of us our Heirs and Successors, and the said three nations and we do also of our own accord free and voluntary Will give, render, submit, and grant and by these presents do for ourselves our Heirs and Successors give render submit and grant unto our said Sovereign Lord King George his Heirs and Successors for ever all that Land lying and being sixty miles distance taken directly from the water into the Country Beginning from a Creek called Canahoque on the Lake Oswego all along the said Lake and all along the narrow passage from the said Lake to the falls of Oniagara called Canaquaraghe and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Cataraekquis to the Creek called Sodoras, belonging to the Sennekes and from Sodorus to the hill called Tegerhunkseroda belonging to the Cayouges and from Tegerhunckseroda to the Creek called Cayhunghage belonging to the Onnondages all the said Land being of the breadth of sixty English miles as aforesad all the Way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly into the Country and thereby including all the Castles of the aforesaid three nations with all the Rivers Creeks and Lakes within the said Limits to be protected and defended by his said Majesty his Heirs and Successors for ever to and for our Use our Heirs and Successors and the said three nations. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our marks and affixed our Seals in the City of Albany this fourteenth day of September in the thirteenth year of his majesties Reign Anno Domini 1726.

The mark of Kanakarighton a Sachim of the Sinnekes.
The mark of Kachjakadorodow a Sachem of the Onnondages.
The mark of Sadegeenaghtie, a Sachem of Onnondages
The mark of Ottsoghkoree a Sachem of the Cayouges.
The mark of Thanintsaronwee a Sachem of the Sinnekes.
The mark of Dekanisoree a Sachem of the Cayouges.
The mark of Aenjeweeratt a Sachem of the Cayouges.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of us Philip Livingston, Peter Van brugh, Myndert Schuyler, Lourence Clausen.

True Copy compared with the Record by me

ROBT. HARPUR, *D. Secr'y.*

& Gov.r & Councell had at ad.ne
between the Indians Sachems
Chief Gov.r & Council in Order
to the Ratifying & Confirming
and preservation of the Antient Peace
Friendship & Amity formerly
Established between & Confirmed
by the Kings Progenitors and others
Kings Governors & Commissioners
for the Province & Government
of the Massachusetts Colony now
Kings Subjects & Subjects respectively
this 14th day of Sept.r 1720

His Excellency told them that since they had Complain
against the French Encroaching on their Land & incroaching
by building upon them, & since they Desired
that the King of great Britain should Protect them
in the quiet Enjoyment of their own Lands it would be
proper for them to do at this time what they had Propos
ed to do 25 years ago which was to Submit and give up all
their Antient Country to the King and to Sign a Deed of it
which however has not been done and perhaps for that
reason their possession at that time has not been so
well Confirmed as it would have been if they had Sign
such a Deed, therefore his Excellency proposed that they
should now Sign a Deed Confirming that Submission and
Entire Submitting and giving up all their Land
adjoyning to the Lake of Osnego and the narrow
passage between it and the Lake Canadarague, and
also all the Land along this Lake Canadarague 30 miles
from thence on each side East & West directly into
the Country so as to leave their Cattle out of it a
little wider into the Country as to Provide all their
Cattle in Country

Upon a Consultation among themselves

Ordered that they nonsuit Weather save the Deed
& Surrender & admission pleaded with their Costs and
that they plead thereupon that his Majesty would be
pleased to Grant them new Presentments on Friday
next

Sir Francis Gold from whole it is conceived they
did not mean to Reprint French, only to
stand to the Verdict (wherein believes the Chairman
did some favour) and moved & desired there
against all Attempts & Proceedings whatever
to be hereby Represented

but those that are now here design to live & dye at
Schaahtok. give five Coco Skins.

You have been kind & Honest the Covenant Chain we shall on
our side keep it Bright & Inviolable. we are very glad y^t you like
our Country so well y^t there is good Enough & y^t you think we live
well near the Christians

His Ex^cy told them he would make y^m a present of Sundry Goods
& wish y^m a good Journey to their habitations

X

At a Conference held at Albany between
his Ex^cy William Burnet Esqr Capt. Genl & Govr
in chief of y^e Provinces of New York New Jersey &c
& two of the Sachims of the Sinnekes named
Kanakarighton & Thaninhormuree three Sa-
chims of Coyuge named Ottschookree Schani-
=sores & Onjelweerat two Sachims of Onnondage
named Kackjakaroden & Sadekeenaghte this 14th
day of Septr 1726.

His Ex^cy told them y^t Since they had Complaind against y^e French in=
=croaching on their Land at Onjagora by building a Fort there. & since
they Expect y^t the King of great Britain Should protect y^m in the
quiet Enjoym^t of their own Lands it would be proper for them to do at
this time what they propos'd to do 25 year ago wch was to Submit & give
up all their Darling Country to y^e King & to Sign a Deed for it wch how-
=ever has not been done & perhaps for y^t Reason their proposall
at y^t time has not been so well Remembered as it would have been
if they had Signd such a Deed. therefore his Ex^cy ~~the Governor~~ pro=
=pos'd y^t they Should now Sign a Deed Confirming y^t proposall &
likewise Submitting & giveing up all their Lands adjoyning to y^e Lake
of Osswege & y^e Narrow passage between it & y^e Lake Cadarackqui &
West all y^e Land along y^e Lake Cadarackqui 90 Miles from y^e north
side of y^e Lake & Rivers Readily into ye Country so as to Leave
them Castle and all or Lands wide into ye Country so as to Include all
their Castles & Country

After a consultation among y^mselves they would rather have ye Said
Piece of Surrender & Submission Include all their Castles & y^t they would
y^t be pleas'd to Defend y^m from ye Incroachm^ts of ye French

His Ex^cy told y^m while it is peace his Majesty Could use no Hard means
wth ye French only to Stand to the treaties Concluded between the
two Crowns but in time of war could protect & Defend y^m ag^st all Attemp^ts
& Incroachm^ts whatsoever to be offerd by the French

APPENDIX NO. I.

DEED TO KING GEORGE THE FIRST RECITING THE SURRENDER BY THE FIVE NATIONS OF THEIR BEAVER HUNTING COUNTRY, AND CONTAINING AN ACTUAL SURRENDER OF THE CASTLES OR HABITATIONS OF THE SENNECAS, CAYOUGAS AND ONONDAGAS.

To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall come.

Whereas the Sachems of the Five Nations did on the 19th day of July One Thousand Seven Hundred and One in a Conference held at Albany, Between John Nanfan Esqr late Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York give and render up All their Land where the Beaver Hunting is, which they won with the Sword then Eighty years ago to Coorachkoo Our Great King praying that he might be their Protector and Defender there for which they desired that their Secretary might then draw an instrument for them to sign and seal that it might be carried to the King as by the Minutes thereof now in the Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany may more fully and at large appear— We Kanakazighton and Shanintzarouwee Sinneke Sachims, Ottsoghkoree, DeKanisoree and Aenjeweeratt Cayouge Sachims, Rachjakadorodon and Sadegeenaghtie, Confirm, Submit and Grant And by these presents do (for Ourselves, our Heirs and Successors and in behalf of the whole Nations of Sinnekes, Cayouges and Onnondages,) ratify, Confirm and Submit and Grant unto our most Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. His Heirs and Successors for ever All the said Land & Beaver Hunting to be protected & Defended by his said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors to and for the Use of Us, our Heirs and Successors, And the said three Nations; And we do also of our own accord free & voluntary Will give, render, submit and grant, and by these presents do for Ourselves our Heirs and Successors give, render, submit and Grant unto our said Sovereign Lord King George, his Heirs & Successors for ever, All that Land lying & being sixty Miles Distance taken Directly from the Water into the Country, Beginning from a Creek called Canahogue on the Lake Oswego, all along the said Lake and all along the Narrow passage from the said Lake to the Falls of Oniagara called Canaguaraghe and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Catarackqui to the Creek called Sodoms belonging to the Senekes & from Sodoms to the Hill called Tegerhunkserode belonging to the Cayouges and from Tegerhunckserode to the Creek called Caynunghage belonging to the Onnondages All the said Land being of the Breadth of sixty English miles as aforesaid. All the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly into the Country and thereby including all the Castles of the aforesaid Three Nations with all the Rivers, Creeks & Lakes within the said Limits to be protected and defended by his said Majesty his Heirs and Successors for ever to and for Our Use our Heirs and Successors & the said Three Nations.

In Testimony Whereof We have hereunto set our Marks and affixed our Seals in the City of Albany this Fourteenth Day of September in the Thirteenth year of His Majesty's Reign Anno Domini 1726.

Je vous prie de faire part de ce que je vous marque a
Messieurs, de Beauhornois, Intendant, et a Mons.
Gouverneur de Montreal, et avoir leur retour a Mons.
de Longeuil qu'on fera fonder de la Conduite que j'y
tiendrai dans cette Affaire presente ——

Richard

Conseil tenu en la Nouvelle York le 26.e 7.bre 1726.

Liste des noms de ceux qui ont été Elûs et Choisis par plusieurs Lieux et Citées de cette Colonie pour Servir dans l'Assemblée Generale

Pour la Cité et Comté de Newyork

Adolph Philips —
Stephen de Lancy Esq.r —
Capn.e Gerrit Vanhorne —
Capn.e Anthony Rutgers —

Pour la Cité et Comté Valbary

Coll. Minders Schuyler
Rio Graisf Esqr
Capne Jacob Glen
Capne Jeremah Rankin
Mr Robert Livingston Junr

Pour la Comté Dulster

Coll. Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers
Mr Albert Pawling

Pour la Comté d'Albanie

Mr Henry Beekman
Mr Johannes Vanklek

Pour le Bourg de Westchester

Coll. Lewis Morris

Pour la Comté de Westchester

Coll. William Willis
Major Frederick Philips

Pour la Comté de Queens

Coll. Isaac Hicks
Capne Benjamin Hicks

Pour la Comté de Kings

Coll. Richard Sidvel
Capne Samuel Gerritse

5h.

Pour la comté de Suffolk
Capne Epaphras Platt
et Mr. Samuel Hutchinson

Pour la comté de Richemond
Mr. Richard Morrill
Mr. John le Coune

Pour la comté d'Orange
Capne Lancaster Symes
Capne Cornelius Haring

Pour ces représentans s'est assemblez le 27. 7b
Son Excellence le gouverneur leur fit la harangue
suivante

Messieurs

Le choix que le peuple de cette province one fait de vo
harangue pour les représenter, me procure une bonne occasion
du Gouvernement pour scavoir leurs Sentimens, et leurs inclinations
J'ay toujours travaillé d'etant mon pouvoir pour leur
Interêts, et j'ay encore plus de plaisir de le faire
aujourd'huy de la maniere qu'elle le desirent
Si vous demandés l'état des Revenus present, je
Crois que vous trouverez qu'ils ne sont pas Suffisant
soutenir la depense ordinaire du Gouvernement, et aussi
l'accroissement, et l'Etat florissant de cette Colonie R
Doit, de vos deliberations, et de vos conseils avantageux dépend
que on donne aux officiers necessaires de ce gouvernement

Je reponds a votre Zele au meilleur des Rois, et qui a pour Voie d'assurer tout le cours de son Regne, que toutes ses pensées, et les soins de son Gouvernement n'aboutissent qu'a procurer Entierement a ses Sujets, leur Seureté leur droits et leur avantage

Vous n'avez que faire de craindre qu'aucun de ses serviteurs abusent de la confiance qu'Il a en eux, puisque la negligence a leur devoir, ou l'abus qu'Ils feroient de pouvoir qui leur auroit été donné leur attireroit sur dis graces de

Vous trouverez que ce qui a été fourny pour finir les nouveaux appartemens du fort a été employé avec bien du menagement

J'espere qu'avec ce même menagement les reparations de la Couverture de la Chapelle, et les Baraques qui menacent ruine ne couteront pas beaucoup, s'il n'en retarde pas le printemps prochain, Ces depenses augmenteroient beaucoup ce qui m'oblige a present de recommander a Vos Soins vne ouvrage si pressé, et si necessaire

Je dois vous faire remarquer que S'otre Elgin Continue toujours a veiller pour l'interêt de la province sans recevoir depuis longtems aucun Salaire, vne Conduite si generouse doit vous engager a repondre a ses services passés sans recompense, afin qu'vne personne si zelé s'attache a vous et soit fixe, Il faut luy donner des appointemens pour l'Encourager

Je vous remets devant les yeux vne tres derniere Conference avec les Six nations Iroquoises, ou je me flate que j'ay pas peu Contribué a les fixer dans leur devoir pour Sa Majesté dans leur affection pour ce gouvernement, et a les Conserver dans la juste apprehension qu'Il a de mes mauvais desseins des peuples du Canada en ce Conjoncture si pressé Entre a Niagara

J'ay Envoyé une personne Capable pour traitter l'affaire
avec les Iroquois, a qui n'étant point permis de
traitter il y acquerera plus d'autorité, et Credit je ne
doute point que vous ne nous joignies avec pour prendre
les moyens necessaires pour Conserver les Six Nations
en seureté Sur nos frontieres

Le Grand zele que vous avez pour le service du Roy
qu'Elle employent tous les jours, ou plutôt pour
se rendre Maitres de ces Nations, Nous font voir
L'opinion qu'ils ont que ces Sauvages leurs seroient
d'une grande importance

Leur diligence Nous apprend a repondre de
Tout ny rien epargner pour prevenir de tels dangers
devenir, et a faire tout possible pour nous mettre
en seureté de ce Costé La

La traitte de Choüeghen a augmenté Considerablement
Et suivant ce que j'ay appris Elle a été plus de Sauvages
des Nations Eloignées cette Estée qu'auparavant, mais
il faut que je vous dise ma pensée touchant la frauduleuse
Conduite de quelques uns de Nos Gens même dans ce
Lieu de traitte qui ont usé avec injustice, et même avec
Violence a l'egard de ces pauvres Sauvages

Si l'on ne remedioit point a de semblables abus
Et si on ne les prevenoit point, par la suite ils
Degouteroient si fort les Sauvages, que cela seul les
Empecheroit d'y venir traitter, c'est par la Vue et par
les bons effets de ce qui a été si heureusement fait
Et Conduit avec tant de Succes

J'espere que Vous trouverez quelque remede pour

Mal entendant, et sentant je suis d'opinion que si la traite se faisoit dans un lieu marqué, il y ait une personne capable qui y demeure pendant tout le tems; qui écoute les plaintes des sauvages, et que les traitans soient obligés d'en passer par son jugement sous peine d'être mis a l'amende en cas de refus; Cela iroit bien ala, si que Nous vous Nous proposons, et je me joindrai a vous avec plaisir pour prendre de justes mesures pour conserver et augmenter Votre influence aupres des Nations Eloignées ce que cette traite peut sans doute faire Si elle est faite dans le bon ordre. —

Vous pouvez compter que j'employerai tout mon pouvoir pour soutenir les loix que Vous ferez pour le bien public, et pour les faire confirmer par Sa Majté dans le même que celles qui ont été faites ci devant. —

Après Messieurs, a ce que j'ai dit a ce que je vous ai recommandé de particulier pour le bien public, j'ai seulement a ajouter que je ne doute point que votre prête assemblée, ne soit une preuve assurée des bonnes Heureuses d'une Entière union Entre plusieurs branches de la Legislature, C'est alors qu'il paroitra bien Clairement qu'une administration n'a jamais plus de force que par la voix du peuple, ni le peuple s'assure dans sa liberté que lorsque le gouvernement Voit les loix bien observées. /. Signé VV. Burnet —

La reponse de l'assemblée est un Compliment de Remerciement, et qui accorde a tous les points de la harangue —

Richard

Extrait d'une lettre écrite par M.r de Joncaire commandt. au fort de Niagara, a M.r de Longueuil fils commandt. au fort frontenac

J'informe a Messieurs nos supérieurs de ce qu'il m'a mandé dans le pays, car a eux a m'ordonner ce que je doit faire en cas

Les Iroquois descendront a Montreal le printemps prochain pour demander que Nous ayons a vider le plancher de Niagara, s'ils n'en veulent dehors il ne reste que moy a la tete de ma garnison avec tout pays les Canots a faire Je vous dire que je leur montrerai le chemin de la victoire ou celuy du tombeau —

J'envoyerai un de ces jours a M.r Vôtre pere plutot que faire ce pourra, car a dire quand j'arrive aux Iroquois dans l'Hiver qu'il ne veulent point faire a Sortir avec M.r de Longueuil pere —

Voyage pour beaucoup serois dans cette Conjoncture il faut le faire aussy bien que les autres Iroquois ne pense que Dieu changera leurs cœurs de ce qu'ils sont contre Nous

Je suis après a faire faire deux colliers de porcelaine pour pouvoir remuer mon monde quand je leur parlerai

Copie d'une lettre ecrite par M.r de Longueuil le fils commandant de frontenac datté du 12.e janvier 1700

Richard

A Recu la lettre d'luy ecrite par M.r Soupere le 30.e 9.bre par laquelle il luy marque luy avois ecrit par le fils de M.r de Joncaire dont il n'a pas encore entendu parler —

Depuis la Nouvelle de M.r de la Corne qui luy marque ne juste
ce qui s'est passé au Cons.l D'orango il a envoyé un sauvage
a Niagara pour avertir M.r de Joncaire, qui luy marque
qu'il a appris toutes les nouvelles chez les
Onnontoüanes

Blasiard Chef de Nontagnez Son Neveu trouve
M.r de Longueil fils qui vient de la dire comme j'ay
retenu par toutes les nations assemblées et qu'il a
Etoient Sur leur Retour Sans Sçavoir comment il a
avoient l'Esprit trouillé d'une certaine certitude
a Envoyé d'un Wandut de porcelaine au village des
Nontagnez, par Cassouintion, pour Sçavoir ne juste
tout ce qui s'étoit dit au Conseil

Il en a deputé quatre Chefs avec la grande terre, a
une nombreuse Suite qui sont icy depuis trois jours.

J'ay mon dit en me rendant Sur parolle que j'aurois
pouvoient me rien dire qu'il fallait attendre encore que
je leur demandois, au printemps

a Envoyé a M.r Souper une Branche de porcelaine
que les Sus.d luy Envoyent pour l'avertir que quand les
Ecores partiront, ils doivent tous se rendre a Montreal
pour Entrer la mer de Souper, et que tout s'entendra
Ils parleront ensemble a leurs Affaires

Ils Envoyent un Collier a M.r de Longueil pour luy
ramener l'esprit Et toutes les mauvaises nouvelles
que l'on a eu a Apprendre et pour tenir Tranquille Sur la
Natte

et Il leur a point fait de reponse a leur Collier
par cequ'ils ont dit de L'envoyer aussitot a M.r de

8. 60.

Longeuil

Ecrit lettre du matin à Thomas à Beaufleguard
il attend avec impatience le Resultat de tout

1726.

appeals were so allowed, it might check the repeated practice of passing laws so directly opposite to H.M. Instructions. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 16. *ff.* 277–282, 284, 284*v.*, 286*v.*]

Oct. 13. **306.** Commodore Bouler's replies to Heads of Enquiry relating to the Newfoundland Fishery. *The answers are practically identical with those for* 1725 (*v.* C. S. P., 10th Oct., 1725) *with following variations :*—(xxiii) The price of fish was this year in most places five ryalls a quintall dearer than the Bank fish. (xxiv) There are no persons to administer justice during the winter season, except at Placentia and Canso. (xlvi) The Admirals of the fishing ships seem more diligent in their shops and storehouses ashore than in taking and curing of fish, however the cheife reasons of the fish being not so good as it used to be, is that the fish do not come in so early as heretofore so that the great part of the summer season being over the latter part is most attended with wet, and that prevents their being thoroughly cur'd. I cannot find there is any abuse in the ordering thereof, nor is there any method (in my opinion) to be taken to make them better. *Signed,* E. Bouler. 26 *pp. Annexed,*

306. i. Scheme of the Newfoundland Fishery for 1726. *Totals :*—Number of ships, 167 (70 American); burthen, 11,774; men belonging thereto, 2339; passengers, 1497; boats kept, 735; by-boatmen, 1535; fish made, 173,770 quintals; fish carried to foreign markets, 173,770; salmon, 900 teirces; train-oil, 861 tons. Prices of fish 32 to 27 ryals, salmon £2 5*s.* 0*d.* pr. tierce; train oil, £10 to £13 pr. tun; value of seal oil made last winter, £6305; value of furs taken by inhabitants, £1900; number of train fats and stages, 449; number of families who kept houses, 419; number of inhabitants, 3617; of which remained in the country last winter, 2992; births, since departure of last convoy, 61; deaths, 26. 4 *pp. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 13th Feb., Read 3rd May, 1726. [*C.O.* 194, 8. *ff.* 27–39*v.*, 41*v.*–43, 45*v.*]

Oct. 14. New York. **307.** Governor Burnet to the Duke of Newcastle. *Encloses* following, *and repeats part. Concludes :*—I have lately met the Indians at Albany, where I have taken all the measures that I could think of, to preserve their fidelity to H.M. I shall send a copy of my transaction with them as soon as it can be prepared, it being much longer than usual and requiring to be first translated from the Dutch in which the Interpreter always repeats what the Indians say *etc. Signed,* W. Burnet. *Endorsed,* Rd. Dec. 3rd. 2 *pp. Enclosed,*

307. i. Duplicate of *No.* 308. [*C.O.* 5, 1092. *Nos.* 50, 50 i; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1085. *No.* 58.]

At a Council held at
in New York Before

Present
His Excellency William Burnet

Captain Walker
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Harison
Doctor Colden
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Wm. Provoost

The Bill Entituled An Act for Explaining an Act
General Assembly of this Province made in the Seven
of his Majestys Reign Entituled An Act for regulating
for the Several Citys and Counties within this Province o
New York for making the same more beneficial to the Tow
of Schenectady in the County of Albany

Was read the Second time and committed to t
Gentlemen of this Board or any five of them.

The Bill Entituled An Act to Empower the Justice
of the Peace in the County of Albany living or dwelling in the
Township of Schenectady in the said County to regulate the St
and highways and to prevent Accidents in the said Town

Was read the Second time and committed to the
Gentlemen of the Board or any five of them.

A message from the Assembly by mr. Livingston
with the Bill Entituled An Act for reviving An Act Entitul
An Act for regulating and returning able and sufficient
Jurors in Tryalls at Law and desiring the concurrence of
this Board thereto.

Ordered that the said Bill be read the first time

Next

The Report of the Gentlemen of
on was referred the Address of the Genera
the 23d. Instant which was read and is as fo

May it please yo: Excellency

In Obedience to your Excell
Order in Council to us referring to us the Address of the
General Assembly of this Month

We have considered of the Same with the
Resolves of that Honourable house on which the said
Address is founded as they appear to us in the Printed
votes And we beg leave to observe to your Excellency th
Since the Revolution of the Precidency Assembly of the
2d. of May to which the Address refers there has been
Act passed for Support of Government by which Act
pursuant to your Excellencys Commission and Instruct
your Excellency is Impowered to Issue his Majestys Reven
granted by that Act by your Warrants in Council with
any restraint or Limitation whatsoever And we there
look upon the said Address if the Assembly would by a
vote of their house only put a restraint upon your Excell
and Council in the powers given to your Excellency & the
all money granted by Act of Assembly with the advice
Consent of the Council by his Majesty Commission whe
powers are likewise confirmed by the last Revenue

We are therefore humbly of Opinion that y
Excellency is not nor cannot be restrained by any Vote
Resolves of the Assembly in the Execution of powers v
fully & plainly given to your Excellency

We

[illegible] are necessary
to them for their Service and
Majestys Revenue which we
Prerogative and may in time give
on the Same.

The care of his Majestys Revenue
Measure entrusted with us and we therefore
the greatest concern [illegible] any attempts made thereon
Prerogative is an Essential part of our happy const
by which the many valuable priviledges of his Peop
governed to them as well as the Peoples Obedience to
Sovereign and the dependance of this Colony on the
Great Britain is preserved. ——

We are therefore humbly of Opinion the
Excellency cannot too much Guard against the attem
Assuming to themselves any powers by which this
Prerogative the Constitution of this Government and th
dependance of this Province on Great Britain may be
endangered. ——

We are unwilling to enter into Disputes of
consequences and hope for the future there will be no
occasion for them but we beg leave to Assure your
Excellency that we will to the utmost of our Power Assis
your Excellency in Preventing all Attempts of what kind
soever that may have the least Appearance of invadi
his Majestys Prerogative or altering the Constitution
of this Government Which is Submitted to your Excel
by. ——

Your Excellencys most
Obed.t humble Servants

Randolph Alden Chairm

Tho

... to the Gentlemen of the Board

His Excellency laid before the Board his Conferrances with the Indians at Albany which was read and are as follows. ——

A Conferrance
with his Excellency William Burnet
Capt.n General and Governour in
Chief of the Provinces of New York New-
Jersey and two Sachims of each of
the Nations named Maquase Oneydes
Tuscaroras Onnondages Cayouges and
Sinekes in Albany the 7th day of —
September 1726. ——

His Excellency William
Lewis Morris Esq.r Chief
Capt. Cornwell
Capt. Norris
Phil: Livingston
Henry Holland
Peter Vanbrugh
John Cuyler
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Reneelaer
} Esq.rs of the Coun...

His Excellency told the said Sachims that he
he Spoke to them in public he had desired to meet
two Sachims of each Nation that they might acquaint
him with what has past in their Country since he was
here last and that he was informed that the French
are building a fort at Niagara and wants to know
whether they have given their consent and expects
to hear from them the truth of all what has past
between them and the ffrench in Relation to that
building or Settlement at Niagara the said Sachims
answered by Ajeowachta an Onnondage their Speaker

Brother Corlaer

You are acquainted yesterday

[illegible] you had heard that the [illegible]
Niagara that we should tell you [illegible]
between us and the ffrench about [illegible]
Nation or all the nations had given their [illegible]
any thing from you We shall now tell you [illegible]
conceal it for we are one heart and mind with you
shoulds we dissemble. —

Brother Corlaer

When Monsieur Longuiel was [illegible]
among the Onnondages the Sinnekes having heard
Going there and what his Errand was Sent a Belt of W[illegible]
to them that in case the ffrench should Devise to make a
Lunch Building or Settlement at Niagara or at C[illegible]swooche or ol[illegible]
on their Land they should not give their consent to it. —

Monsieur Longuiel told the Onnondages that
built a back house at Niagara which was old and began to
that he could no longer keep his goods dry in it and was
come to Devise Laws to build a bigger house wherein his Goo
might be Safe from Rain and said that if they consented to
Lunch — that he might build a house there and have beaver skins in
Sake he promised it should be for their good Security and
and for their Children children and that the ffrench would
protect them three hundred Years. —

The Onnondagoes being Recalled upon by the
Sinnekes and Seneques rejected the Sinnekes Belt —
and gave the ffrench Leave for building at Niagara. —

His Excellency asked them what they
understood by his Building at Niagara the ffrench for staying
them and their Living in peace for three hundred years. —

Answer.

[illegible] that he should not [illegible]

[illegible] had done in building a ffort at [illegible]

[illegible] had been Occasion of Warr and wou[illegible]

[illegible] after they had consented to it they would ma[illegible]

[illegible] same use of this he Replyed on that they need fe[illegible]

any mischief from that building they should live

Peace and Quietness three hundred Years.

Question... Whether there was not any thing past betw[illegible]

between them and M[illegible] Conroir Jonquiè and his Int[illegible]

=ter before they Parted. ——

Answer At the Departure of Monsieur Jonquil he [illegible]

by his Interpreter that if any Quarrell should aris[illegible]

between them and their Brother Collaer on the Lake [illegible]

that if any blood should be Shed there about the Trad[illegible]

as they were Christians he desired they should Sit [illegible]

and Smoke their Pipes on which they Gave a Belt

Question What they Answered on that

Answer Monsieur Jonquil would not Stay for their answ[illegible]

which they had ready but said as Some of their Sachems

were going to M[illegible] Controalle they might give it there. ——

Question What Answer they gave the ffrench at Montr[illegible]

Answer When they were at Canada they reported what

Monsieur Jonquil had desired him to Sit Still and

Smoke their Pipe when any blood should be Shed on

the Lake between the Christians on which he gave a[illegible]

he told them it was a lye that he had desired any Such

thing It was when they Cold the Death of Mons[illegible]

De Ramzy at M[illegible] Controalle that they demanded wh[illegible]

[illegible]

suffer any blood to be
there on the Land and lake be
be a Path of Peace for all Christian
and go forward and backward on Acco
kept firm to the Alliance and Covenan
English and the Peace with the ffrench if they
make Contention and fight they might end
at Sea and not in their Country they further ad
case they Expected the Six nations should Sit neute
any Rupture did arise between the French and the
That the ffrench ought to promise to keep all the fa
and alsso the Indians in Canada in Quiet and Smo
their pipes on which they gave a Belt which the
rejected and returned it and said they would make
Indians when they had Occasion for them. ——

Question If the Onnondages did not Repent of the giving the
French Leave to Build at Niagara. ——

Answer that they Repented assoon as they had done an
Sill but-monsieur Longuill has prevailed on them by
fair & Speeches and promises but they find that he is
Double hearted. ——

Question If they had Sent a Belt of Wampum with an
of their Deputs to Canada

Answer, That they Sent a Belt of Wampum from the Ca
Castle that the Governour of Canada should make no
Settlement at Niagara nor on the Cataracki qui Lake
but the Sachims who were going from Onnondage
being gone the Deputs who had the Belt came too late
and brought it back. ——

Question

[illegible] Councils of the [illegible]

Answer There were Cayouges, Tuscaroras and [illegible]
Senekes who were Sent by arnold Sachim that
Sent with a Belt by the Senekes but he fell [illegible]
by the way and Dispatched the two Young Senekes
with it who acquainted the Onnondages with the [illegible]
of it. —

Question Whether the Cayouges and Tuscaroras gave [illegible]
consent to it.

Answer That they cant blame any other Nation but
their own nation the Onnondages only

Question What the Cayouges and Tuscaroras said when
the Onnondages ordered that the French should go
at Niagara. ——

Answer They Sat Still and heard the Onnondages Speak

Question What the Six nations did when they heard the
French were at Work at Niagara

Answer That the Six nations Sent Peticulor of
Senekes and Onnondages with a Belt of Wampum
to Niagara whereby they were directed in their name to
the French there that they should not proceed further
than they had done that they forbid them any more
their proceedings Likewise they desired that no pris[illegible]
to Send and Subdue the Six nations and Demanded what
they Intend by fortifying at that place they said tell us the
truth and do not deceive us but be Sincere as we could be
to you We shall not give you any occasion of breach of
Peace which is between us Gave a Belt of Wampum

Question

Question Whether the
Onnondages or to the Sinnekes

Answer'd Sinneke Sachim
the Land at Niagara belonged to their

Question If the Sachims of the other Nations
the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes

Answer They all Say Yes and not only the Land
belonged to the Sinnekes but also the Land opposite
the other side of Cataraughi Lake.

Question Why the Onnondages consented to the French
building at Niagara while the Land only belongs to the
Sinnekes.

Answer The Onnondages Say it is true they have done
wrong they might better have let it alone and left it to the
Sinnekes whose Land it is they repent of it and Say for
ever do what they afterwards Repent of

Question Why the Onnondages consented to the building
without Leave of the three Nations

Answer That one Nation often makes a Resolution and
their consent to a thing in the name of all the rest which
they afterwards conduct and approve of it is well but if they
disapproved it its void.

Question What the French answered on their Request to have
them to build at Niagara.

Answer That the French said that they could not devist for
consulting the Lake at Niagara being sent and Ordered
by the Governour of Canada to build it he must not devist
from working but must proceed & finish it having convers'd
from the Situations for the doing of it that Jan Coeur the
French Interpreter was going to Montreal & would
acquaint the Governour with what they had said that he
would bring an Answer at Onnondage by the Return of

Fifteen

[illegible] which they replyed they
[illegible] by the Sachims of the Six Nations
[illegible] who had given the French that Liberty
[illegible] not know it and denied that they would make
Sachims who had given their Leave on which the
Reply but said when the house was finished, there
Soldiers would posted there with Officers and a

Question Whether they know of a hatchet given by
the French against the Six nations.

Answer That they heard that the Governour of Canada
by two of his Interpreters had given a Hatchet of
Warr to the Indians living to the Southward near
branch of Susquehanah on the branch of a River
the French— called Ohiego which vents into the great River
Mississipi Some of their people who were out a hunting
came to their Habitation who acquainted them that
French men had given a hatchet of Warr by order of
the Governour of Canada against the Six nations
which those Indians refused and said they were a part
of the said nations and possessed part of their Land
and if any people made Warr against them they would
resist them but when the French said that those Indians
would not accept the hatchet of Warr they desired them
not to speak of it to the Six nations for it was concealed
by the French and English to cut them off and gave
them a Bundle of Sticks to be carried to Philadelphia
and from thence to New York and thence to Albany and
thence to Montreall and when that arrived there and
the Fort at Niagara was built then would be the time
that the Six nations were to be cut off but their Warr

hasper

[illegible] they know a[illegible]
[illegible]sking them Questions [illegible]
to answer them what they [illegible]

They Say that they hear a[illegible]
from Canada that the English and Fren[illegible]
correspondence with One another and desi[illegible]
would be pleased to acquaint them with wha[illegible]

They Say also that the Traders who c[illegible]
Country do cheat them very much in the Sale of
of which they Sell them Water which in a day or
Strikes and is Noisome

His Excellency told them that he was [illegible]
that the Traders have cheated them in Rum he Ju[illegible]
find a man that shall be no Trader to prevent their
Imposed on or Cheated for the Future. ——

That the two Crowns in Europe are in a Str[illegible]
alliance and friendship together and were going to make
Warr against Spain and the Emperor and had Sent a Fle[illegible]
to meet Spain to prevent their money fleet from going to o[illegible]

That his Excellency had Sent a Letter to Canada
Philip Livingston which follows in these words

Albany 5.th July 1726

His

I have heard a Report from persons who have bee[illegible]
among the Five nations that there are One hundred Frenc[illegible]
at Niagara who were beginning to build at Niagara with
design to Shut up the Five Nations and to hinder the other
nations to pass freely Trade with us as they used to do I thou[illegible]
my Self obliged to Signifie to you how much I am Surprized
at Such an Undertaking so Contrary to the Treaty of Peace
at Utrecht wherein it is Stipulated that the five nations
should remain to to the English and the French should not

In

...rations on Account of ...

...believe also that the Five nations ...

...that the Land at Niagara belong ...

...that the French have never in time of Pe...

...nor Since undertaken to do any thing in that pla...

...without Leave of the Sinnekes and Since the...

...have by the last peace Yielded the five nations to ...

it follows from thence that they have no more pre...

on the Land of those nations, I hope ere after yo...

shall have Seriously considered what I have the hon...

to Represent to you that you will take care that no...

be done Contrary to the Treaties and the perfect Unio...

which is at present Established between the two Crow...

the Last alliance if this fortification I shall find my...

Obliged to represent it to my Court to the end that the...

Court of France being well informed of this affair may...

give their orders thereon for I have heard say they ha...

already given to understand that they blame Monsr ...

D'Vaudreuil for the Share he has had in the War of ...

Eastern Indians ..———

That his Excellency Expected their answer on ...

the new Govern^r being come he heard that they had ne...

time to write and that was all what had past between ...

his Excellency and the Govern^r of Canada when the Fifteen...

Article of the Treaty of Utrecht was Interpreted to them...

which follows in these words

That the Subjects of France Inhabiting ...

shall hereafter give no hindrance or molestation to ...

five Nations or Cantons of Indians Subject to the Do...

of Great Britain nor to the other natives of America...

Wh...

[illegible] the Americans
to France and on both sides
on Account of Trade or also
[illegible] with the same Liberty resort
British or French Colonies for [illegible]
one side or the other without any hindr
whatsoever either on the part of the Brit
of the French but it to be Exactly and distinct
Commissioners who are and ought to be accou
the Subjects and friends of Britain or of

His Excellency told them that now the
Question was if the building at Niagara was no
prejudicial to them to their hunting and to the Ind
coming thither on Account of Trade if they say the
no hindrance to them to go on hunting or to the Ind
coming to them his Excellency saw nothing to say a
French have done well but if they find it prejudicial
complained of it to his Excellency he offers to Represent
to his Majesty that now they might say what they pl
but for them. ——

Then they said Brother Corlaer

You have asked us Several Questions
which we have answered and you have acquainted us
what more you know And now you ask us if we are
of the building at Niagara We do not only Complain
against the proceedings of the French in fortifying on o
Land contrary to our Inclination and without our Cons
to [illegible] us from our Chief hunting but we also humbl
beg and desire that your Excellency would be pleased to
write to his Majesty King George that he may Compla
or us and write to the King of France to order his Gov
of Canada to remove the Building at Niagara for the
Result it may prejudice to us &c. ——

His

...y and publickly that every ...
...ses between them ———

At a Conferance between his
William Burnet Esq: Captain
and Govern: in chief of the Provin
New York New Jersey &c: and the
of the Six Nations named Maqua
Oneyders, Tuscaroras, Cayouges —
Onnondondages and Sinnekes in
the 9th day of September 1726

...sent
...y William Burnet
...rwell
...orris
...ivingston
...Bard
...ler
...Brugh
...Banker
...ins
...Renselaer
...gett Bleeker Recorder
...ines Payne
...ent Saunders
...ines Tenbroek
...Dyckman
Commit of Indian Affairs
Abermen ———

Brethren

I am Come hither to Speak with you on
the Matt which has allways been kept clean for us to meet —
upon in this place. —

The French have no Such Matts Spread at Mont
there has been often Conferences with the Chiefs of the five
Nations that the Sky was always remain Dark and Gloomy
over it whilst here has always been a bright Sun Shine over y
heads without mists or Clouds I need not Stir your Ears with the
done as it were Yesterday there you all know & your Children
can well remember them but I shall mention to you some of
things that were done When the oldest of you were but Chil

Ind.

[illegible] by the Five Nations [illegible]

[illegible] after a War broke out between
[illegible] which the French writes owns was [illegible]
gonkins treacherously murdered Six of the five Nations
Tom. pag 292 and Cannibalism with them as Brethren the
Hatchet with this perfidious nation against you
193.253 they could not Master you without more help the Go[illegible]
k hung up a great Kettle of War against the five
h Illinois Nations, Miamis Sauteurs i nvited the Michigans the Quotogas the Ottowawas the
ach Michilimia=Nations about k Toiyaondoragein and Ettagegies to eat
ch Baydespeans m flesh out of that Kettle in one great feast and when the
p. 294. 321. Tom IV Outawawas and Outoges, had a mind to buy their Hatc
to set up a Tree of Peace the French used all their Art to
him from planting it and Endeavoured to cut of the Root
and at last threatned to drive them from their own Fishery
could make a Covenant with you because they feared the
you became Brethren to those Nations that then Canada
900 Tom III. 202. loose the Trade of the Lake since the English could be able
supply them with goods Cheaper than the French as long as
Ports lay open when they made peace with you they wished you
have to make Forts at Michilimackinac and at Ettaouachequi and could
the West broke out again they made use of those places to Cut
the Indians together and to give them Guns & Powder & Lead to
you, but at the same time they set up Trees of Peace between the
Nations & all their other Enemies that they might have no other p
to Trade but yours and even in time of full Peace with you they
took forty of your People who were heading at Fort Ettaouachequi
and took them Prisoners to France only on this pretence that the
Iroquois had robbed of their Leaders that had passed through the
Country thus is the Account the French themselves give of their
way of saving of some of their Children as they call you have
see the Colours in which the French paint them were Heroes in
if they make no Bad Appearance in their sight how ma[illegible]

They

[illegible] they ever [illegible]

[illegible] they Ever take it up[illegible]

Forts have they built on your Land who

and protect your Enemies? have they ever taken

Lands by force from you have they Ever Stained the[illegible]

with your blood have they ever deceived you with Smo[illegible]

while their hearts were not one with you. ——

I Have they not always fed & Cloathed you &

Armed you & Assisted you against your Enemies, If you th[illegible]

these things to be true you cannot be in doubt who is your[illegible]

father the Governour of Canada has no Manner of right to[illegible]

that name your only true father is the King of Great Brit[illegible]

& all that are his Subjects are your Brethren Kinsfolk & [illegible]

I now lay before you the old Covenant chain which has al[illegible]

held us Close to one another & not any false link from[illegible]

make any Spot upon it, But you & only to the English[illegible]

have always spoke from their heart to you & join now[illegible]

with me in making this Chain Stronger & Brighter than ever

between all the British Governments in America and the Six

Nations & I do hereupon I give you a Belt. ——

I am Informed that the French are now building

a Strong house of Stone or Fort at Niagara you will tell

me to whom that Land belongs and whether the right owners

of it or the Six Nations have Consented that the French should

fortify there as the French affirm you have one reason more

& that you have considered it on the 11th July last in a full

Council at Niagara as I am informed by a Belt which I

have received this afternoon from M Croun Dupuis

You will also tell me whether you fear that this Fort will

when ever the French please M Colour you by shutting up

the Straits to your hunting Place and hinder you from going

freely among the far Indians as well as those who are

from it having full & Liberty to come into your Country ——

Upon

[illegible] a Letter of
you at Breast I will acquaint
Subjects of the French King by
Article of the last Treaty between

That the Subjects of France [illegible]
shall henceforth give no hindrance or Molestation
Nations or Tribes of Indians Subject to the [illegible]
Britain nor to the Confederation of America who are [illegible]
Same in like manner the Subjects of Great Britain
behave themselves peaceably towards the American
Subjects or Friends to the Same & on both sides they shall
full Liberty on Seveins of Trade & also the Natives of
Country shall with the Same Liberty Resort as they please
the British or French Colonys for promoting Trade on
side or the other without any molestation or hindrance
on the part of the British Subjects or of the French but
Exactly & distinctly Settled by Commissarys who are and
ought to be accounted the Friends and Subjects of Britain
or of France . .

This is the whole that Relates to me in the
words of the Treaty and if the King my Master is Provoked to
the Building a Fort at Niagara Since the late Treaty of Peace
Breach of this Article Shews that he is so kind and carefull a Father
of his Children that he will Complaints to be made to the
King of France of what the French in Canada have done in this
there has great Kings have Lately made a Strict Alliance and
Each other & Children I have reason to hope that the King of
would order the Conduct of his Servants in Canada to be such as
best ones and of the Friendship that they have Profess the Treaty in Good
Faith & Sincerity that the Contrary may be punished Severely and that
you may be Exposed & Ill Treated by any Attempt to obtain Satisfaction
Satisfaction for you that you may Respectfully and with Chearfulness
in your own Calling give Ignore you this Belt

[illegible] Says the Governor
[illegible]ment of Virginia according to
[illegible]ceived his Answer which is that there has
[illegible]ning lately between the People in his Province
the Indians but that some Indians had alarmed
Frontiers Last Summer & had plundered some of the
Outermost Settlements & killed an English mans his
Plantation. ——

The Governour of Virginia hopes that these
Indians were not any of the Six Nations he says that if
they were you ought to be ashamed of such vile Actions so
Soon after having Concluded a Peace with that Governm
& that if any of their Militia who were then commanded
had found any of those Indians they would have fallen on
them without delay beings justly provoked. ——

I have this Summer received a Complaint
from the Governour of South Carolina that there has late
been a party of twelve Indians who came into the heart of
their Settlements, insulted some of the English Inhabitan
and killed Some of the Indians friends to the English th
called themselves Sinnekes, but the English knew two of
them to be Tuscaroras I Expect that you will make Engu
who are the Persons guilty of those wicked and barbarous
Actions that I may know how much the Six Nations abhor
such Treachery against your Brethren the English & that
you will Punish the Offenders when ever you discover them
as they deserve. ——

I am Informed likewise that three years ago
Some Sinnekes were in the Same Colony of South Carolina
& River called Conutsch where an English man being gone
& there took away an Indian Slave belonging to one
Nathaniel Todd an English man together with two Guns
two Blankets and some powder notwithstanding the
Sinnekes were told that this Boy and the goods belonged to

in Albany or to [illegible]
send them to their owne[rs] [illegible]
obtain them in his name, I [illegible]
make dispatch herein that M[r] [illegible]
a present to your Satisfaction, If you [illegible]
and friendship of the English you must [illegible]
that may most justly provoke us and particular[ly]
any of the French Indians to pass through your
order to make warr upon the English Colonies which
order to destroy you by weakening your brethren and
but above all let me never hear again that any of y[ou]
[illegible] lost your reason as to Assist the French Indians [in]
such Expeditions and to prepare the Path for your owne
destruction Hope this is the last time I shall have Occ[asion]
reprove you in this manner and that you will take [care]
whilst you are here and in your return home you to[uch]
meddle with anything that belongs to the Inhabitants
complaints of mischiefs done by some of you as you w[ill]
Coming hither I expect that you will do nothing of that
for the future and on that Condition I pass over what h[as]
been done already and upon the whole ——

I give you this Belt

Present
Excellency W[m] Burnet Esq[r]
Livingston
Holland
Lefferts
Van Brugh
Bancker
Bayard
Clarke
Provoost
Alexander
Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Answer of the Sachems of the Six Nations to his Excellency William Burnet Esq: Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York & New Jersey in Albany the 13th day of Septem: 17[29]

Kanakaraghton a Sinneke Sachem Rose up and Said ——

Brother Corlaer ——

You have Spoken to us Lately and told us that this was the Place to meet and to Speak to one another on the Mat that this Spread here which is clear and unspotted. ——

You

… we have always walked in a …
… ness nor gloomy clouds have been …
… Some old things that it was needfull to …
… what happened Lately that our young men know …
that you would acquaint us what happened when our o…
were but Children thereupon you told us what had been the
Occasion of the first Quarrell between the five Nations and
the Aeiondas Indians that they had treacherously murdered
Six of your people on their hunting which was the Occasion of
ware between us and the French because they Assisted those
people who had committed this barbarous Act against us with
the Aeiondas and the French saw they could not overcome
the French Invited all the neighbouring nations to joine with
Nuions The Aeiondies now live and said that he hung a large Pott
over and put in it the Flesh of the five nations and that they
should Eat no other flesh but theirs when the Quaregoes and
Ottawawas were Inclined to bury their Hatchet which they
had taken up against us When the Governour of Canada
proceeded that he prevented it and told those nations if they
did bury the Hatchet he would drive them out of their Country
You added further that the Governour of Canada Invited all
the Indians in all the upper nations to Warr against
the five nations and Demanded when ever the English
nation have done any such thing.

We shall not Repeat all your Speech to us but
have and there pick out the Chief Articles

You'll have renewed our old Covenant Chain and
strengthened it and made the Covenant Chain Bright as
when again and stronger than it ever was Then you
have said that there should come no Spott nor rust on
which we on our side shall never Slumber and Sleep but
and renew the old Covenant on the same manner as you
done We desire you not to give much Credit when any

You have told us that
of Canada was building at Niagara
wrote to you that he build the house
of the Six Nations. ——

You asked us how we did
hindrance to us and the far Indians to come and
backward if that building was any prejudicial to
should make our complaint We must first acquaint
we have been at Niagara in the name of the Six nat
Office I spoke to the Governour of Canada and told him to
from making any building thereon. ——

You told us also that it was agreed between
two Crowns of Great Britain and France that the
may not meddle with the Six Nations nor Settle on their
if they do it is a breach of an Article of the Treaty and
it is on both sides concluded that the Indians may go on
of Trade unmolested where they please. ——

We speak now in the name of all the Six nat
and come to you howling this is the reason for what we how
that the Governour of Canada incroaches on our Land and
build thereon therefore do we come to your Excellency our
Brother Collar and desire you will be pleased to write to the
King your master and if the King will then be pleased to
to the King of France that the Six nations desire that the
Fort at Niagara may be demolished, This Belt we give to you
our Brother Collar as a token that you be not negligent
to write to the King the sooner the better and desire that the
Letter may be with very speeding. ——

We acquaint you that Onaio is now at
Onondage that the French always Natives Brethren
the English will kill us and all bad reports do they spread
among us and our Brother Corlaer tell us that have told us
French that they have from time to time done to us ——

[illegible] concerning what he Reports he [illegible]
[illegible] how would then be present to hear [illegible]
[illegible] Say to this other for his Vindication that [illegible]
[illegible] out the deceit and know who is the Liar. ——

You told us also that the Council of Indians at Albany had acquainted you that we were Included [illegible] with the Governour of Virginia that you had writ to [illegible] and received his answer that there was no mischief done Lately only that the Sinnekes had murdered a man on their own Land that the Governour had Ordered Some to pursue the murderers and if they had overtaken them they would exacted their deserts. ——

You have Ordered us to Inquire who had Committed this Dave Action and if we discovered it to punish the Transgressors according to their deserts. —— We have made Inquiry and found out who had done it there four nations guilty of this Action Sinnekes, Magnaes Twearoras and French Indians but it was not done with Design they were Indians who are our Enemies whom we [illegible] to that house. ——

You have made Inquiry concerning a Slave who you say is taken by our People we acknowledge to have been of the Company who took him he is given to the who live on a branch of Susquehanah River which is called Soghnioga therefore we desire you to make a further Inquiry for that place is nearer to you than us

We desire that this may forgiven us that many times happen Accidents between one nation and another but they must not be [illegible] hasty therefore we desire the Governour of Virginia that he may not be

Gath[illegible]

[illegible] between brothers
[illegible] and reconciled. ——

Yr. told us not to [illegible]
to make a Path through our Country to
to do our Endeavoure to prevent them as much
assure ach any of the English Colonies. ——

We desire also that you may [illegible]
many go fighting through Albany to the English
who do not come through the Six Nations

We come again that the Governour of
may not be rash and may lay down the Hatchet we
have in his hand that brought to think on the former
which are made between him and the Six nations
ought not to be a Quarrel for an Action which has
not been rightly. ——

Yr. have desired us that we should not molest
of your People our Brethren in our Return home we for
to do our utmost endeavour to prevent our young Indians
much as possible now you may well lay we have always prom
and not performe that is the Devils worke and Inspiration
Evill people who makes us Envy and reproach[illegible] Yr.
Self. ——

We have now done and hereare there touched an
Article of your Speech we must acquaint you how our
Cheapnity came Anciently it came by the Trade we received
the goods in former times Cheap and we were convinced of y
goodness but now the goods are sold us dearer and Dearer
therefore desire you that we may have goods Cheaper and we
desire this same from the Inhabitants of the City that they
may use their endeavour that we may have goods Cheaper
especially powder but not lay powder on & add the Lead
And Shaver on the other that is too little powder ——

You

[illegible] to and grant
[illegible] by those Trader Traps in
[illegible] who lay there Rum wake when
[illegible] of this Trap and make us pay 6 pence dear
therefore we desire that no rum may be sent up
produces all evile and Contention between Man a
wife between the Young Indians and their Sachim
when the Uppermost Indians want rum let them
and fetch it at Albany as they have done formerly
when any of your people go to our Country let them
bring dry goods powder lead and all Indian goods on
but we receive it for the same price as it can be boug
at Albany this what we have said We shall comm
-cate to the far Indians that they may fetch Stron
Liquor at Albany. —

We have now done with our Propos
-tion that relate to the Six nations but what we come
to say now relates particularly to the Senekes. —

It is three years ago that you offered us
Smith and told us we might look for one to our min
We found one then who behaved very well it was
Wyndrat Wemst when his time was expired the
the Sachims that he was going home whereupon th
desired him to come again because he was good an
charitable to the poor therefore we desire he may be
our Smith and go with us when we go home We
desire also that his Armourer who can mend our
Locks and Arms Such a man Live at Schenectade
We desire also that Andries Nack may go in Comp
with the Smith that he may be Instructed in the
Indian Language We desire that when the Smi

His Excellency

to answer on what they had

The Governours Answer

to

the Six Nations.

I have a few things to say to you upon
what I spoken to me Since you desire it Earnestly
I bring my Master in a Strong manner that he may for
bid any of Trade to come to Niagara to be sullied
what you said without a Belt that you desire a wise man
Jan Cue at Onondaga that you might find out what fa
have been Spread on either Side I think your own Experien
many years that may sufficiently convince you that all
stories have come from the French and that this Governm
always Spoken the truth to you and I think you ought not to
for me to come among you Since he has always failed y
with Such grounds of Reports for which reason I were not
person to Speak with him it would be doing him an honour
he does not deserve but I shall send a proper person to stay
the Summer this Winter who shall answer them any Lies
which they shall ask him and inform Jasper they will tell
the Reports that the French Spread among them and that
may Shew them the falsehood of them and that they will
follow his advice in every thing that he shall recommend to

You be by this time well Sensible from
from Monsieur Longueil what grounds Reports the Gover
are made of Quarrelling concerning your known Actions of which yo
have received from the Victor Contrary and no doubt from C
your Self Spread Some other false Reports among you at Onondaga
and of your having been on your Ground agreeable to your Antient
you again to the house of Onondaga to Smoke from the Pipe of
of Longueil of what you Suppose Ly heavily on your Mind
from taking up the Hatchet against you and to forbear any
Such Practices on Virginia or your Frontiers

(C

[illegible] and Shew ye worst [illegible]

[illegible] side of the great Lake and ye [illegible]
[illegible] afford their goods at may able and they have no
[illegible] that goods are as Cheap as they can afford them You
[illegible] that they dare you want more of rum at the Onnondage
and at the same time you Complain that rum makes you
disordered now the want cannot disorder you and you need not
buy the rum unless you please but the far nations have a
way to come to that Trading place and if they wont be
there they must have it and if they have a mind to fetch it
they may come hither and fetch it but that there may be no
complaint about the rum the next Summer I will order a
person to reside at the Trading place and take care that
there shall be no disorder or Cheating practiced by the Inhabitants
and if you shall have any Complaints he will be ready to
hear and do you Justice If Hyndrick Vamsel will go to the
[illegible] Minister Land he may and if he is not willing I will find
the fittest Smith I can find with the Oldenmixes whom you
know and who will go as soon as they can be ready I wish
you now a good Journey home and shall lay before you a
noble present from his Majesty to you the Broadness of the
best Cloth and the rum and Some few provisions shall be given
after you are past Schonectady when you are from your Journey

The Governours Speech to the River & Schahook Indians the 13th of September 1726.

Children

It is a pleasure to me to see you together in this
ale meeting place as you live among the Christians to
[illegible] and Quietly so you reap the benefit of it by enjoying
more plenty of provisions and other conveniencies of life
than those who live at a great distance from the Christians and

[illegible] already dispond on the
of the Government & those rights of
you the Sachahoohs have done but
that are already done further for you
here than you can possibly do in Canada. —

I hear that two of your Sachims are
with you upon their Death and I commend Wa
in their place one of the Sachimy of the Sachahoohs and
I give this Belt. —

As the Covenant Chain has always been kept clear
the English and your forefathers I dont doubt but you will
Join with me in renewing it and brightning it that it may
as long as the Sun and moon and accordingly I now Light
and make it strong by this Belt. —

I Answer of the Onas and Sachahooh and am to this
Father

I am glad to see you here and thank you for
condoling the death of our two Sachims and wiping your E
We are rejoiced that you have been forward to appoint two
to be Sachim in the room of the two Deceased We desire they may
behave himself well and that his behaviour may be better than
it has been —

You have Spoken of the Covenant Chain which has been
made between the English and us We make it clear to keep the
same bright and we shall draw a Belt about it that it may not
rust We give five Dressed Skins. — —

You have Spoken relating to the Desertion of
Sachahook it is a very bad act in they are not will to see those
that are gone to Canada it is because they [illegible] their Debts
in Debt and to avoid payment they go [illegible] but those that are

here

[illegible] our Wishes [illegible]

I glad that you like our Country &c
enough and that you think we live well &c

His Excellency told them he would make
a present of Sundry Goods and wished them a safe
to their Habitations

A Conferance held at Albany between
His Excellency William Burnet Esq.r Capt.n Generall and
Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York New
Jersey and Territories depending thereon in America
and Thirteen of the Principall Sachims of the Five Nations
Otschichkose Sachimasses and Ambassadors, Viz.t Two
of the Onondagas named Sachjdakadorodon and
Adehermaghtie the 14.th day of September 1726.

His
Excellency told them that Since they had Complained
against the French incroaching on their Land at Niag.a
by Building a Fort there and Since they desired that the
King of Great Britain should protect them in the Quiet
Enjoyment of their own Lands it would be proper for them
do at this time what they proposed to do twenty five years
ago which was to Submit and give up their Trading
Country to the King and to Agnia Dee for that Purpose which
however has not been done and therefore for that reason
their proposal at that time has not been so well received
as it would have been if they had Joined Agnia Dee with
his Excellency proposed that they should now Joyn Dee
confirming that proposal and likewise Declaring
giving up all their Land adjoining to the Lake of Cana
and the Narrow passage between it and the Lake Cata

Sixty miles into the
ame Country. ——

After a Consultation
that they would rather have the said
Submission Including all their Lands and that
Expect that his Majesty would be pleased to
the Encroachment of the French. ——

His Excellency told them that whilst it
Majesty could use no harsh measures against the
only require them to Stand to the Treaties concluded
the two Crowns but in time of War that he would
and defend them against the Attempts and Encroachm
whatsoever to be offered by the French. ——

At a Council held at Fort George
in New York November the 25th 1726

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq.

Mr VanDam	Mr Alexander
Mr Harison	
Doctor Colden	Mr Philip Livingston

Mr Philip Livingston Chairman of the Committee to whom
was committed the following Bill viz An Act entituled An
Act for explaining an Act of the General Assembly of this
Province made in the Sixth year of his Majesties Reign
entitled An Act for regulating Fees for Barristers at Law
Clerks within this Province of New York for the making
Leases more beneficial for the Township of Hillsdale
County of Albany and the Bill entituled An Act for
and returning able and sufficient persons in Equal
regard to the Road from Schenectady

Of

New York Dec.r 1th 1726.

My Lords

I am now to lay before Your Lordships my transactions with the Indians in Septem= =ber last. The chief Subject of them, was the fortifiation the French have lately made at Niagara. Assoon as I heard of that Undertaking, I wrote to Mr. Longueil Commander in Chief in Canada upon the death of their late Governour General Mr. De Vandreuil, and complained of it as a breach of the 15.th Article of the treaty of Utrect, a Copy of which Letter I enclose to Your Lordships, together with his Answer, both in French as they were written At the same time I summond the six Na= =tions to meet me at Albany assoon as the season would permit them to travel so far, that I might enquire into the bottom of this Affair, and find out how far they had consented to it, which it will appear by their first Conference with me, that the Onnondages alone had done, and that they were not the Owners of that Land, and that they as well as the rest were fully

A. The French have lately built a Fort at Niagara, & he wrote to the French Gov.r upon it, & sends Letter, & the Answer.

sensible

sensible of the damage which that post might do them, by stopping the passage between their habitations and their hunting Country, which lyes between the three Lakes Ontario, Eric and Fluron, as they are called in the French Maps, and by hindring the far Indians to pass and repass freely on account of trade.

I thought that on this occasion it was proper to remind our Indians of the ill treatment they had always met with from the French, and having lately seen a History of North America, published by Authority in France, which contains a Journal of their transactions with all the Indians on this Continent, I thought it best to make use of it, to shew the Indians what accounts the French give of their own Proceedings and Designs with relation to them; I have set down the title of this book in the Margin of my publick Conference with them, and have referred to the places out of which I have taken the facts which I thought proper to mention to the six Nations, and have likewise set down the names given by the French Maps to those Nations, whom our Indians call as I have named them in the body of my Speech.

As

As I had informed my self in a private Conference with two Chiefs of each Nation of all that had passed between them and the French, and of their present Sentiments as Your Lordships will find by the first Conference, I thought it proper to shew them in publick how the Treaty was broken, and how it concerned them, and by that means give them an opportunity of protesting publickly against it, which they have done very fully, and have implored His Majesties powerfull Interposition with the French King, that this Fort may be demolished by the French, and have desired me to write in the most pressing manner to obtain this from His Majesty, which I have promised them to do, as appears by the second Conference, and the Indians — to answer, and therefore I must beg Your Lordships to take the enclosed Conferences into your serious Consideration, and that you will be pleased to make a full Representation of this Encroachment of the French, to His Majesty, in order that strong Instances may be made to the Court of France for a Redress. —

& has promised the Indians to endeavour to get the Fort Demolished.

& desires their Lordships to report the Necessity of it.

Your Lordships will observe that

I

I have undertaken for this, which I thought I might lawfully do, but that I have not offered to undertake for the Success, for nothing has had a worse Effect with our Indians, than promising and not performing, they remember exactly what is told them from time to time, and have often complained that they have not been supported according to our promises, with I fear, too much truth and reason.—

It will give them very disadvantagious impressions of our Strength and Inclination to protect them, if they find that the French may do what they please, and that we give them no Releif, and can obtain no Redress for them, which makes me depend on Your Lordships goodness in stating their Case so as to obtain what they desire and what so highly concerns the British Interest.

When I had closed my publick Conferences with them, I found that the fear they were in of the French, and the hopes they had of our Protection, made it a fit time to perswade them to do more than ever was obtained of them before, which was to surrender and submit all the land they

lives

Lives in, by an Instrument signed and
sealed to His Majesty. The Maquase and
Oneydes live nearest to us, and do not reach
to the French Lake, and therefore there
was no occasion to mention the matter
to them, and if I had proposed it publickly
to them, it might soon have been known
by the French, and have produced some
new enterprize of theirs, so that I thought
it best to do it with a few of the Cheif and
most trusty of the three Nations who
border upon the Lakes, and accordingly
I have obtained such a Deed, of which I
send Your Lordships a Copy.

B. Three of the five Nations have surrendered the land to the King of G: Britain,

he sends a Copy of their Surrender.

"When I returned from Albany and met
the new Assembly here, I represented to
them the danger of the French Encroach-
ments, and the Necessity of our preventing
their going on with them, by taking post
our selves on the Lake side at the mouth
of the Onondaga River, to secure our
trade there from any Surprize; and to

C. The Assembly have agreed to this For that the Mouth of the Onondaga River will be done in the Spring

protect the Indians upon occasion, for which
service they have provided three hundred
pounds, and with that I am early in the
Spring to build a Fort of Stockadoes at that
place, and to provide it with an Officer

39

and

And twenty men. When this is done and we are fixt there, I intend to meet the Indians again, and then to get them all publickly to confirm the Instrument which some of them have signed, which I have no reason to doubt of their doing.

I cannot quit this Subject without observing to your Lordships what Regard the French in Canada shew to the Treaty which is visible by Mr. De Longueil's Letter, The treaty says, The five Nations or Cantons of Indians, Subject to the Dominion of Great Britain — Mr. De Longueil denys it expressly and says, Les Cinq Nations qui ne sont ny vos Sujets ny les notres, The five Nations who are neither your Subjects nor ours. The treaty says, The Native of those Countrys shall with the same liberty resort as they please to the British or French Colonies, for promoting trade on one side or the other, without any Molestation or hindrance, either on the part of the British Subjects or the French. And I accordingly in the beginning of my Letter charged him with building a Fort at Niagara,

D.
Observation on the French Gov.r Letter &c.

with

with a design to hem in the five Nations and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to trade with us as they used to do. In his Answer he repeats this whole Charge of mine over, and only denys his design to hem in the five Nations, but says nothing against the other part of my Charge, which however is equally against the Treaty.

This is only a slight Instance how little their Conduct here is conformable to their Engagements, but they are continually making use of all their art to set the Indians against us, even for those very reasons which should make the french do quite the Contrary, for since the News is come of the late Alliance between the two Crowns, they have filled the Indians minds with fears that orders will come from both Crowns to their Governours to cut off the five Nations and divide their land between us, and such Reports are they perpetually spreading, that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to convince them that they shall be protected and never abandoned to the French.

which shews the necessity of protecting the Indians

As

As I was preparing these dispatches to be sent by the old Beaver, Mathew Smith Master, I received Your Lordships letters of the 24th. of June last relating to New York, and of the 28th. of June last relating to New Jersey, with the enclosed papers which I shall have the honour to answer by the next opportunity.

He has received the Board's letters of 24th & 28th of June last.

I have enclosed Copy's of the Conference with the Indians of their Deed of Surrender of their Lands, and of my letter to Mr. De Lancey, and his Answer, all which will I hope give Your Lordships all the information that is wanting on that Subject; I have not yet obtained the several accounts which Mr. Popple by Your Lordships order, had formerly demanded of me, but I shall be able to send some of them by the next Vessels,

send Copies of this Conference with the Indians &c.

I am with great Respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most dutifull and most obliged humble Servant

W Burnet

& a Plan of the 5 Nations of Indians.

P. S. I have sent a Map herewith, wherein the names of places mentioned in the Indian Deed of Surrender, are marked in red Ink.

New Yorke.

Ltr from Wm Burnet, Govr
of New York. dated the 4th of
Decr 1726.

Abstract
Entr'd

Recd Janry 6th
Read Do 10th } 1726/7.

Dd: 14.

At a Conference between His Excell.: William Burnet Esq.r &c: Capt.: General & Gov.r in Cheif of the Provinces of New York & New Jersey &c: And two Sachims of each of the six Nations, named the Maquase Oneydes, Tuscaroras, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes in Albany, the 7.th day of Sept.r 1726.

Present

His Excell.: William Burnet Esq.r &c:
Lewis Morris Esq.r Chief Justice
Capt.: Cornwell
Capt.: Norris
Esq.rs Com.rs of the Indian Affairs
Livingston
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
John Cuyler
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Rensselaer

His Excellency told the said Sachims, that before he spoke to them in publick he had desired to meet two Sachims of each Nation, that they might acquaint him with what has pass'd in their Country since he was here last, and that he was informed that the French are building a Fort at Niagara, and wanted to know and whether they have given their Consent to it, and expects to hear from them the truth of all what has pass'd between them and the French in Relation to that Building or Settlement at Niagara,

The said Sachims answer'd by Ajewachtha an Onnondaga, their Speaker.

Brother Corlaer.

You acquainted us yesterday that two of each of our Nations should meet you, according to your Desire are we come; you told us that you would ask us some News that you had heard that the

French

French were making a Fort at Niagara, that we should tell you the Truth what has passd between us and the French about that Building, whether one Nation or all the Nations had given their Consent, and not to conceal any thing from you. We shall now tell you the truth and not conceal it, for we are one heart and mind with you, and why should we dissemble.

Brother Corlaer

When Monsieur Longueil was last year among the Onnondages, the Sinnekes having heard of his being there, and what his Errand was, sent a Belt of Wampum to them, that in case the French should desire to make any Building or Settlement at Niagara or at Ochsweeke or elsewhere on their Land, they should not give their Consent to it?

Monsieur Longueil told the Onnondages, that he had built a Bark house at Niagara, which was old and began to decay, that he could no longer keep his Goods dry in it, and was now come to desire Leave to build a bigger house, wherein his Goods might be safe from Rain, and said that if they consented that he might build a house there and have Vessels in Cadarachqui Lake, he promised that it should be for their Good, Peace and Quietness, and for their Childrens Children, that the French would protect them for three hundred years.

The Onnondages being prevailed upon by fair Speeches and Promises, Rejected the Sinnekes Belt, and gave the French Leave for building at Niagara.

a Called by the French Lac Erie

b Called by the French Lac Ontario

His

His Excell: asked them what they understood by his building at Niagara, the French protecting them, and their living in peace for three hundred years.

Answer When Mons.r de Longueil desired to build a house at Niagara, they did not perceive the ill Consequence of it, and desired him that he should not deceive them as the French had done in building a Fort at Cadarachqui, which had been occasion of War, and were apprehensive that after they had consented to it, they would make the same use of this, He replyed on that, they need not fear any Mischief from this building, they should live in Peace and Quietness three hundred years.——

Question Whether there was not any thing else past between them and Mons.r de Longueil and his Interpreter, before they parted.

Answer At the Departure of Mons.r de Longueil, he said by his Interpreter, that if any Quarrel should arrise between him and their Brother Corlaer on the Lake or that any blood should be shed there about the Trade, as they were Christians he desired they should sit still and smoke their pipe, On which they gave a Belt.——

The Governmt. of New York.

Question What they answered on that.

Answer Mons.r de Longueil would not stay for their Answer, which they had ready, but said, as some of their Sachims were going to Montreal, they might give it there.

Question What Answer they gave the French at Montreal.

Answer

Answer When they were at Canada, they repeated what Mons.r de Longueil had desired them to sit still and smoke their Pipe when any blood should be shed on the Lake between the Christians, on which he gave a Belt, he told them, it was a Lye that he had desired any such thing; It was when they condoled the Death of Mons.r D'Ramzay at Montreal, that they demanded why they had said that if any blood should be shed on the Cadaraqui Lake, they should sit still, they added they would not suffer any blood to be shed, nor Acts of hostilities committed there on the Land and Lake belonging to them, but that it should be a path of Peace for all Christians and Indians to come and go forward and backward on account of Trade, that they kept firm to the Alliance and Covenant made with the English, and to the peace with the French; If they inclined to make Contention and fight, they might end their Dispute at Sea, and not in their Country.

They further told the French, that in Case they expected that the six Nations should sit Neuter when any Rupture did arise between the French and the English, that the French ought to promise to keep the far Indians and also all the Indians in Canada at Quiet and smoking their pipes, on which they gave a belt, which the French re= =jected and returned it, and said they would make use of their Indians when they had occasion for them.

Question If the Onnondages did not repent of the giving the French leave to build at Niagara?

Answer

Answer. That they repented as soon as they had done it, and do still, but Mons.r de Longueil has prevailed on them by fair Speeches and Promises, but they find that he is double hearted.

Question If they had sent a Belt of Wampum with any of their People to Canada when they went to condole Mons.r de Ramzay's Death.

Answer. That they sent a Belt of Wampum from the Sinneke Castle, that the Gov.r of Canada should make no Settlement at Niagara nor on the Cadaraghqui Lake, but the Sachims who were going from Onnon-dage to Canada being gone, the Express who had the Belt came too late and brought it back.

Question That when Mons.r de Longueil made the Proposition to the Onnondages for Leave to build at Niagara, whether any Sachims of the other Nations were present?

Answer There were Cayouges, Tuskaroras and two young Sinnekes, who were sent by an old Sachim that was sent with a Belt by the Sinnekes, but he fell came by the way, and dispatched the two young Sinnekes with it, who acquainted the Onnondages with the Contents of it.

Question Whether the Cayouges and Tuskaroras gave their Consent to it?

Answer That they can't blame any other Nations but their own Nation, the Onnondages only.

Question What the Cayouges and Tuskaroras said when the Onnondages consented that the French should build at Niagara.

45

Answer They sat still and heard the Onnondages speak

Question

Question What the six Nations did when they heard the French were at work at Niagara?

Answer That the six Nations sent 2 Sachims of Sinnekes and Onnondages, with a Belt of wampum to Niagara, whereby they were directed to say in their name to the French there, that they should not proceed to build further than they had done, that they forbad them and protested against their Proceedings, because that they perceived that they designd to kill and subdue the six Nations, and demanded what they intend by fortifying at that Place? They said, tell us the truth and do not deceive us, but be sincere as we would be to you, we shall not give you any occasion of breach of the Peace which is between us; gave a belt of Wampum. —

Question Who sent this Belt first?

Answer The Onnondages.

Question Whether the Land at Niagara belongs to the Onnondages, or to the Sinnekes, or to all the six Nations.

Answer A Sinneke Sachim named Kanahariqhon said the Land at Niagara belonged to their Nation particularly. —

Question If the Sachims of the other five Nations acknowledge that the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes alone?

Answer They all say yes, and not only the Land at Niagara belonged to the Sinnekes, but also the Land opposite to it on the other side of Cadarachqui Lake.

Question

Question. Why the Onnondages consented to the French building at Niagara, while the Land only belongs to the Sinnekes.

Answer. The Onnondages say, it is true they have done wrong, they might better have let it alone and have left it to the Sinnekes whose Land it is, they repent of it, and say that People often do what they afterwards repent of.

Question. Why the Onnondages consented to the building without Leave of the other Nations.

Answer. That one Nation often makes a Proposition and gives their Consent to a thing in the names of all the Rest, which if they afterwards consent and approve of, it is well, but if they disallow'd it, it was void.

Question. What the French answered on their belt to forbid them to build at Niagara.

Answer. That the French said that they could not desist from compleating the house at Niagara, being sent and order'd by the Governour of Canada to build it, and durst not desist from working, but must proceed and finish it, having Consent from the six Nations for the doing of it; that Jean Coeur the French Interpreter was going to Montreal and would acquaint the Governour with what they had said, that he would bring an Answer at Onnondage by the latter end of September (when the Indian Corn was ripe) and then they threw their Belt back and Rejected it by which they had spoke, and said they thought they were sent by the Govr. of New York, on which they

replyed

Replyed that they were not sent by him, but by the Sachims of the six Nations, and did not know who had given the French that Liberty, that they did not know it, and desired that they would name the Sachims who had given their Leave, On which they did not reply, but said that when the house was finished, 30. Soutoiers would be posted there with Officers and a Priest.—

Question 5)

Whether they know of a hatchet of War given by the French against the six Nations.

Answer That they heard that the Gov.r of Canada by two of his Interpreters had given a hatchet of War to the Indians living to the Southward near a Branch of Susquehanah, on a branch of a River called Odiego, which vents into the great River Missisipi, & some of their People who were out a fighting came to their habitation, who acquainted them, that two French men had given a hatchet of War by order of the Governour of Canada against the six Nations, which those Indians refused, and said they were a joint of the said Nations, and possess'd part of their Land and if any People made war against them they were to assist them, But when the French saw that those Indians would not accept the hatchet of war, they desired them not to speak of it to the six Nations, for it was concluded by the French and English to cut them off, and gave them a bundle of Papers to be carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York

(called by the french Ohio)

and

and thence to Albany, and thence to Montreal and when that arrived there, and the Fort at Niagara was built, then would be the time that the Six Nations were to be cut off, but their Warriours happen'd to get that Packet and burnt it: They said, that now they have said the truth, and answered fully what they know and since His Excellency has been asking them Questions, they desire he will be pleased to answer them what they shall ask him.

They say, that they hear a great deal of bad News from Canada, that the English & French keep a Continual Correspondence with one another, and desire His Excell: will be pleased to acquaint them with what News he has.

They say also, that the Traders who come in their Country, do cheat them very much in the Sale of Rum, instead of which they sell them water, which in a day or two stinks and is noisom.

His Excell: told them that he was sorry that the Traders have cheated them in Rum, He intends to send a man that shall be no Trader, to prevent their being imposed on or cheated for the future.

That the Two Crowns in Europe are in a strict Friendship & Alliance together, & were going to make War against Spain and the Emperour, and had sent a Fleet to New Spain to prevent their money fleet from going to old Spain.

47

That

That His Excell: had sent a Letter to the Govr. of Canada by Philip Livingston, which follows in these words. ——

Amboy 5th July 1726.

I have heard a Report from Persons who have been among the five Nations, that there are one hundred French at Niagara, who were beginning to build a Fort there, with a design to shut up the five Nations, and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to trade with us as they used to do. I thought my self obliged to signify to you how much I am surprized at such an Undertaking so contrary to the Treaty of Peace made at Utrecht, Wherein it is stipulated, That the five Nations should remain to the English, and the French should not in any ways molest them, and that all the Indians in America should enjoy the Liberty to frequent each of the two Nations on account of Trade, without any hindrance. I believe also that the five Nations will always maintain that the Land at Niagara belongs to them and that the French have never in time of Mr. Delasale, nor since, undertaken to do any thing in that place without Consent of the Sinnekes; and since the French have by the last Peace yielded the five Nations to us, it follows from thence, that they have no more pretention on the Land of those

Nations

Nations. I hope Sir after you shall have seriously considered what I have the honour to Represent to you, that you will take Care that nothing be donce Contrary to the Treatys and the perfect Union which is at present Established between the two Crowns by the last Alliance. If this Fortification goes on I shall find my self obliged to Represent it to my Court, to the End that the Court of France being well informed of this Affair, may give their orders thereupon, as I have heard say they have already given to understand that they blame Mr. Van Dreil for the Share he has had in the War of the Eastern Indians against New England.

That His Excellency expected their Answer but their new Governour being come, he heard that they had no time to write. That was all what had passd between His Excellency and the Govr. of Canada; Then the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht was interpreted to them, which follows in these words.

"That the Subjects of France inhabiting
"Canada, shall hereafter give no hindrance
"or Molestation to the five Nations or Cantons
"of Indians, subject to the Dominion of Great
"Britain, nor to the other Natives of America
"who are friends to the same, In like manner
"the Subjects of Great Britain shall behave
"themselves peaceably towards the Americans
"who are Subjects or friends to France; and
"on both Sides they shall enjoy full Liberty

an

" On Account of Tradeo, As also the Natives of
" those Countrys shall with the same Liberty
" resort as they please to the British or French
" Colonies for promoting Tradeo on the one Side
" or the other, without any Molestation or
" Hindrance either on the part of the British
" Subjects or of the French, but it to be exactly
" and distinctly settled by Commissarys who are
" and who ought to be accounted the Subjects &
" friends of Britain or of France ".

His Excellency told them, that now the chief Question was, if the Building at Niagara was not prejudicial to them, to their hunting and to the far Indians coming hither on acct. of Trade; if they say that it is no hindrance to them to go a hunting or to the far Indians coming to them, His Excell: has nothing to say, and the French have done well, but if they find it prejudicial and complaind of it to His Excell: He offers to represent it to His Majesty, and that now they might say what they judge best for them.—

Then they said Brother Corlaer

You have asked us several Questions which we have answered, and you have acquainted us with what News you know: And now you ask if we approve of the building at Niagara. We do not only complain against the Proceedings of the French in fortifying Niagara on our Land contrary to our Incli-

= nation

= nation and without our Consent, to pen us up from our chief hunting place, but we also humbly beg and desire that Your Excell: will be pleased to write to His Majesty King George that he may have Compassion on us, and write to the King of France to order his Governour of Canada to Remove the building at Niagara, for we think it very prejudicial to us all.

His Excellency said that what is now said he expects shall be repeated in publick, that all may be done openly and publickly, that every body may know what passes between them —

Present

His Excell: William Burnet Esq.r &c:
Capt. Cornwell
Capt. Morris
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Renselaer
Com.rs of the Ind.n Affairs
Rutger Bleecker Recorder
Joh.s Cruyn
Barent Sanders
Joh.s Jon Brock
John De Peyster
Aldermen

At a Conference between His Excell: William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.l and Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c: and the Sachims of the six Nations, named the Maquase Oneydes, Cayouges, Onondages Sinnekes and Tuscaroras In Albany the 9th day of Sept.r 1726.

Brethren

I am come hither to speak with you on the Matt, which has always been kept clean for us to meet upon in this Place.

The French have no such Matt spread at Montreal, theirs has been so often besmeard with the Blood of the five Nations, that the Sky will always remain dark and gloomy over it, whilest here has always been a bright Sun fixed over your heads without Mists or Clouds, I need not fill your Ears with things done as it were yesterday, these you all know Your Warriours can well remember them, but I will mention to you some old things that were done when the oldest of you were but

Children

Children, and which the French have just now published to the World in Books, with the permission and approbation of their King.—

When the French first came over the great Lakes to this Country, they were kindly used by the five Nations, and particularly by the Onnondages, but soon after a war broke out between your fathers and the Adirondacks which the french Writers owns was because six Adirondacks treacherously murder'd six of the five Nations in their Sleep, who had been hunting with them as brethren, The French took up the hatchet with this perfidious Nation against you, and finding that they could not master you without more help, the Governour of Canada hung up a great Kettle of war against the five Nations, and invited the Kicktages, the Quatoges, the Otawawas, the Twicktwicks, the Quaksis, the Scungsicks, the Estiaghes and several other Nations about Teiyaondoraghi and Enitajghe, to eat your flesh out of that Kettle in one great feast, and when the Otawawas and Quatoges had a mind to bury their hatchet and to set up a Tree of Peace, the French used all their art to hinder them from planting it, and endeavour'd to cut off the roots of it, and at last threatned to drive them from their own fires if they would make a Covenant with you, because they fear'd that if you became brethren to those Nations that

c Histoire de L'Amerique Septentrionale en 3. Tomes. par Mr. Bacqueville de la potterie en 12mo a Paris 1722 avec approbation et privilege du Roi

f Called by the French Algonkins

g Hist: de l'Amer: Tom I. pag: 292.

h Tom II. pag: 157 193. 251.

i Tom III. 162.

i Called by the french Illinois, Hurons Outawawas Miamis, Renards Terre Rouge, Sauteurs.

k Called by the french Michilimakinac

l Called by the french Bayes puans

m Tom II. 231, 239 294. 321. Tom IV. 51.

n Tom II. pag: 300 Tom III. 262.

That when Canada would loose the Trade of the Lakes, n since the English would be able to supply them with Goods cheaper than the French, as long as the path lay open; When they made peace with you, they asked your Leave to make Forts at o Tusachronidico and at Cadarachqui, and when the War broke out again, they made use of these places to bring the Indians together, and to give them Guns and powder and lead to destroy you and at the same time they set up trees of peace between these Nations and all their other Enemies, that they might have no flesh to eat but yours, and even in a time of full Peace with you they took forty of your People who were trading at Fort Cadarachqui, and sent them Prisoners to France, only on this Pretence that the Sinnekes had robbed some of their Traders that had passed thro' their Country. This is the Account the French themselves give of their way of using some of their Children as they call you, These are the Colours in which the French paint their own Actions and if they make so bad an appearance in that Light; how must they appear to you who have heard the truth from your father without any Varnish. But what have the English ever done like these things! What Nation did they ever give the hatchet to against you, or when did they ever take it up themselves for that End! What

o Tom: IV. 264 called by the french, Le Detroit

p Tom I. 332.

Forts

Forts have they built on your Land in order to enslave you and protect your Enemies? have they ever taken your Lands by force from you? have they ever stained the Ground with your blood? have they ever deceived you with smooth words while their hearts were not one with you?

Have they not always fed you & cloathed you, and armed you and assisted you against your Enemies? If you know these things to be true, you cannot be in doubt who is your true father, the Governour of Canada has no manner of Right to that Name, your only true father is the King of Great Britain and all that are his Subjects are your brethren, and in token of this I now lay before you the old Covenant Chain, which has always held us close to one another, Let not any false News from Canada make any Spots upon it, But give Ear only to the English, who have always spoke from their heart to you, and join now with me in making this Chain stronger & brighter than ever between all the British Governments in America and the six Nations and hereupon I give you a Belt.

I am informed that the French are now building a strong House of Stone or a Forte at Niagara, you will tell me to whom that Land belongs, and whether the right Owners of it or the six Nations

 have

I have consented that the French should fortify there, as the French affirm that you have done unanimously, and that you have confirmed it on the 14th. July last in a full Council at Niagara, as I am informed by a Letter which I have received this afternoon from Mons.r De Longueil: You will also tell me whether you fear that this Fort may when ever the French please, molest you, by shutting up the path to your hunting place, and hinder you from going freely among the far Nations of Indians as well as those Indians from having full Liberty to come into your Country upon account of Trade: If you have such fears, you should speak them out freely to your Brother, and then I hope I shall be able to obtain a Remedy for the Sickness that this may have given you at heart, for I will acquaint the King my Master that the Subjects of the French King in Canada have broken an Article of the last Treaty between the two Crowns, which covenants,

"That the Subjects of France inhabiting
" Canada, shall hereafter give no hindrance
" or Molestation to the five Nations or Cantons
" of Indians subject to the Dominion of Great
" Britain, nor to the other Natives of America
" who are friends to the same, In like manner
" the Subjects of Great Britain shall behave
" themselves peaceably towards the Americans
" who are subjects or friends to France, and

on

" on both Sides they shall enjoy full Liberty
" on account of Trade, as also the Natives of
" those Countrys shall with the same Liberty
" resort as they please to the British or french
" Colonies for promoting Trade on the one Side
" or the other, without any Molestation or
" hindrance, either on the part of the British
" Subjects or of the French, but it to be
" exactly and distinctly settled by Commissarys
" who are and who ought to be accounted the
" friends and Subjects of Britain or of France.

This is the whole that relates to you in the very words of the Treaty, and if the King my Master is perswaded that the building a Fort at Niagara sine the last Treaty of Peace is a breach of this article, I know that he is so kind and carefull a father of his Children, that he will order Complaints to be made to the King of France of what the French in Canada have done, and since these two great Kings have lately made a strict Alliance and are become brethren, I have reason to hope that the King of France will order the Conduct of his Servants in Canada to be narrowly looked into, and if he finds that they have broken the Treaty in building a Fort at Niagara, that he will order it to be pulled down; and that you may be assured that I will do my utmost to obtain full Satisfaction for you, that you may sleep quietly and

 undisturbed

Undisturbed in your own Villages, I give you this Belt.

Last year you desired the Commissioners of the Indian affairs to communicate to me some matters which you had to say to the Government of Virginia, I writ to the Governour of Virginia according to your Desire, and have received his Answer, wch is that there has been no fighting lately between the People in this Government and the Indians, but that some Indians had alarmed the Frontiers last Summer, and had plundered some of the outermost Settlements and killed an English man on his own Plantation.

The Governour of Virginia hopes that these Indians were not any of the six Nations, he says that if they were, you ought to be ashamed of such vile actions so soon after having concluded a Peace with that Government, and that if any of their Militia who were then commanded out, had found any of those Indians, they would have fallen upon them without Delay, being so justly provoked.

I have this Summer received a Complaint from the Gov.r of South Carolina that there has lately been a party of twelve Indians, who came into the heart of their

Settlements

Settlements, insulted some of the English
Inhabitants, and killed some of the Indians
friends to the English, they called themselves
Sinnekes, but the English knew two of them
to be Tuskaroras, I expect that you will
make Enquiry who are the persons guilty
of these wicked and barbarous Actions,
that I may know how much the six Na=
=tions abho & such Treachery against your
brethren the English, and that you will
punish the Offenders (whenever you dis=
=cover them) as they deserve.

Calice in South Carolina the Sharawas Pedes River

I am informed likewise, that three years
ago some Sinnekes were in the same Colony
at Characks on the River called Constichrohare*
at an English Trading house, and there
took away an Indian Slave belonging to
one Nathaniel Ford an Englishman
together with two Guns, two blankets and
some powder, notwithstanding the Sin=
=nekes were told that this boy and the Goods
belonged to the English.

I now therefore demand of you that
the said Boy and the Goods be restored as=
=soon as can be to Mr. Peter Barberie
now here at Albany, or to whom he
shall direct you, that he may send them
to their Owner in South Carolina, who
has desired him to obtain them in his
names, I question not but that if you
make dispatch herein, that Mr. Barberie

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will

Will make you a Present to your Satisfaction
If you expect the Protection and friendship of
the English, you must resolve to do nothing
that may most justly provoke us, and par-
= ticularly not permit any of the French
Indians to pass thro' your Country in order
to make war upon the English Colonies
which they do in order to destroy you, by
weakening your Brethren and best friends,
But above all, let me never hear again
that any of you have so far lost their under
standing as to assist the French Indians in
such Expeditions, and so prepare the path
for your own Destruction. I hope this
is the last time I shall have ocasion to
reprove you in this manner, and that you
will take Care that whilst you are here
and in your Return home, you do not
meddle with any thing that belongs to the
Inhabitants, I have Complaints of
Mischief done by some of you as you were
coming hither, I expect that you will
do nothing of that kind for the future
and on that Condition I pass over what
has been done already, and upon the
whole

I Give you this Belt.

Present
His Excell: William Burnet Esq.. &c:

Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Hend.. Renselaer
} Com.rs of the Ind.n Affairs

Rutger Bleeker, Recorder

Answer of the Sachims of the six Nations To His Excell: William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.l and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c: In Albany the 13.th day of Sept.r 1726.

Kauakaraghton a Sinneke Sachim stood up and said,

Brother Corlaer.

You have spoken to us lately and told us that this was the Place to meet and to speak to one another on the Platt that is spread here, which is clear and unpolluted.

You told us also that the Gov.r of Canada could not say as you have done, but that his Matt.y is besmear'd with the blood of the five Nations, and that they walk there in a dark and cloudy Air, You told us also that we have always walk'd in a clear Sunshine, where no Darkness nor gloomy Clouds have been in the way, and you would tell us some old things That it was needless to fill our Ears with what happend lately, that our young men know it but that you would acquaint us what happend when our old men were Children, Thereupon you told us what had been the ouasion of the first Quarrel between the five Nations and the Adirondax Indians, that they had treacherously

 murder'd

Murder'd six of our People on their hunting
which was the occasion of the war between us
and the French, because they assisted those
vile People (who had committed this barbarous
Act) against us: When the Adirondax and the
French saw that they could not overpower us
the French invited all the Neighbouring Nations
at a Place where the Tsenondaies now lives, and
said that he hung a large Kettle over and put
in it the Flesh of the five Nations, and that
they should eat no other flesh but that, and
when the Quatoges and Otawawas were in-
clined to bury their hatchet which they had
taken up against us, when the Gov.r of Canada
perceived that, he prevented it, and told those
Nations if they did bury the hatchet, he would
drive them out of their Country, You added
further that the Governour of Canada invited
at the same time all the Upper Nations to
make war against the five Nations, And
demanded when ever the English Nation have
done any such thing.

1 Le Detroit
r part of the
Hurons

We shall not Repeat all your Speech,
but here and there pick out the chief Articles.

You have renewed our old Covenant and
strengthned it, and made the Covenant Chain
bright and clear again, and stronger than it
ever has been, You have said that there should
come no Spots nor Rust on it, which we on
our Side shall never suffer, and we streng-
then and renew the old Covenant on the same

manner

Manner as you have done, We desire you not to give much Credit when any People do bring you ill Reports of us, we promise the same on our side, not to believe on slight Grounds. Let this Belt be a token that we may live and dye with one another in good Friendship.

You have told us that you had heard that the Governour of Canada was busy in building at Niagara, that Mons.r Longuiel writes to you that he builds the House or Fort there with Consent of the six Nations, You asked us how we did like it, if it would be no hind= =rance to us and the far Indians to come and go forward and backward, if that building was any way prejudicial to us that we should make our Complaint, We must first ac= =quaint you that we have been at Niagara in the name of the six Nations, and spoke to the Gov.r of Canada, and told him to desist from making any building there.

(That is to one of His Officers

You told us also that it was agreed between the two Crowns of Great Britain & France that the French may not meddle with the six Nations, nor settle on their Land, if they do it, that it is a breach of an Article of the Treaty, and that it is on both sides concluded that the Indians may go on account of trade unmolested where they please.

We speak now in the Name of all the six Nations, and come to you howling! This is the Reason for what we howl, that the Gov.r of

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Canada

Canada incroaches on our Land and builds there=
= on, therefore do we come to Your Excellency
our Brother Corlaer, and desire you will be
pleased to write to the great King your Master
and if our King will then be pleased to write
to the King of France, that the six Nations
desire that the Fort at Niagara may be de=
= molished. This belt we give to you our
Brother as a Token that you be not negligent
to write to the King the sooner the better, and
desire that the Letter may be writ very
pressing.

We acquaint you that Jean Coeur is
expected at Onondage, that the French always
say that our Brethren the English will kill
us, and all bad Reports do they spread among us,
and our Brother Corlaer tells us the same Evil
of the French, that they have from time to time
deceived us.

We desire you to send a Man of Experience
to Onondage, and that there may be spoken
nothing but Indian between the Brother Cor=
= laer and the French, every one to answer
for himself concerning what ill Reports he
shall have spread: The six Nations would
then be present to hear what every one had
to say to the other for his Vindication, that we
may find out their Deceit and know who is
the Lyare.

You told us also that the Commiss.rs of the

Ind.n

Indian affairs at Albany had acquainted you that we were inclined to speak with the Govr. of Virginia, that you had writ to him and received his Answer, that there was no Mischief done lately, only that the Sinnekes had murder'd a man on his own Land That the Govr. had order'd some to pursue the Murderers, and if they had overtaken them, they would have received their deserts, You have order'd us to inquire who had committed this base Action, and if we discovered it, to punish the Transgressors according to their Deserts: We have made Inquiry and found out who has done it, there are four Nations guilty of this Action Sinnekes, Maquase, Tuskaroras and french Indians, but it was not done with Design there were Indians who are our Enemies whom we traced to that house.

You have made Inquiry concerning a Slave, who you say is taken by our People We acknowledge to have been of the Company that took him, he is given to Indians who live on a Branch of Susquehannah River, which is called Soghnicjadie, therefore we desire you to make a further Inquiry, for that place is nearer to you than us.

We desire that this may be forgiven us, there many times happen Accidents between one Nation and another, but they must not be too hasty, therefore we desire the Govr. of

Virginia

Virginia that he may not be too rash to re-
venge such an Action, which was not com-
mitted with Design nor by Consent of the
Yachins, if such things happen between
them it must always be layd by and re-
conciled.

You told us not to suffer any of the French
Indians to make a path thro' our Country
to go fighting, we promise to do our Endea-
vour to prevent them to approach any of
the English Colonies.

We desire also that you may prevent
them, for many go fighting thro' Albany
to the English Settlements, who do not come
thro' the six Nations.

We desire again that the Governour of
Virginia may not be Rash, and may laydown
the hatchet, which he has in his hands, that
he ought to think on the former Treaties
which are made between him and the six
Nations, that there ought not to be a Quarrel
for an Action which happen'd not designedly.

You have desired us that we should not
molest any of your People our Brethren
in our Return home, we promise to do our
utmost Endeavour to prevent our young
Indians as much as possible, Now you may
well say that we always promise and not
perform, that is the Devils work and Inspi-
ration to Evil People, who makes us Lyars
and reproachable, Give a Belt.

We

We have now done, and have here & there touched an Article of your Speech, We must acquaint you how our fraternity came anciently, it came by the Trade, we received the Goods in former times cheap, and we were convinced of your goodness, but now the Goods are sold us dearer and dearer, there= = fore we desire you that we may have Goods cheaper, and we desire the same from the Inhabitants of this City, that they may use their Endeavour that we may have Goods cheaper, especially powder, but do not lay powder on one Side of the Scale and Beavers on the other, that is too little Powder.

You have two years ago desired the six Nations to set some Beaver Traps on the Onondages River, which we have con= = sented to, and granted, but we find our selves deceived by those Beaver Traps, in= = stead of Rum, the People who lay there sell us water which they take out of this Trap, and make us pay excessive dear for it; therefore we desire that no Rum may be sent up, for it produces all Evil and Contention between Man & Wife, between the young Indians and the Sach= = ims, When the uppermost Indians want Rum, let them go and fetch it at Albany as they have done formerly, When any

of

of your People go to our Country, Let them bring dry Goods, powder, lead and all Indian Goods, and let us receive it for the same price as it can be bought at Albany; This what we have said we shall communicate to the far Indians, that they must fetch strong Liquor at Albany.

We have now done with our Proposition that relates to the six Nations, but what we come to say now relates particularly to the Sinnekes.

It is three years ago that you offer'd us a Smith, and told us we might look for one to our minds, we found one then who pleased us very well, It was Mynderts Wemp, when his time was expired he told the Sachims that he was going home. whereon they desired him to come again because he was good and charitable to the poor, therefore we desire he may be our Smith and go with us when we go home. We desire also an Armourer who can mend our Locks and Arms, such a man lives at Schenectady, We desire also that Andries Hak may go in Company with the Smith, that he may be instructed in the Indian Language.

We desire that when the Smith and Armourer go up, they may bring all their tools with them, Give a few Skins.

His

His Excell: told them that he had something to answer on what they had said, which is in these words.—

The Governours Answer To the Indians of the six Nations.—

I have a few things to say to you upon what you have spoke to me. Since you desire it earnestly, I will write to the King my Master in a pressing manner, that he may perswade the King of France to order the Fort at Niagara to be pulled down. As to what you said without a Belt; that you desired a wise Man to meet Jan Coeur at Onondage, that you might find out what false Stories have been spread on either Side, I think your own Experience for so many years past, may sufficiently convince you that all false Stories have come from the French only, and that this Government has always spoken the Truth to you, and I think you ought not to suffer Jan Coeur to come among you, since he has always filled your Ears with such groundless Reports for which Reason I will not send any person to speak with him, it would be doing him an honour which he does not deserve. But I will send a proper person to stay among

 the

The Sinnekes this Winter, who will answer them any Questions which they shall ask him and to whom I expect they will tell all the Reports that the French spread among them, that he may shew them the falshood of them and that they will follow his advice in every thing that he shall recommend to them.—

You see by this Letter which I have now received from Mons.r De Louguiel, what groundless Reports the French are now spread = ing concerning your own Actions, of which you have now told me the quite Contrary and no doubt Jan Coenr is gone now to spread some other false Reports among you at On = = nondage, which you must be on your guard against, that he may not deceive you — again as he has so often done. I shall inform the Gov.r of Virginia of what you desire, but the only way to hinder him from taking up the hatchet against you, is to forbear any more such Insults on Virginia on your parts. —

As to what you say about the Selling of Goods here, You know the Merchants are Masters of their own Goods, and I cannot oblige them to sell them cheaper than they can afford it, but sometimes your Beaver and Skins are worth more money & some = = times less on the other Side of the great Lake, and so the price that they can afford their Goods at may alter, and they have now assured me that Goods are as cheap as they can

afford

afford them. You Complain that they sell
you water instead of Rum, at the Onnondage
River, and at the same time you complain
that Rum makes you disordered, now the water
cannot disorder you, and you need not buy the
Rum unless you please, But the far Nations
have a great way to come to that trading place
and if they want Rum there, they must have it
and if they have a mind to fetch it at Albany
they may come hither to fetch it, But that
there may be no Complaint about the Rum,
the next Summer, I will order a fit person
to remain at the Trading place and take
Care that there shall be no disorder or cheat-
ing practised by the Traders, And if you shall
have any Complaints, he will be ready to
hear and do you Justice. If Wynder Wemp
will go to the Sinnekes Land, he may, and if
he is not willing, I will send the fittest
Smith I can find with the Armourer whom
you desire, and who shall go assoon as they
can be ready; I wish you now a good
Journey home, and shall lay before you
a noble Present from His Majesty
to you, The powder is of the best sort, and
the Rum and some Provisions shall be
given you after you are past Schenectady
when you are upon your Journey.

The Governours Speech to the River and Schaakook Indians the 13th September 1726.

Children —

It is a Pleasure to me to see you together in this old Meeting Place: As you live among the Settlements peaceably and quietly, so you reap the Benefit of it, by enjoying more Plenty of Provisions and other Conveniencies of Life, than those who live at a great distance from the Christians, and therefore I dont doubt but you will continue to live like good Neighbours with the English, as you have hitherto done, and then you may always depend on the Continuance of the favour and Protection of the Government. I hope none of you will go to Canada, as some of you the Schaakooks have done, but endeavour to bring back those that are already gone thither, for you may live much better here than you can possibly do in Canada.

I hear that two of your Sachims are dead, I condole with you upon their Death and I recommend Wawiachech to be in their place. one of the Sachims of the Schaakooks, and upon that I give this Belt.

As

As the Covenant Chain has been always kept clean between the English and your forefathers, I dont doubt but you will join with me in renewing it and brightening it, that it may last as long as the Sun and Moon, and accordingly I now brighten it and make it strong by this Belt.

Answer of the River and Schaakkook Indians, To His Excellency

Father

We are glad to see you here, and thank you for condoling the Death of our two Sachims, and wiping off our Tears, We are rejoyced that you have been pleased to appoint Wawiachech to be a Sachim in Room of the two deceased Sachims, We hope he may behave himself well, and that our behaviour may be better than it has been.

You have spoken of the Covenant Chain which has been made between us and the English, we make it clean to keep the same bright, and wrap Beaver Skins about it, that it may not rust, Give five Beaver Skins.

You have spoken Relating to the Deserters of Schaakkook, It is a very bad Action they are an evil Sort of People that are gone to Canada; It is because they run themselues much in Debt, and to avoid pay = ment they go away, but those that are now here design to live and dye at Schaak kook, Give five Beaver Skins.—

You have been pleased to Renew the Covenant Chain, We shall on our Side keep it bright and inviolable, We are very glad that you like our Country so well that there is food enough, and that you think we live well near the Christians.

Present Promised

His Excellency told them he would make them a Present of sundry Goods, and wish'd them a good Journey to their habitations.—

At a Conference held at Albany between His Excellency William Burnet Esq.r Capt.t Gen.l and Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersey &c: And two Sachims of the Sinnekes, named Kanakarighton, and Thanin= =tsoronnee, three Sachims of Cayouge named Otsochkoo= =ree, Dekanisoree and Aen= =jeweerat, two Sachims of Onnondage named Kachjaka= =dorodon and Sadekeenaghtie This 14.th day of Sept.r 1726.

His Excellency told them that since they had complained against the French Incroaching on their Land at Nia= =gara by building a Fort there, and since they expected that the King of Great Britain should protect them in the quiet Enjoym.t of their own Lands, It would be proper for them to do at this time what they pro= =posed to do 25. years ago, which was to submit and give up all their hunting Coun= to the King, and to sign a Deed for it, which however has not been done, and perhaps for that Reason their Proposal at that time has not been so well remembred as it would have been if they had signed

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such

Such a Deed, Therefore His Excellency proposed that they should now sign a Deed Confirming that Proposal, and likewise submitting and giving up all their Land adjoining to the Lakes of Oswego and the narrow Passage between it and the Lake Cadarachqui, thirty Miles from the Water of the said Lakes and Rivers directly into the Country so as to leave their Castles out of it, or sixty miles into the Country so as to include all their Castles and Country.

After a Consultation among themselves, They said that they would rather have the said Deed of Surrender and Submission include all their Castles, and that they would then expect that His Majesty would be pleased to defend them from the Incroachments of the French.

His Excellency told them that while it is peace His Majesty could use no harsh measures against the French, but only require them to stand to the Treaties Concluded between the two Crowns, but in time of War that he would protect and defend them against all Attempts and Incroachments whatsoever to be offered by the French.

New York.

Conference with the 5 Nations of Indians, relating to the french Gov.rs having built a Fort at Niagara.

referr'd to in Mr Burnet's Lre of the 4.th Dec.r 1726.

Recd Jany 6.th
Read } 1726/7

Dd:15.

To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall come, Whereas the Sachims of the five Nations Did on the 19th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, in a Confe= =rence held at Albany Between John Han= =san Esqr late Lieutenant Governour of this Province of New York, give and render up all their Land where the Beaver hunting is, which they won with the Sword then eighty years ago to Corachkoo our great King, praying that he might be their Protector and Defender there, for which they desired that their Secre= =tary might then draw an Instrument for them to sign and seal, that it might be carried to the King, as by the Minutes thereof now in the Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany, may more fully and at large appear. We Kanakakarighton and Shamintsaronnee Sinneke Sachims, Ottsogh= =koree, Dekanisoree and Aenjeweeratt Cayouge Sachims, Kachjakadoradon and Sadogeenaghtie Onnondage Sachims, of our own accord, free and voluntary will, Do hereby Ratify, Confirm, Submit and Grant and by these Presents, for ourselves, our heirs and Successors, and in behalf of the whole Nations of Sinnekes, Cayouges & Onnondages

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Ratify

Ratify, Confirm, Submit and Grant unto our
Most Soveraign Lord George by the Grace
God King of Great Britain, France and Ire
Defender of the Faith &c: his Heirs and Suc
= cessors for ever, All the said Land and Beade
hunting, to be protected and defended by his sa
Majesty his heirs and Successors to and for the
Use of us our heirs and Successors, And the
said three Nations. And we do also of our
own Accord, free and voluntary Will Give
Render, Submit and Grant, and by these
Presents do for our Selves, our heirs and Suc
= cessors Give Render, Submit and Grant unto
our said Soveraign Lord King George his
heirs and Successors for ever, All that Land
lying and being sixty Miles distance taken
directly from the Water into the Country,
Beginning from a Creek called Canahoque
on the Lake Oswego, all along the said Lake
and all along the narrow Passage from the
said Lake to the falls of Oniagara, called
Cahaquaraghe, and all along the River
of Oniagara, and all along the Lake
Cataraukquis to the Creek called Sodoms
belonging to the Sinnekes, and from Sodoms
to the hill called Tegerhunkserode belonging
to the Cayouges, and from Tegerhunkserode
to the Creek called Cayhunghage belonging
to the Onnondages, All the said land being

of

of the Breadth of sixty English Miles as aforesaid all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly into the Country, and thereby including all the Castles of the aforesaid three Nations with all the Rivers, Creeks and Lakes within the said Limits, to be protected and defended by His said Majesty, his heirs and Successors for ever, to and for our Use our heirs and Successors and the said three Nations, In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Marks and affixed our Seals in the City of Albany this fourteenth day of September, in the thirteenth year of His Majesties Reign, Annoq Domini 1726.

The Mark of Taihjaha= dorodon — a Sachim of the Onnondages

The Mark of Otsoch= =kore — a Sachim of the Cayouges

The Mark of Kana= =karichton — a Sachim of the Sinnekes

The Mark of Sadege= naghtie — a Sachim of Onnondage

The Mark of Dekanisoree — a Sachim of the Cayouges

The Mark of Shanninsaron= wee — a Sachim of the Sinnekes

The Mark of Aenjeweeratt — a Sachim of the Cayouges

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us

Philip Livingston
Peter Van Brugh
Wyndert Schuyler
Lowrence Clousen

Secretary's Office New York December 2. 1726

A true Copy of the Record

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Robin Secry

Copy No 301.

The Indians Deed of Surrender of their Lands to His Majesty. with their Signatures thereto.

referr'd to in Mr Burnets Lre of the 4: Decr 1720.

Recd Janry 6: } 1726/7
Read }

Dd:16

New York 4th Decr. 1726

My Lord

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I have the honour of Your Grace's letter of the 7th. of July last, and humbly thank Your Grace for your readiness to give all proper Countenance and dispatch to the business of these Colonies.

I am glad that my proceedings in serving Mr. Walpole in his demands here, have proved to Your Grace's Satisfaction, I doubt not but his Agent here has satis= =fyed Mr. Walpole that I have done and am ready to do all that can be desired of me for his Service.

I am now to lay before Your Grace a Complaint in which the Indians of the six Nations join with me against the French, for having built a Fort at Nia= =gara, on the land of one of the six Nations at the place through which they must pass to go to their own hunting Country, which lyes between the three nearest great Lakes, and by which place all the far Indians must pass on account of trade

with

with this Province. By means of this Fort the French can hinder and molest these Indians when they please, which is directly contrary to the 15.th Article of the Treaty of Utrect.

When I heard of this Undertaking, I wrote a Letter of Complaint about it, to the Commander in Chief in Canada, to which he after a long delay returned a very unsatisfactory answer, both which I enclose to Your Grace, as I do likewise the Conferences I have had with the six Nations (who were but five formerly, but now by sending for the Tuscaroras from South Carolina, are become six) By these Conferences it will appear to Your Grace, that the Onnondags only who are one of the six Nations, and who have not the property of the land at Niagara, consented to the French building a house there. But at the same time that the Sinnekes, another of the said Nations, to whom the land belongs, have all along protested against it; and that all the six Nations have unanimously begged me to interceed with His Majesty in the most pressing manner, that he would be pleased to demand the demolition of this Fort, from the French King, as being contrary to the Treaty's, and

intended

intended as they believe, to destroy the six Nations. I therefore make my most earnest Application to Your Grace, that you would obtain His Majesties Directions, that strong Instances may be made at the Court of France for this purpose, which I hope will be successfull at a time when there is so firm an Alliance between the two Crowns.

I have annexed a Duplicate of my letter to the Lords of Trade, where I have more minutely explained all the Steps I have taken in this affair, and particularly that I have obtained a Deed of Surrender from the three Nations adjoining to the Lakes, of all their Land to our King, which never had been done before, and of which I send a Copy enclosed.

I have likewise prevailed with the Assembly to raise three hundred pounds in their last Sessions, in order to enable me to build a Fort at the mouth of the Onnondaga River, on the side of the Lake, in the Spring, in order to protect our trade with the far Indians there, and to shew our own Indians that we will be ready to join in their defence, where there shall be occasion.

The little Regard the French in Canada

shew

shew to the Treaty, might be proved by
immmerable Instances, but their Comman-
=dants Letter, which expressly deny's the six
Nations to be the Subjects of Great Britain
is alone a sufficient proof of it. I hope
that Copy's of the enclosed Conferences
other papers will give full Information
to Mr. Walpole, upon what facts to ground
his Representation. —

This is a matter of such Consequence
to His Majesties Dominions in North Americ
that I humbly rely on Your Grace's obtain-
=ing such a Redress, as the Treaty entitles
this Province and the six Nations to
from the French, which can be no less
than a Demolition of this Fort at Nia-
=gara. I am with the greatest Respect,

My Lord

Your Grace's
Most dutifull and
most obliged
humble Servant

W Burnet

P. S. I have sent a Map
herewith, wherein the names
of places mentioned in the
Indian Deed of Surrender, are
markt in red ink.

New York Dec. 4-17
Gov. Burnet
Rec. Jan. 1st 1728

New York Dec.r 4. 1726.

My Lords

61(1)

I am now to lay before Your Lordships my transactions with the Indians in Septem= =ber last. The chief Subject of them, was the fortification the french have lately made at Niagara: Assoon as I heard of that undertaking, I wrote to M.r Longueil Commander in Chief in Canada upon the death of their late Governour General M.r De Vaudreuil, and complained of it as a breach of the 15.th Article of the treaty of Utrect, a Copy of which letter I enclose to Your Lordships together with his answer both in French as they were written. At the same time I summon'd the six Nations to meet me at Albany assoon as the Season would permit them to travel so far, that I might enquire into the bottom of this affair and find out how far they had consented to it, which it will appear by their first Conference with me, that the Onnondages alone had done, and that they were not the Owners of that Land, and that they as well as the rest were

fully

fully sensible of the damage which that post might do them by stopping the passage bet= ween their habitations and their hunting Cou= try which lyes between the three Lakes. Ontario, Erie, and Huron, as they are calle in the French Maps, and by hindring the far Indians to pass and repass freely on account of trade.

I thought that on this ouasion it was proper to remind our Indians of the ill treatment they had always met with from the French, and having lately seen a Histor of North America, published by Authority in France, which contains a Journal of their transactions with all the Indians on this Continent, I thought it best to make use of it, to shew the Indians what accounts the French give of their own proceedings and designs with relation to them. I have set down the title of this book in the Margin of my publick Conference with them, and have referred to the places out of which I have taken the facts which I thought proper to mention to the six Nations, and have likewise set down the names given by the french Maps to those Nations, whom our Indians call as I have named them in the

body

body of my Speech.

As I had informed my self in a private Conference with two Chiefs of each Nation of all that had passed between them and the French, and of their present Sentiments as Your Lordships will find by the first Conference, I thought it proper to shew them in publick how the treaty was broken and how it concerned them, and by that means give them an opportunity of protesting publickly against it, which they have done very fully, and have implored His Majesties powerfull Interposition with the French King, that this Fort may be demolished by the French, and have desired me to write in the most pressing manner to obtain this from His Majesty, which I have promised them to do, as appears by the second Conference and the Indians Answer, and therefore I must beg Your Lordships to take the enclosed Conferences into Your serious Consideration, and that you will be pleased to make a full Representation of this Encroachment of the French, to His Majesty, in order that strong Instances may be made to the Court of France for a Redress.—

Your

Your Lordships will observe, that I have undertaken for this, which I thought I might lawfully do, but that I have not offered to undertake for the Success, for nothing has had a worse Effect with our Indians than promising and not performing, they remember exactly what is told them from time to time, and have often complained that they have not been supported according to our promises, with I fear, too much truth and reason.

It will give them very disadvantagious impressions of our Strength and Inclination to protect them, if they find that the French may do what they please, and that we give them no Releif and can obtain no Redress for them, which makes me depend on Your Lordships goodness in stating their Case so, as to obtain what they desire, and what so highly concerns the British Interest.

When I had closed my publick Conferences with them, I found that the fear they were in of the French, and the hopes they had of our Protection, made it a fit time to perswade them to do more than ever was obtained of them before; which was to surrender and submit all the Land they live in,

by

By an Instrument signed and sealed to His Majesty. The Maquase and Oneydes live nearest to us, and do not reach to the French Lake, and therefore there was no occasion to mention the matter to them, and if I had proposed it publickly to them it might soon have been known by the French, and have produced some new Enter=prize of theirs, so that I thought it best to do it with a few of the Cheif and most trusty of the three Nations who border upon the Lakes, and accordingly I have obtained such a Deed, of which I send Your Lordships a Copy.

When I returned from Albany and met the new Assembly here, I represented to them the danger of the French Encroach=ments, and the necessity of our preventing their going on with them, by taking post our selves on the Lake side at the mouth of the Onondaga River, to secure our trade there from any Surprize, and to protect the Indians upon occasion; for which Service they have provided three hundred pounds, and with that I am early in the Spring to build a Fort of Stockadoes at that place, and to provide

it

it with an Officer and twenty men. When this is done and we are fixt there, I intend to meet the Indians again, and then to get them all publickly to confirm the Instrument which some of them have signed, which I have no reason to doubt of their doing.

I cannot quit this Subject without observing to Your Lordships what Regard the French in Canada shew to the treaty, which is visible by Mr. De Longueils Letter, The Treaty says, The five Nations or Cantons of Indians, Subject to the Dominion of great Britain Mr. De Longueil denys it expressly and says, Les Cinq Nations qui ne sont ny vos Sujets ny les notres, The five Nations who are neither your Subjects nor ours. The Treaty says, The Natives of those Countrys shall with the same Liberty resort as they please to the British or French Colonies, for promoting trade on one side or the other, without any Molestation or hindrance either on the part of the British Subjects or the French. And I accordingly in the beginning of my

Letter

Letter charged him with building a Fort at Niagara, with a design to hem in the five Nations, and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to trade with us as they used to do. In his Answer he repeats this whole Charge of mine over, and only deny's his design to hem in the five Nations but says nothing against the other part of my Charge, which however is equally against the Treaty.

This is only a slight Instance how little their Conduct here is conformable to their Engagements, but they are continually making use of all their art to set the Indians against us, even for those very reasons which should make the French do quite the contrary for since the News is come of the late Alliance between the two Crowns, they have filled the Indians minds with fears, that orders will come from both Crowns to their Governours to cut off the five Nations, and divide their land between us, and such Reports are they perpetually spreading, that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to convince them that they shall be protected, and never abandoned to the French.

As

As I was preparing these dispatches to be sent by the old Beaver Mathew Smith Master, I received Your Lordships letters of the 24th. of June last relating to New York, and of the 28th. of June last relating to New Jersey, with the enclosed papers, which I shall have the honour to answer by the next opportunity.

I have enclosed Copys of the Conferences with the Indians of their Deed of Surrender of their lands, and of my letter to Mr. De Longueil, and his answer, all which will I hope give Your Lordships all the Information that is wanting on that Subject; I have not yet obtained the several Accounts which Mr. Popple by Your Lordships order, had formerly demanded of me, but I shall be able to send some of them by the next Vessel.

I am with great Respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most dutifull and most obliged humble Servant

W Burnet.

In Gov. Burnett's Letter of Oct. 1726.

Amboy le 5.me de Juillet 17

Monsieur

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J'ay appris par le rapport des personnes qui ont eté parmi les cinq Nations, qu'il y avoit une centaine de Francois a Niagara qui commencoient a y batir un Fort dans le dessein de renfermer les cinq Nations, et d'empecher les autres Sauvages d'y passer librement pour faire le Commerce avec nous comme ils ont accoutumé de faire, J'ay cru devoir vous temoigner combien je suis surpris d'une entreprise si opposée au Traité de paix fait a Utrect, ou il a eté stipulé que les cinq Nations demeureront aux Anglois, et que les Francois ne les troubleront en aucune facon et que tous les Sauvages en Amerique jouiront par tout de la liberté de frequenter chacune des deux Nations pour faire leur traite sans aucun empechement, Je crois aussi que les cinq Nations soutiendront toujours que les terres a Niagara leur appartiennent, et que jamais les Francois du temps de M.r De la sale ni depuis n'ont entrepris de rien faire de ce coté la en temps de paix sans le Consentiment des Tsonontouans, et puisque les Francais nous ont cedeés les cinq Nations par cette derniere paix, il s'ensuit qu'ils n'ont plus des pretensions sur leur terres, J'espere Monsieur qu'apres avoir meurement considerè ce que j'a

l'honneur de vous representer, vous aurez soin
d'empecher que rien ne se fasse de contraire au
traités, et sur tout a la parfaite Union qui est
presentement Etablie par la derniere Alliance
entre les deux Couronnes; Si l'on continue
de fortifier a Niagara, je me trouverois obligé
d'representer la Chose a ma Cour, afin que
la Cour de France bien informée du fait,
puisse donner ses ordres la dessus comme j'ay ou
dire qu'elle a deja donnè a connoitre qu'elle
blamait la part que M.r De Vaudreuil avoit
eu dans la guerre des Abenaquis contre la
Nouvelle Angleterre.

Je prens a cette occasion la liberté de vous
recommander M.r Philip Livingston qui est
icy du Conseil du Roy, et particulierement de mes
amis, et qui se doit charger de cette lettre,
Je serois ravis a son Retour de recevoir une
Reponse de votre part, et j'aurois toujour un
plaisir sensible d'avoir de vos Nouvelles, et
de vous pouvoir temoigner que je suis avec
tout l'egard possible

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et
tres obeissant Serviteur

Burnet.

Monsieur

M: Philip Levingston m'a rendu la lettre
que vous avés pris la peine de m'écrire le cinq
de Juillet 2d.. et je souhaitterois fort a vôtre
Consideration pouvoir lui rendre icy tous les
bons offices qui peuvent dependre de moy.

A L'egard de la nouvelle que vous avés
apprise, des francois que j'ay envoyés a Niagara
pour y Construire, dites vous un fort, dans le
dessein de renfermer les cinq Nations, et d'
empecher les autres Sauvages d'y paser lib=
=rement pour aller faire le Commerce avec
vous, permettes moi, Monsieur de vous dire
que mon Intention n'est point de renfermer
les cinq Nations Iroquoises, commes vous
pretendés, et que je ne crois point Contrevenir
au traitté de paix d'Utrecht en executant
les ordres que j'ay receus de la Cour de France
sur le Retablissement du poste de Niagara
dont nous avons esté les Maîtres de tout
temps. Les Cinq Nations qui ne sont ny
vos Sujets ny les Nôtres, vous doivent estre
bien obligées de vous charger d'une inquietude
qu'elles n'ont jamais eû, puisque bien eloignés
de penser que L'Etablissement de Niagara
puisse leur apporter aucun trouble, Elles y

ont

Letter and Memoir of Commandeur in Chief of Canada &c
Answer
Gov.r Burnett Albany Dec.r 4.th 1726.

Ont donnè les mains par un Consentement unanime, et l'ont encor confirmè dans le dernier Conseil tenû a Niagara le 14.e Juillet dernier.

Mons.r le Gouverneur General qui vient cette annèe de France, pourra, s'il le juge a propos, vous informer de ce que la Cour de France aura decidè sur le poste de Niagara, et des ordres qu'il aportera.

Je n'ay point eû Connoissance que la Cour ait desaprouvè M.r Le Marquis De Vaudreuil dans ce qu'il a fait concernant les Abenakis je vous prie d'estre bien persuadè que je serois tres faschè de rien faire de mon Chef qui pust donner la moindre atteinte a l'Union et a la parfaite Jntelligence qui est entre nos deux Couronnes, Non plus qu'a cette que je chercherai tojours a entretenir avec vous, Monsieur, personellement, puisque personne n'est avec une Consideration plus parfaite

Monsieur

A Montreal le 16.e Aoust 1726.

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur
Longueiiil

His Excellency William Burnet Esqr &c.
Lewis Morris Esqr Chief Justice
Capt Cornwall
Capt Norris
Phil: Livingston
Hen: Holland
Peter Vanbrugh
John Cuyler
Evert Bancker
John Collins
Henry Renselaer
Esq^rs Commissioners of the Indian affairs

At a Conference Between his Excellency William Burnet Esqr Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York New Jersey &c. And two Sachims of Each of the Six Nations named Maquase, Oneydes, Tuscaroras Onnondagas Cayouges and Sinnekes, in Albany the 7th. day of September 1726.

His Excellency told the said Sachims that before he Spoke to them in publick he had desired to meet two Sachims of Each Nation that they might acquaint him with what has past in their Country Since he was here Last, and that he was Informed that the French are building a Fort at Niagara, and wants to know whether they have given their Consent to it, and Expects to hear from them the truth of all what has Passed between them and the French in Relation to that building or Settlement at Niagara, The Said Sachims Answerd by Ajonwachta an Onnondaga their Speaker.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us Yesterday that two of Each of our Nations Should meet You: According to Your desire are we come. You told us that You would ask us some news, that You had heard that the French were

makeing

makeing a Fort at Niagara, that we Should tell you the truth what has passed between us and the French about the building, whether one Nation or all the Nations had given their Consent and not to Conceall any thing from you; we Shall now tell you the truth and not conceal it, for we are one heart and mind with you and why should we dissemble.

Brother Corlaer

When Monsieur Longueil was last Year among the Onnondagas the Sinnekes having heard of his being there and what his Errand was, sent a belt of wampum to them that in Case the french should desire to make any building or Settlement at Niagara or at [a] Ochswiego or Else where on their Land they Should not give their Consent to it

[a] Called by the French Lac Erie

Monsieur Longueil told the Onnondagas that he had built a Barkhouse at Niagara which was old and begun to decay that he could no longer keep his goods dry in it, and was now come to desire leave to build a bigger house wherein his goods might be Safe from rain and said that if they consented that he might build a house there and have vessells in [b] Cadarachqui Lake he promised that it Should be for their good peace and quietness and for their Kilorens Kiloren and that the French would protect them three hundred Years.

[b] Called by the French Lac Ontario

The Onnondagas being prevailed by fair Speeches and promises rejected the Sinnekes Belt and gave the French Leave for building at Niagara.

His Excellency asked them what they understood by his building at Niagara, the French protecting them and their living in peace for three hundred Years —

Answer When Monsieur Longueil desired to build a house at Niagara they did not perceive the ill consequence of it and desired him that he should not deceive them as the French had done in building a Fort at Catarachqui which had been occasion of war and were apprehensive, that after they had consented to it they would make the same use of this, he Replyed on that, They need not fear any mischief from this building they should live in peace and Quietness three hundred Years. —

Question. Whether there was not any thing Else past between them and Monsieur Longueil and his Interpreter before they parted.

Answer At the departure of Monsieur Longueil he said by his Interpreter that if any Quarrell should arise between him and their Brother Corlaer on the Lake or that any blood should be Shed there about the Trade as they were Christians he desired they Should Sit Still and Smoke their pipe, on which they gave a belt. —

c The Government of New York

Question .. What they answered on that. —

Answer .. Monsieur Longueil would not Stay for their Answer which they had ready but said as Some of their Sachims were going to Montreall they might give it there. —

Question .. What answer they gave the French at Montreall.

Answer .. When they were at Canada they repeated what Monsieur Longueil had desired them, to Set Still and Smoke their pipe when any blood should be Shed on the Lake between

betwixt the Christians on which he gave a Belt; He told them it was a Lye that he had desired any such thing, It was when they condold the Death of Monsieur De Ramzy at Montreall that they Demanded why they has said that if any blood should be Shed on the Catarachqui Lake they should sit still. they added they would not suffer any blood to be Shed or Acts of hostilleties committed there on the Land and Lake belonging to them but that it should be a path of peace for all Christians and Indians to come and go forward and backward on account of Trade that they kept firm to the Alliance and covenant made with the English and to the peace with the French, if they Inclined to make contention and fight they might end their dispute at Sea and not in their Country, They further told the French that in case they Expected the Six Nations should set Neuter when any rupture did arise betwixt the French and the English that the French ought to promise to keep the far Indians and also all the Indians in Canada att Quiet and Smoking their pipe on which they gave a Belt. which the French rejected and returned it, and said they would make use of their Indians when they had Occasion for them. —

Question. If the Onnondages did not Repent of the giving the French leave to build at Niagara.

Answer. That they Repented assoon as they had done it and do Still but Monsiour Longueil has prevailed on them by fair Speeches and promises but they find that he is double hearted.

Question. If they had Sent a Belt of Wampum with any of their people to Canada when they went to Condole monsiour D'Ramzays Death

Answer. That they Sent a Belt of Wampum from the Sinnekes Castle that the Governour of Canada should make no Set=tlement at Niagara nor on the Catarachqui Lake but the Sachims who were going from Onnondage to Canada being gone, the Expres who had the Belt came too late and brought it back.

Question. That when Monsieur Longuiel made the proposition to the Onnondages for leave to build at Niagara whether any Sachims of the other Nations were present.

Answer. There were Cayouges, Tuskororas and two Young Sinnekes who were Sent by an old Sachim that was sent with a Belt by the Sinnekes but he fell Lame by the way and Dispatched the two Young Sinnekes with it who acquainted the Onnondages with the Contents of it.

Question. Whether the Cayouges and Tuscaroras gave their Consent to it.

Answer. That they Cant blame any other Nations but their own Nation the Onnondages only.

Question. What the Cayouges and Tuscaroras said when the Onnondages consented the french to build at Niagara.

Answer. They satt Still and heard the Onnondages Speak.

Question. What the Six Nations did when they heard the French were at Work at Niagara.

answer

Answer. That the Six Nations Sent Sachims of Sinnekes and Onnondages with a Belt of Wampum to Niagara. whereby they were directed to Say in their Name to the French there that they should not proceed to build further then they had done, that they forbid them and protested against their proceedings because that they perceived that they designed to kill and Subdue the Six Nations and Demanded what they Intend by fortifying at that place They Sayd tell us the truth and do not deceive us but be Sincere as we would be to you, We Shall not give you any Occasion of breach of the peace which is between us, and Gave a Belt of Wampum..

Question. Who Sent this Belt

Answer. The Onnondages.

Question. Whether the Lands at Niagara belong to the Onnondages or to the Sinnekes or to all the Six Nations

Answer A Sinneke Sachim Named Kanakarighton said the land at Niagara belonged to their Nation particularly.

Question. If the Sachims of the other five Nations acknowledge that the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes alone..

Answer. They all Say Yes and not only the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes but also the Land opposite to it on the other side of Catarachqui Lake.

Question. Why the Onnondages Consented to the French building at Niagara while the Land only belongs to the Sinnekes.

Answer. The Onnondages Say it is true they have done wrong they might better have Let it alone.

and have Left it to the Sinnekes whose Land it is, they Repent of it and Say people often do what they afterwards Repent of.

Question. Why the Onnondages Consented to the building without leave of the other Nations.

Answer. That one Nation often makes a Proposition and gives their Consent to a thing in the Name of all the rest which if they afterwards consent and approve of it is well, but if they disallowed it, its void.

Question. What the French answered on their Belt to forbid them to build at Niagara.

Answer. That the French said that they could not desist from Compleating the house at Niagara being Sent and Ordered by the Governour of Canada to build it and durst not desist from working but must proceed and finish it having Consent from the Six Nations for the doing of it that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter was going to Montreall and would acquaint the Governour with what they had said that he would bring an answer at Onnondage by the Latter End of September (when the Indian Corn was ripe) and threw their Belt back and rejected it by which they had Spoke and Said they thought they were sent by the Governour of New York on which they Replyed they were not sent by him but by the Sachims of the Six Nations and did not know who had given the french that liberty that they did not know it and desired that they would Name the Sachims who had given their leave on which they did not Reply but said that when the house was finished. Thirty Soldiers would be posted there with Officers & priest.

Question

Question. Whether they know of a hatchet of War
given by the French against the Six Nations —

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Answer. That they heard that the Governour of Canada by
two of his Interpreters had given a Hatchet of Warr
to the Indians Living to the Southward near a branch of
Susquehanah on a Branch of a River called Adiego which
Called by the French Ohio
Vents into the great River Miseisipi Some of their people
who were out a fighting came to their habitation who
acquainted them that two french men had given a hatchet
of War by order of the Governour of Canada against the Six
Nations which these Indians refused and said they were a
Joint of the said Nations and possesied part of their Land
and if any people made War against them they were to
assist them, but when the French saw that those Indians would
not accept the Hatchet of Warr, they desired them not to Speak
of it to the Six Nations for it was concluded by the French
and English to cut them off and gave a bundle of papers to
be carryed to Philadelphia from thence to New York thence
to Albany and thence to Montreall and when that arrived
there and the Fort at Niagara was built then it was the
time that the Six Nations were to be cut of, but their
Warriours happened to get that packet and burnt it.
They said that now they have said the truth and answered
fully what they know and since his Excellency has been
asking them Questions they desired he will be pleased to
answer them which they shall ask him.

They say that they hear a great deal of bad news from
Canada that the English and French keep a continual

Corraspondence with one another and desired that his Excellency would be pleased to acquaint them with what news he has.

They say also that the Traders who come in their Country do cheat them very much in the Sale of Rum, instead of which they Sell them Water which in a day or two Stinks, and is Noisom.

His Excellency told them that he was Sorry that the Traders have cheated them in Rum, he Intends to Sene a man that shall be no Trader to prevent their being Imposed on, or cheated for the future.

That the two Crowns in Europe are in a Strict friendships and alliance together and were going to make Warr against Spain and the Emperor and have Sent a fleet to new Spain to prevent their money fleet from going to Old Spain.

That His Excellency has Sent a letter to the Governour of Canada by Philip Levingston which follows in these words.

Amboy 5th: July 1726.

Sir

I have heard a Report from persons who have been among the five Nations that there are one hundred french at Niagara who were beginning to build a Fort at Niagara with design to Shut up the five Nations and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to Trade with us as they used to do, I thought my Self obliged to Signify to You how much I am Surprised at Such an undertaking so contrary to the treaty of peace made at.

at Utrecht wherein it is Stipulated that the five Nations should remain to the English and the French Should not in any ways molest them, and that all the Indians in America should Enjoy the Liberty to frequent each of the two Nations on account of Trade without any hindrance I believe also that the five Nations will always maintain that the Land at Niagara belongs to them and that the French have never in time of Mr. Delasale nor Since undertaken to do any thing in that place without consent of the Sinnekes ~~and Since the French have never in time of Mr. Delasale nor Since undertaken to do any thing in that place without consent of the Sinnekes~~ and Since the french have by the last peace yielded the five Nations to us It follows from thence that they have no more pretension on the Land of those Nations. I hope Sir after You Shall have Seriously considered what I have the Honour to represent to You that You will take care that Nothing be done contrary to the Treaties and the perfect Union which is at present Established between the two Crowns by the last alliance. if this Fortification goes on, I Shall find my Self obliged to represent it to my Court to the End that the Court of France being well Informed of this affair may give their orders thereon, as I have heard Say they have already given to understand that they blame Monsieur De Denonville for the Share he has had in the War of the Eastern Indians against New England.

That His Excellency Expected their Answer but the New Governour being come they had no time to write and that was all what had passed between his Excellency and the Governour of Canada: Then the Fifteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht was Interpreted to them which follows in these words.

" That the Subjects of France Inhabiting Canada
" Shall here after give no hindorance or Molestation to the
" Five Nations or Cantons of Indians Subject to the dominion
" of Great Britain nor to the others natives of America
" who are friends to the Same in like manner the Subjects
" of Great Britain shall behave themselves peaceably towards
" the Americans who are Subjects or friends to France and
" on both sides they Shall Enjoy full Liberty on account of Trade
" as also the Natives of those Countries shall with the
" Same Liberty Resort as they please to the British or
" French Colonies for promoting Trade on the one side or
" the other without any molestation or hindorance either
" on the part of the British Subjects or of the French but
" it to be Exactly and distinctly Setled by Commissarys who
" are and ought to be accounted the Subjects and friends of
" Britain or of France.

His Excellency told them that now the Chief question was if the Building at Niagara was not prejudicial to them to their Hunting and to the far Indians coming hither on account of Trade if they Say that it's nohinorance to them to go a Hunting ar to the far Indians coming to them his Excellency has Nothing to say and the French have

done

done well But if they find it prejudicial and Complained of it to his Excellency he offers to represent it to his Majesty and that now they might Say what they Judge best for them.

Then they said Brother Corlaer

You have asked us Several Questions which we have answered and you have acquainted us with what news you know, And now you ask if we approve of the building at Niagara, We do not only complain against the proceedings of the French in fortifying Niagara on our Land Contrary to our Inclination and without our Consent to fren us up from our Chief hunting place But we also humbly beg and desire that your Excellency will be pleased to write to His Majesty King George that he may have Compassion on us and write to the King of France to order his Governour of Canada to remove the building at Niagara for we think it very prejudicial to us all.

His Excellency told them that what is now said he Expects shall be repeated in publick That all may be done openly and publickly that every body may know what passes between them.

Present.
His Excellency William Burnet
Esq.r &c.:
Capt. Cornwell
Capt. Morris
Ph. Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Vanbrugh
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Renselaer
Kutger Bleeker Recorder
Joh.s Cruyn
Barent Saunders
Joh.s Tenbroeck
John Depeyster
} Aldermen
} Comm.rs of the Indian affairs.

At a Conference between his Excellency William Burnet Esq.r Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York New Jersey &c. and the Sachems of the Six Nations named Maquase, Oneydes, Cayouges Onnondages, and Sinnekes and Tuscaroras in Albany the 9th. day of September 1726.

Brethren

I am come hither to Speak with you on the Mat which has always been kept clean for us to meet upon in this place.

The French have no such Mat, Spread at Montreall theirs has been so often besmeered with the blood of the five Nations that the Sky will always remain dark and Gloomy over it whilst here has always been a bright Sun fixed over your heads without mists or clouds, I need not fill your Ears with things done as it were yesterday These you all know. your Warriours can well remember them but I will mention to you Some old things that were done when the Oldest of you were but Infants and which The French have Just now published to the world in Books with the permission and approbation of

c Histoire de L'amerique Septentrionale en 4 Tomes, par M.r Bacqueville de la potterie en 12.mo a Paris 1722 avec approbation et privilege du Roi

their

their King. When the French first came over the great Lake to this Country they were kindly used by the five nations and particularly by the Onnondages but soon after a warr broke out between your fathers and the [f] Adirondacks which the french writer owns was because [g] Six adirondacks treacherously murdered Six of the five Nations in their Sleep who had been hunting with them as brethren the French took up the hatchet with this perfidious Nation against you and finding that they could not master you without more helps the Governour of Canada [h] hung up a great Kettle of warr against the five Nations and Invited the [i] Kechtages the Quatoge or the Ottawawas the Twicktwicks the Quacksis the Scucksicks the Ottaages and Severall other nations about [k] Toiyaondoraghi and [l] Entagighe to eat your flesh out of that Kettle in one great feast and when the [m] Outawawas and Quatoges had a mind to bury their hatchet and to set up a tree of peace the French used all their art to hinder them from planting it and Endeavoured to cut off the roots of it and at last threatned to drive them from their own fires if they would make a Covenant with you because they feared that if you became brethren to those nations that then Canada would loose the Trade of the Lakes [n] Since the English would be able to Supply them with goods cheaper than the French as long as the path lay open, when they made peace with you they asked your leave to make forts at [o] Tusachrondie and at Catarachqui and when the Warr broke out again they made use

[f] Called by the French Kyonkins
[g] Hist: de l'Amer: Tom I. pag: 292

[h] Tom II. pag: 157 193. 251. Tom III: 162.

[i] Called by y French Illinois, Hurons, Outawawas, Miamis, Renaros, Terre Rouge, Sauteurs.

[k] Called by y French Michilimakenac

[l] Called by y French Bay des puans.

[m] Tom II 231 239. 294. 321. Tom IV. 51.

[n] Tom II pag: 300 Tom III. 262.

[o] Tom: IV: 264 Called by the French. Le Detroit

of these places to bring the Indians together and to give them Guns and powder and Lead to destroy you and at the same time they Set up Trees of peace between these Nations and all their other Enemies that they might have no flesh
p Tom 1 332. to eat but yours, and even in a time of full peace with you they took forty of your people who were Tradeing at Fort Cadarachqui and Sent them prisoners to france only on this pretence that the Sinnekes had robbed Some of their Traders that had passed through their Country. this is the account the french themselves give of their way of useing some of their Children as they call you. These are the Colours in which the French paint their own actions and if they make so bad an appearance in that light how must they appear to you who have heard the truth from your fathers without any Varnish. but what have the English Ever done like these things what nation did they ever give the hatchet to against you? or when did they ever take it up themselves for that end? What Forts have they built on your Land In Order to Enslave you and protect your Enemies? have they ever taken your Lands by force from you? have they ever Stained the Ground with your blood? have they ever deceived you with Smooth words while their hearts were not one with you?

Have they not allways fed and Clothed you and armed you and Assisted you against your Enemies. if you know these things to be true you cannot be in doubt who is your true father, the Governour of Canada has

no

no manner of right to that Name your only true father is the King of Great Britain and all that are his subjects are your brethren, and in token of this I now lay before you the Old Covenant chain which has always held us close to one another Let not any false News from Canada make any Spotts upon it, but give Ear only to the English who have always Spoke from their heart to you and Join now with me in making this Chain Stronger and brighter than ever between all the British Governments in America and the Six Nations and hereupon I give you a Belt.

I am Informed that the french are now building a Strong house of Stone or a fort at Niagara you will tell me to whom that Land belongs and whether the right Owners of it or the Six Nations have consented that the French should fortifye there as the French affirm that you have done unanimously and that you have confirmed it on the 14th. July last in a full Council at Niagara as I am Informed by a letter which I have received this afternoon from Monsieur DeLonguiel you will also tell me whether you fear that this Fort may when ever the french please molest you by Shutting up the Path to your hunting place and hinder you from going freely among the far Nations of Indians as well as those Indians from having full Liberty to come into your Country upon account of Trade; if you have Such fears you Should Speak them out freely to your brother and then I hope

I shall be able to obtain a remedy for the Sickness that this may have given You at heart, for I will acquaint the King my Master that the Subjects of the french King in Canada have broken an Article of the last Treaty between the two Crowns which Covenants.

" That the Subjects of France Inhabiting Canada shall
" hereafter give no hindrance or molestation to the five
" Nations or Cantons of Indians Subject to the Dominion of
" Great Britain nor to the other natives of America who
" are friends to the Same, in Like manner the Subjects of
" Great Britain shall behave themselves peaceably towards
" the Americans who are Subjects or friends to France and
" on both sides they shall Enjoy full Liberty on Account of
" Trade, as also the Natives of those Countries shall with the
" Same Liberty resort as they please to the British or
" french Colonys for promoting Trade on the one side or
" the other, without any molestation or hindrance either
" on the part of the British Subjects or of the French
" but it to be Exactly and Distinctly Settled by Commissarys
" who are and who ought to be Accounted the friends and
" Subjects of Britain or of France.

This is the whole that relates to you in the very words of the Treaty and if the King my master is perswaded that the building a fort at Niagara Since the last Treaty of peace is a breach of this Article I know that he is so kind and carefull a father of his Children that He will order Complaints to be made to the King of France of what the french in Canada have done and Since these two great Kings

have

have Lately made a Strict alliance and are become brethren I have reason to hope that the King of France will order the Conduct of his Servants in Canada to be narrowly looked into and if he finds that they have broken the Treaty in building a Fort at Niagara that he will order it to be pulled down and that you may be assured I will do my utmost to obtain full Satisfaction for you that you may Sleep Quietly and undisturbd in your own Villages I give you this belt.

Last Year you desired the Commissioners of the Indian affairs to Communicate to me Some matters which you had to say to the Government of Virginia I writ to the Governour of Virginia according to your desire and have received his Answer. which is that there has been no fighting Lately between the people in his Government and the Indians but that some Indians had alarmed the frontiers last Summer and had plundered Some of the outermost Settlements and killed an English man on his own Plantation.

The Governour of Virginia hopes that these Indians were not any of the Six Nations he Says that if they were you ought to be ashamed of Such vile Actions so Soon after having concluded a Peace with that Government and that if any of their Militia who were then Commanded out had found any of these Indians they would have fallen upon them without delay being so Justly Provoked.

I have this Summer received a Complaint from the Governour of South Carolina that there has lately been a party of Twelve Indians who came into the heart of their Settlements Insulted some of the English Inhabitants and killed Some of the Indians, friends to the English they called themselves Sinnekes but the English knew two of them to be Tuscaroras. I Expect that you will make Enquiry who are the Persons guilty of these wicked and barbarous Actions that I may know how much the Six nations abhor such Treachery against Your Brethren the English and that You will punish the Offenders whenever You discover them, as they deserve.

I am Informed likewise that three Years ago some Sinnekes were in the Same Colony at × Raraiks on the River called * Constrichrohare at an English Trading house and there took away an Indian Slave belonging to one Nathaniel Ford an Englishman together with two Guns, two blankets and Some Powder notwithstanding the Sinnekes were told that this boy and the goods belonged to the English, I now therefore demand of You that the said boy and the goods be delivered as soon as can be to Mr. Peter Barberie now here in Albany or to whom he Shall direct You that he may send them to their Owner in South Carolina who has desired him to obtain them in his name I question not but that if You make dispatch herein that Mr. Barberie will make You a present to Your Satisfaction. If You Expect the protection and friendship of the English, You must resolve to do nothing that may Justly provoke

× Called in South Carolina

The Shavranos
* Pedee River

provoke us and Particularly not permit any of the French Indians to pass through your Country in order to make warr upon the English Colonies which they do in order to destroy you by weakening your brethren and best friends, but above all let me never hear again that any of you have so far lost your understanding as to assist the French Indians in such Expeditions and to prepare the path for your own destruction, I hope this is the Last time I shall have occasion to reprove you in this manner and that you will take care that whilst you are here and in your return home you do not meddle with any thing that belongs to the Inhabitants, I have complaints of mischief done by some of you as you were coming hither I expect that you will do nothing of that kind for the future and on that Condition I pass over what has been done already, and upon the whole I give you this Belt.

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esqr &c

Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Peter Vanbrugh
Evert Bancker
Hendrick Renslaer
Rutger Bleeker Esqr: Recorder

Comm^rs: of Indian affairs.

Answer of the Sachims of the Six Nations to his Excellency William Burnet Esqr. Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York New Jersey &c^a: in Albany the 13th day of September, 1726.

Kanakaraghton a Sinneke Sachim Stood up and said.

Brother Corlaer

You have Spoken to us lately and told us that this was the place to meet and to Speak to one another on the Mat that is Spread here. which is clean and unpolluted.

You told us also that the Governour of Canada could not Say as you have done but that his Mat is besmeared with the blood of the five Nations and that they walk there in a dark and cloudy air, You told us also that we have always walked in a clear Sun Shine where no darkness nor gloomy clouds have been in the way and you would tell us some old things that it was needless to fill our Ears with what happened lately that our Young men know it, but that you would acquaint us what happened when our Old men were Childeren thereupon you told us what had been occasion of the first Quarrell between the five Nations and the Adironday Indians that they had treacherously murdered Six of our People on their hunting which was the occasion of the War between us and the French because they assisted those vile people (who had committed this barbarous act) against us. when the Adirondax and the French saw they could not over = =power us the french Invited all the Neighbouring Nations at a[d] place where the[r] Tienonadies now live and said that he hung a large Kettle over and put in it the flesh of the five nations, and that they should eat no other flesh but that, when the Quatogies and Ottawaurs were

[d] Detroit
[r] part of the Hurons.

Inclined

Inclined to bury their hatchet which they had taken up against us, When the Governour of Canada perrived that he prevented it and told those Nations if they dio bury the hatchet he would drive them out of their country. You added further that the Governour of Canada Invited at the same time all the upper nations to Wage war against the five Nations, and Demanded when ever the English nation have done any Such thing.

We Shall not repeat all your Speech to us but here and there pick out the Chief Articles.

You have renewed our old Covenant and Strengthned it and made the Covenant chain bright and clean again and Stronger then it ever has been, You have said that there should come no Spots nor rust on it which we on our side shall never Suffer and we Strengthen and renew the old Covenant in the Same manner as You have done, We desire You not to give much credit when any people do bring You ill Reports of us. We promise the Same on our side not to believe on Slight grounds Let this belt be a token that we may Live & Dye with one another in good Friendship

You have told us that You had heard that the Governour of Canada was Busy building at Niagara that Monsieur Longuiel writes to You that he builds the house or Fort there with consent of the Six Nations You asked us how we Did like it, if it would be no hindrance to us and the Far Indians to come and go foward and backward if that building was any way prejudicial to us that we should make our Complaint We must first acquaint You that we

That is to one of His Officers

have been at Niagara in the Name of the Six Nations and Spoke to the Governour of Canada and told him to desist from making any building there.

You told us also that it was agreed between the two Crowns of Great-Britain and France that the French may not meddle with the Six Nations nor Settle on their Lands if they do it, thats a breach of an Article of the Treatie and that it is on both sides concluded that the Indians may go on account of Trade unmolested where they please.

We Speak now in the Name of all the Six Nations and come to You howling. This is the reason for what we houl that the Governour of Canada Incroaches on our Land and builds thereon therefore do we come to Your Excellency our Brother Corlaer and desire You will be pleased to write to the Great King Your master and if the King will then be pleased to write to the King of France that the Six nations desire that the Fort at Niagara may be demolished This belt we give to You our Brother as a token that You be not Negligent to write to the King the Sooner the better and desire that the Letter may be writ very Pressing.

We Acquaint You that Sonoaire is expected at Onnondaga that the French always Say that our Brethren the English will kill us and all bad Reports do they Spread among us and our brother Corlaer tells us the Same evil of the French that they have from time to time deceived us.

We desire You to Send a Man of Experience to Onnondaga and that there may be Spoke nothing but Indian between the brother Corlaer and the French every one to answer

for.

for himself concerning What ill Reports he Shall have Spread, The Six Nations would then be present to hear what every one had to say to the other for his Vindication that we may find out the deceit and know who is the Lyar.

You told us also that the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany had acquainted You that we were inclined to Speak with the Governour of Virginia that You had writ to him and received his Answer that there was no mischief done lately only that the Sinnekes had murdered a man on his own Land that the Governour had ordered to pursue the murderers and if they had over taken them they would have received their deserts. You have ordered us to Inquire who had commited this base action and if we discovered it to punish the trangressors according to their deserts. We have made Inquiry and found out who has done it there are four Nations guilty of this action Sinnekes, Maquase, Tucaroras, and french Indians but it was not done with design they were Indians who are our Enemies who we Tracked to that house.

You have made inquiry concerning a Slave who You say is taken by our People we acknowledge to have been of the Company who took him, he is given to Indians who live on a branch of Susquehanah River which is called Soghniejadie, therefore we desire You to make a further Inquiry, for that place is nearer to You than us.

We desire that this may be forgiven us there many times happen accidents between One Nation and another

but they must not be too hasty therefore we desire the Governour of Virginia that he may not be rash to revenge Such an Action which was not committed with design nor by consent of the Sachims, if Such things happen between Brethren then it must be always laid by and reconcil'd.

You told us not to Suffer any of the French Indians to make a Path through our Country to go fighting we promise to do our Endeavour to prevent them to aproach any of the English Colonies

We desire also that you may Prevent them for many go fighting through Albany to the English Settlements who do not come through the Six nations.

We desire again that the Governour of Virginia may not be rash and may lay down the hatchet which he has in his hand that he ought to think on the former Treaties which are made between him and the Six Nations that there ought not to be a Quarrell for an action which happened not designedly.

You have desired us that we should not molest any of your People our brethren in our return home We Promise to do our utmost endeavour to prevent our Young Indians as much as possible, now you may well Say that we always promise and not perform. that is the Devils works and Inspiration to evil People who makes us Lyars and reproachable. Give a Belt.

We have now done and here and there touch'd an Article of your Speech we must acquaint you how our fraternity came, anciently it came by the Trade we

received

received the goods in former times cheap and we were con=
=vinced of your goodness but now the goods are sold us dearer
and dearer therefore desire you that we may have goods
Cheaper and we desire the same from the Inhabitants
of the City that they may use their endeavour that we
may have goods cheaper especially Ponder but do not lay
ponder on one Side the Scale and beavers on the other
that is too Little ponder.

You have two Year ago desired the Six nations to set
some Beaver Traps on the Onnondaga River which we
have consented to and granted but we find our Selves
deceived by those Beaver traps instead of rum the
People who lay there Sell us water which they take
out of this Traps and make us pay excessive dear for it
therefore we desire that no rum may be sent up for
it Produces all evill and contention between Man and
wife between the Young Indians and the Sachims,
when the uppermost Indians want rum let them go and
fetch it at Albany as they have done formerly, when
any of your People go to our Country let them bring
dry goods ponder lead and all Indian goods and let us
receive it for the Same price as it can be bought at
Albany this what we have said we Shall communicate
to the far Indians that they must fetch Strong Liquor at
Albany.

We have now done with our Proposition that re=
=lates to the Six Nations but what we come to say now
relates particularly to the Sinnekes.

It is three Years ago that you offered us a Smith and told us we might look for one to our mind, we found one then who pleased us very well, it was Mindert Wemp. when his time was expired he told the Sachims that he was going home whereon they desired him to come again because he was good and charitable to the poor, therefore we desire he may be our Smith and go with us when we go home we desire also an Armourer who can mend our Locks and arms Such a man lives at Schenectady we desire also that Andries Nack may go in Company with the Smith that he may be Instructed in the Indian Language we desire that when the Smith and Armourer go up they may bring all their Tools with them, They gave a few Skins.

His Excellency told them that he had some thing to answer on what they had said which is in these words.

The Governours Answer to the Indians of the Six Nations.

I have a few things to say to you upon what you have Spoken to me, Since you desire it Earnestly I will write to the King my master in a presing manner that he may perswade the King of France to order the Fort at Niagara to be pulled down, as to what you said without a Belt that you desired a wise man to meet Jansoun at Onnondaga that you might find out what false Stories have been Spread on either side I think your own experience for so many Years past may Sufficiently convince you that all false Stories have

come.

come from the french and that this Government has always Spoken the Truth to you, and I think you ought not to Suffer Jan Cour to come among you Since he has always filled your Ears with Such groundless reports for which reason I will not send any Person to Speak with him it would be doing him an honour which he does not deserve but I Shall send a proper person to stay among the Sinnekes this winter who will answer them any Questions which they shall ask him and to whom I expect they will tell all the reports that the french Spread among them that he may show them the falshood of them and that they will follow his advice in every thing that he Shall recommend to them.

You See by this Letter which I have now received from Monsieur De Lanquiel what groundless Reports the french are now Spreading concerning your own Actions of which you have now told me the Quite contrary and no doubt Jan Cour is gone to Spread Some other false reports among you at Onnondaga which you must be on your Guard against that he may not deceive you again as he has so often done.

I Shall Inform the Governour of Virginia of what you desire but the only way to hinder him from taking up the hatchet against you is to forbear any more Such Insults on Virginia on your Part.

As to what you Say about the Selling goods here you know the Marchants are masters of their own goods and I cannot oblige them to sell them cheaper

than they can afford it but sometimes your Beaver and Skins are worth more money and sometimes lefson the other side of the great Lake, and so the price that they can afford their goods at may alter and they have now assured me that goods are as cheap at they can afford them, you complain that they sell you water instead of rum at the Onnondaga River and at the Same time you complain that rum makes you disordered now the water cannot disorder you and you need not buy the rum unless you please but the far Nations have a great way to come to that Trading place and if they want rum there they must have it and if they have a mind to fetch it at Albany they may come hither to fetch it but that there may be no complaint about the rum the next Summer I will order a fit person to remain at the Trading place and take care that there Shall be no disorder or cheating practised by the Traders and if you shall have any complaints he will be ready to hear and do you Justice If Mindert Wemp will go to the Sinnekes Land he may and if he is not willing I will send the fittest Smith I can find with the armourer whom you desire and who Shall go upon as they can be ready I wish you now a good Journey home and Shall lay before you a noble present from His Majesty to you the powder is of the best sort and the rum and some Provisions shall be given you after you are past Schenactady when you are upon your Journey.

The

The Governours Speech to the River and Schakook Indians the 13th: of September 1726.

Milover.

It is a pleasure to me to see You to gether in this Old meeting place, as You live among the Settlements peaceably and quietly so You reap the benefit of it by enjoying more plenty of Provisions and other conveniencies of life than those who live at a great distance from the Christians and therefore I dont doubt but You will continue to Live like good Neighbours with the English as You have hitherto done and then You may always depend on the Continuance of the favour and Protection of the Government; I hope none of You will go to Canada as some of You the Schakooks have done but endeavour to bring back those that are already gone thither for You may live much better here than You can possibly do in Canada.

I hear that two of Your Sachims are dead I condole with You upon their death, and I recommend Wawiachech to be in their Place, one of the Sachims of the Scakooks and upon that give this Belt.

As the Covenant chain has always been kept clean between the English and Your forefathers, I dont doubt but You will gladly Join with me in renewing it and bright=ening it that it may last as long as the Sun and Moon and accordingly I now brighten it and make it Strong By this Belt.

Answer of the River and Schaakkook Indians to his Excellency. 242

Father

We are glad to see you here and thank you for condoleing the death of our two Sachims and wipeing of our Tears we are rejoiced that you have been pleased to appoint Wawiachech to be a Sachim in room of the two deceased Sachims we hope he may behave himself well and that our behaviour may be better then it has been

You have Spoken of the Covenant chain which has been made between us and the English we make it clean to keep the Same bright and wrap Beavor Skins about it that it may not rust. give five Beaver Skins.

You have Spoken relating to the deserters of Schaakkook it is a very bad action they are an evill Sort of People that are gone to Canada, it is because they run themselves much in debt, and to avoid payment they go away but those that are here now design to Live and dye at Schaakook. give five Bever Skins

You have been pleased to renew the Covenant chain we shall on our side keeps it bright and Inviolable We are very glad that you like our Country so well that there is food enough and that you think we live well near the Christians.

His Excellency told them he would make them a present of sundry goods & wish'd them a good Journey to their habitations.

At

SDS

At a Conferrance held at Albany between his Excellency William Burnet Esq.r Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York new Jersey &c. and two Sachims of the Sinnekes named Kanakarighton and Thanintsoronwee three Sachims of the Cayouges named Ottsochkoree Dekanisoree and Genjeweerat two Sachims of the Innondagas named Kachjakadoorodon and Sadekeen-aghtie this 14th. day of September 1726.

His Excellency told them that Since they had complained against the french Incroaching on their Land at Niagara by builoing a Fort there, and Since they expected that the King of Great Britain should protect them in the quiet Enjoyment of their own Lands it would be proper for them to do at this time what they proposed to do 25 Yearago, which was to Submit and give up all their hunting Country to the King and to Sign a Deed for it which however has not been done and perhaps for that reason their proposal at that time has not been so well remembered as it would have been if they had signed such a deed therefore his Excellency proposed that they should now Sign a deed confirming that proposal and likewise Submitting and giving up all their Land adjoining to the Lake of Oswego and the narrow passage between it and the Lake Cataraghqui Thirty miles from the Water of the said Lakes and Rivers directly into the Country, so as to leave their Castles out of it or Sixty miles into the Country so as to include all their Castles and Country.

* and also all the Land along the said Lake Cataraghqui.

After a Consultation among themselves they said that they would rather have the said Deed of Surrender and Submission Include all their Castles and that they would then Expect that his Majesty would be pleased to defend them from the Incroachments of the French.

His Excellency told them that while it is Peace his Majesty could use no harsh measures against the French, but only require them to Stand to the Treaties concluded between the two Crowns, but in time of Warr that he would protect and Defend them against all attempts and Incroachments whatever to be offered by the French.

51 (245 168

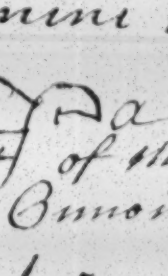
To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall come, Whereas the Sachims of the five Nations Did on the 19th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, in a Conference held at Albany Between John Nanfan Esqr late Lieutenant Governour of this Province of New York, Give and render up all their Land where the Beaver hunting is, which they won with the Sword eighty years ago to Corachkoo our Great King, praying that he might be their Protector and Defender there, for which they desired that their Secretary might then draw an Instrument for them to sign and seal, that it might be carried to the King, as by the Minutes thereof now in Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany, may more fully and at large appear; We Kanakakarighton and Shaninsaronwee Sinnekes Sachims, Ottsoghkoree Dekanisoree and Ajenjeweerath, Cayouge Sachims, Kachjakadorodon and Sadogeenaghtie Onnondage Sachims, of our own Accord, free and voluntary Will Do hereby Ratify, Confirm, Submit and Grant; And by these presents do for our Selves our Heirs and Successors and in Behalf of the whole Nations of Sinnekes, Cayouges and Onnondages, Ratify

Confirm

Confirm, Submit and Grant unto our Most
Soveraign Lord GEORGE by the Grace of Go
King of Great Britain France and Irelan
Defender of the Faith &c. his Heirs & Succes
for ever, All the said Land and Beaver hunt
to be protected and defended by His said Majes
his heirs and Successors to and for the Use of
us, our heirs and Successors and the said three
Nations. And we do also of our own accor
free and voluntary Will Give, Render, Subm
and Grant, and by these Presents do for our
Selves our heirs and Successors Give, Rende
Submit and Grant unto our said Soveraig
Lord King George his heirs and Successors
for ever, All that Land lying and being six
Miles Distance taken directly from the Wate
into the Country, Beginning from a Creek
called Canahoque, on the Lake Oswego, all
along the said Lake and all along the narrow
Passage from the said Lake to the falls of On
= agara called Cahaquaraghe, and all along the
River of Oniagara, and all along the Lake
Cataraikquis to the Creek called Sodoms belon
= ing to the Sinnekes, and from Sodoms to the hill
called Tegerhunkserode, belonging to the
Cayouges, and from Tegerhunkserode to the
Creek called Cayhunghage belonging to the
Onnondages, All the said Land being of the
breadth

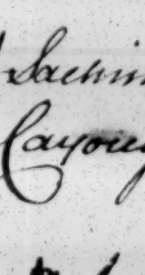
Breadth of sixty English Miles as aforesaid all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly into the Country and thereby including all the Castles of the aforesaid three Nations, with all the Rivers, Creeks and Lakes within the said Limits, to be protected and defended by His said Majesty his heirs and Successors for ever, to and for our Use, our heirs and Successors, and the said three Nations. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Marks and affixed our Seals in the City of Albany, this four-teenth day of September, in the thirteenth year of His Majesties Reign, Annoq; Domini 1726.

The marks of Kachjatharodon



A Sachim of the Onnondags

The mark of Otsoghtiorie

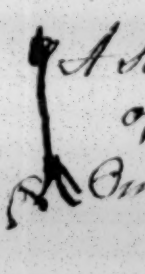


A Sachim of the Cayoeges

The mark of Sanatsariqhton

A Sachim of the Sinnekes

The mark of Sadegeenaghtie



A Sachim of Onnondagos

The mark of Detsanisorce

A Sachim of the Cayouges

The mark of Shamntsarouwe

A Sachim of the Sinnekes

The mark of Aenjeweeredo

A Sachim of the Cayouges

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of us
Philip Livingston
Pieter Vanbrugh
Myndert Schuyler
Lowrens Clowsen

Secretary's Office New York December 2d 1726

A true Copy of the Record

Robin D. Secry

In Gov.r Burnetts of
Dec.r 4.th 1726.

292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301

A MAP of the Countrey of THE FIV
belonging to the Province of NEW Y
the LAKES near which the Nations of
live with part of CANADA taken from
LOUISIANE done by Mr. De Lisle in

THE UP

PER LAKE

Oulaouaes or Necariaes

Missilimakinac

LAKE OF THE HURONS

The Countrys Conquerd by the FIVE NATIONS

CATARA OR ONTARI

Iagara

SENE carr. place

MICHIGAN LAKE

Illinois R.

Carr. Place

High Plain 70 Leagues

Outaouaes

Detroit

Sarachroute

LAKE ERIE OR OKSWEGO

Carr. Place

Carr. Place

Carr. Place

R. Ouabache

The Miamis

Twightwis

Trenches of the Nation

MA

N.B THE Tuscaro
are now reckoned a sixt
nation and live betw
the Onondagas & Onei
and by Marriages of m
silimakinac more re
ved to be of y.e 4th na
tion at Albany May 3
1723. at wch time ther
so men of y.e nation bei
present besides wom
and children

THE chief trade
the far Indians
Onondagas rivers mou
where they must all
pass to go towards
CANADA.

to Your Lordships, if you think it proper to apply to His Majesty for orders to me upon that head, that I may encourage ..... the Undertakers to make a discovery, upon such terms as His Majesty shall think fit to grant to them.

I am

2ndly To enable Thomas Hicks to sell an Entailed Estate.

Both these had Notice given according to my late Instructions as will appear by the Council Book before they passed the Assembly.

3rdly An Act to grant to Louis Hector De Langloiserie the Sole Fishery of porpoises for ten years.

4thly A Naturalization Act.

When the Assembly had ended their business I thought it proper to dissolve them, because they had not now granted his Majesty's Revenue in so ample and honourable manner as they had done formerly. Besides they had subsisted during the term of eleven years, and I found it would highly please people to have a new choice which has accordingly been made, and the new assembly has met on the 27th of last month. I send Your Lordships my speech to them, and their Address in Answer to it and when they have finished the Session I shall give Your Lordships an account of their proceeding by the first Opportunity.

There has been no Session of the Assembly held in New Jersey this year, but early in the Spring I am to meet them.

I enclose Mr Popple besides the Authentick Acts, a printed copy of them and another of the Votes of last Sessions and the written Minutes of Council, from the 16 December 1725 to the 29 September last, and the Navall Officers accounts for Perth Amboy in New Jersey from the 24th of June 1725 to the 24th June 1726. I am with great respect,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obliged
and most obedient Servant
W. Burnet.

Endorsed
Recd Decr 4th
Read Ditto 8th } 1726.

Governor Burnet to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Dd., 14.]

New York. Decr 4th 1726.

My Lords.

I am now to lay before Your Lordships my transactions with the Indians in September last. The cheif subject of them, was the fortification the French have lately made at Niagara. As soon as I heard of that Undertaking I wrote to Mr Longueil, Commander in Chief in Canada upon the death of their late Governor General Mr De Vaudreuil,[1] and complained of it as a breach of the 15th Article of the treaty of Utrecht, a copy of which letter I enclosed to Your Lordships, together with his Answer, both in French as they were written. At the same time I summoned the Six Nations to meet me at Albany as soon as the Season would permit them to travel so far, that I might enquire into the bottom of this affair, and find out how far they had consented to it, which it will appear by their first conference with me, that the Onnondages alone had done, and that they were not the owners of that land, and that they as

[1] Philip de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, died at Quebec on the 10th of October, 1725. — Ed.

well as the Rest were fully sensible of the damage which that post might do them, by stopping the passage between their habitations and their hunting Country, which lyes between the three lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, as they are called in the French Maps, and by hindring the far Indians to pass and repass freely on account of trade.

I thought that on this occasion it was proper to remind our Indians of the ill treatment they had always met with from the French, and having lately seen a History of North America, published by Authority in France, which contains a Journal of the Transactions with all the Indians on this Continent, I thought it best to make use of it to shew the Indians what accounts the French give of their own Proceedings and Designs with relation to them; I have set down the title of this book in the margin of my publick conference with them, and have referred to the places out of which I have taken the facts, which I thought proper to mention to the six nations, and have likewise set down the names given by the French Maps to those Nations, whom our Indians call as I have named them in the body of my speech.

As I had informed Myself in a private conference with two Chiefs of each Nation of all that had passed between them and the French, and if their present Sentiments as Your Lordships will find by the first conference, I thought it proper to shew them in publick how the Treaty was broken, and how it concerned them, and by that means give them an opportunity of protesting publick against it, which they have done very fully, and have implored His Majesties powerfull Interposition with the French King, that this Fort may be demolished by the French, and have desired me to write in the most pressing manner to obtain this from His Majesty, which I have promised them to do, as appears by the second conference, and the Indians answer, and therefore I must beg Your Lordships to take the enclosed conferences into Your serious consideration, and that you will be pleased to make a full Representation of this Encroachment of the French, to His Majesty, in order that strong Instances may be made to the Court of France for a Redress.

Your Lordships will observe that I have undertaken for this, which I thought I might lawfully do, but that I have not offered to undertake for the success, for nothing has had a worse effect with our Indians, than promising and not performing, they remember exactly what is told them from time to time, and have often complained that they have not been supported according to our promises, with I fear too much truth and reason.

It will give them Very disadvantagious impressions of our strength and inclination to protect them, if they find that the French may do what they please, and that we give them no relief, and can obtain no redress for them, which makes me depend on Your Lordships' goodness in stating their case so as to obtain what they desire, and what so highly concerns the British Interest.

When I had closed my publick conference with them I found that the fear they were in of the French, and the hopes they had of our protection, made it a fit time to perswade them to do more than ever was obtained of them before, which was to surrender and submit all the land they live in, by an Instrument signed and sealed, to His Majesty.

The Maquase and Oneydes live nearest to us, and do not reach to the French lake, and therefore there was no occasion to mention the matter to them, and if I had proposed it publickly to them, it might soon have been known by the French, and have produced some new enterprize of theirs, so that I thought it best to do it with a few of the cheif and most trusty of the three nations who border upon the lakes, and accordingly I have obtained such a Deed of which I send Your Lordships a Copy.

When I returned from Albany and met the new Assembly here, I represented to them the Danger of the French Encroachments and the necessity of our preventing their going on with them, by taking post our selves on the Lake side at the mouth of the Onnondaga River, to secure our trade there from any surprize, and to protect the Indians upon occasion, for which service they have provided three hundred pounds, and with that I am early in the Spring to build a Fort of Stockadoes at that place, and to provide it with an Officer and twenty men. When this is done and we are fixt there, I intend to meet the Indians again, and then to get them all publickly to confirm the Instrument which some of them have signed, which I have no reason to doubt of their doing.

I cannot quit this Subject without observing to Your Lordships what Regard the French in Canada shew to the Treaty which is visible by Monsr De Longueil's Letter, The Treaty says, *The five Nations or Cantons of Indians, subject to the Dominion of Great Britain.* M^{r} De Longueil denys it expressly and says "*Les cinq Nations qui ne sont ny vos Sujets ny les Notres.*" *The five Nations who are neither your Subjects nor ours.*

The treaty says *The Natives of those Countrys shall with the same liberty resort as they please to the British or French Colonies, for promoting trade on one side or the other, without any Molestation or hindrance, either on the part of the British Subjects or the French.*

And I accordingly in the beginning of my letter charged him with building a Fort at Niagara, with a design to *hem in the Five Nations and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to trade with us as they used to do.* In his Answer he repeats this whole charge of mine over, and only denys his design *to hem in the five Nations*, but says nothing against the other part of my charge, which however is equally against the Treaty.

This is only a slight Instance how little their conduct here is conformable to their Engagements, but they are continually making use of all their art to set the Indians against us, even for those very reasons which should make the French do quite the contrary, for since the news is come of the late alliance between the two Crowns, they have filled the Indians' minds with fears that orders will come from both Crowns to their Governours to cutt off the five Nations and divide their land between us, and such Reports are they perpetually spreading, that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to convince them that they shall be protected and never abandoned to the French.

As I was preparing these Dispatches to be sent by the Old Beaver, Mathew Smith Master, I received Your Lordships' letter of the 24th of June last, relating to New York, and of the 28th of June last relating to New Jersey, with the enclosed papers which I shall have the honour to answer by the next Opportunity.

I have enclosed Copys of the Conference with the Indians, of their Deed of Surrender of their lands, and of my letter to M^{r} De Longueil, and his answer, all which will I hope give Your Lordships all the information that is wanting on that subject; I have not yet obtained the several Accounts which Mr Popple by Your Lordships' order, had formerly demanded of me, but I shall be able to send some of them by the next Vessell.

I am with great respect, My Lords,
Your Lordships' most dutifull
and most obliged humble Servant
W. Burnet.

P. S. I have sent a Map herewith wherein the Names of Places mention'd in the Indian Deed of Surrender are mark't in red ink.

Endorsed

Rec'd Jânry 6th } 172⅝
Read d° 10th }

Conference between Governor Burnet and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Vol., p.]

At a Conference between His Excell: William Burnet Esqr Capt. General & Govr in Cheif of the Province of New York, New Jersey &c And two Sachims of each of the Six Nations, named the Maquase, Oneydes, Tuscaroras, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes In Albany, the 7th day of Septr 1726.—

PRESENT— His Excell. William Burnet Esqr &c.
Lewis Morris Esqr Chief Justice
Capt Cornwell
Capt Norris
Ph. Livingston
Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
John Cuyler } Esqrs Comrs of the Indian Affairs.
Evert Banker
John Collins
Henry Renselaer

His Excellency told the said Sachims that before he spoke to them in publick he had desired to meet two Sachims of each Nation, that they might acquaint him with what has passed in their Country since he was here last, and that he was informed that the French are building a Fort at Niagara, and wants to know whether they have given their consent to it, and expects to hear from them the truth of all what has passed between them and the French in relation to that Building or Settlement at Niagara. The said Sachims answered by Ajewachtha an Onnondage their Speaker.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us yesterday that two of each of our Nations should meet you, according to your Desire are we come; You told us that you would ask us some news that you had heard that the French were making a Fort at Niagara, that we should tell you the truth what has pass'd between us and the French about that Building, whether one Nation or all the Nations had given their consent, and not to conceal anything from you. We shall now tell you the truth and not conceal it for we are one heart and mind with you, and why should we dissemble.

Brother Corlaer

When Monsieur Longueil was last year among the Onnondages, the Sinnekes having heard of his being there, and what his Errant was, sent a Belt of Wampum to them, that in case the

Deed of Surrender
from the Indians
to His Majesty
of their Lands.

To all People to whom this present Instru-
ment of writing shall come, Whereas the Sachims
of the five Nations Did on the 19th day of July in
the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred
and one, in a Conference held at Albany, Between
John Hanfan Esq. late Lieutenant Governour of
this Province of New York, Give and render up all
their Land where the Beaver hunting is, which
they won with the sword then eighty years ago, to
Coracthoe our great King, praying that he
might be their Protector and Defender there, for
which they desired that their Secretary might then
draw an Instrument for them to sign and seal, that
it might be carryd to the King, as by the Minutes
thereof now in the Custody of the Secretary for
Indian Affairs at Albany, may more fully and at
large appear. We Kanakakarighton and Shan-
inbaronnee Sinnicke Sachims, Otsochkoree,
Dekanisoree and Nenjeweratt, Cayouge Sachims
Kachjahadoreden and Sadogeenachtie Onnondage
Sachims, of our own accord, free and voluntary
will DO hereby Ratify, Confirm Submit and
Grant, and by these presents do for our Selves our
heirs and Successors, and in behalf of the whole
Nations of Sinnickes, Cayouges and Onnondages
Ratify, Confirm, Submit and Grant unto our
Most Soveraign Lord George by the Grace
of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland

Defender

Defender of the Faith &c. his heirs and Successors for ever, All the said Land and Beaver hunting to be protected and defended by his said Majesty his heirs and Successors for and for the use of us our heirs and Successors and the said three Nations. And we do also of our own accord, free & voluntary will, give Render, Submit and Grant, and by these presents do for our selves, our heirs and Successors, give, Render, & Submit and Grant unto our said Soveraign Lord King George his heirs and Successors for ever, All that Land lying and being sixty miles Distance, taken directly from the Water into the Country. Beginning from a Creek called Canahoque on the Lake Osorge, all along the said Lake and all along the narrow Passage from the said Lake to the falls of Oniagara called Cahaquenagha and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Cataraequis to the Creek called Sodoms, belonging to the Sinnekes, and from Sodoms to the hill called Segerhunkserode, belonging to the Cayouges, and from Segerhunkserode to the Creek called Cahunghage, belonging to the Onondages: All the said Land being of the breadth of sixty English miles as aforesaid, all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly into the Country and thereby including all the Castles of the aforesaid three Nations, with all the Rivers, Creeks and Lakes within the said Limits, to be protected and

defended

Defended by His said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for ever, to and for our use, our Heirs and Successors, and the said three Nations. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Marks and affixed our Seals in the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of September, in the thirteenth year of His Majesties Reign, Annoq Domini 1726.

The Mark of Karihja Kaderaden — A Sachim of the Oneydages (Ls.)

The Mark of Otsichkereo — A Sachim of the Cayouges (Ls.)

The Mark of Kanaha: rigkton — A Sachim of the Sinnekes (Ls.)

The Mark of Sadegienaghte — A Sachim of Oneydage (Ls.)

The Mark of Canisara — A Sachim of the Cayouges (Ls.)

The Mark of Shaninsaronoa — A Sachim of the Sinnekes (Ls.)

The Mark of Oenjaweeran — A Sachim of the Cayouges (Ls.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of us

Philip Livingston
Peter Van Brugh
Myndert Schuyler
Lowrens Clausen

Secretary's Office New York
December 13th 1726
a true Copy of the Record
C. Bobin Dpty

VOL. 578, P 448-449v.

Canada
1726

Richard

448

Extrait d'une lettre Ecrite par Mons.r de Joncaire commandant au fort de Niagara

De Niagara le 26.e 8.bre 1726.

Affaires Niagara

Jetois surpris de ce avis que vous me donnez par Votre Lettre du 28.e 8.bre touchant le Conseil qui s'est tenu Entre les Nations Iroquoises, et les Gouverneurs de Orastone Et de Manatte.

Legariroghen, chef du Sault S.t Louis, et le nommé Otreste, chef du lac des deux montagnes, nous ont assuré Juste selon le dessein des anglois, et les promesses que les Iroquois leur ont faites, touchant la maison de Niagara Et ma personne.

J'ay appris la même chose au village des Sonnontouans Vers la fin de Novembre, ou j'etois allé pour repondre a un Collier que les Iroquois avoient adressé a Monsieur le Gouverneur de Montreal, apres avoir donné les ordres necessaires pour la garnison de Niagara.

Je ne trouvay dans ce village que des Esprits froids a notre Egard, et quelques belles parolles que je peus leur dire, il me parut qu'on ne m'ecoutoit guere.

La Nuit Suivante vers le minuit on vint me reveiller pour aller au Conseil et y etant arrivé, on me dit de les executer paisiblement et qu'il ne falloit pas qu'il y eut de la Chaleur de Soye de part ny d'autre.

Premierement que la maison de Niagara ne leur plaisoit pas, qu'elle leur étoit fort suspecte, qu'il y avoit que les Onontaghez qui avoient consenti a la batisse de cette maison, Sauf que les autres quatre nations y

VOL. 378, F 448-449v.

Lunum en aumnepare.—

Lue Mr. delongeuil avoit promis qu'Il seroit pre
de trois Barils de poudre, et a proportion de Balle
a chaque nation, et qu'on n'avoit rien Vu de tout cela

Ils me presentèrent un Collier pour en a Haine
Je n'y Voulus pas toucher, et me Contentai de leur dir
qu'un Collier Etoit un serpent sonnette qui pourr
me piquer, si je le recevois dans ma main.—

Lue d'ailleurs leur pere Onontio m'avoit envoyé
Niagara pour ecouter leur Conte discourds et non les mau

Lua legard de la maison en question, c'etoit le plus
Grand villiage des cinq nations Iroquoises, puisque c'
de Longeuil avoit pretendu, en faisant la maison le
delivrer d'un Esclavage ou ils etoient depuis longt
mais comme je voyois que je parlois a deux Sourd
Je leur dis qu'Ils pouvoient porter leurs paroles a
Gens qui Sauroient bien leur repondre

Reponse des Iroquois.—

Nous t'entendons. Ce veut dire qu'Ils sans adresser a
Onontio, C'est bien la Notre pensée, car notre parti est pr
pour le printemps prochain.—

Le lendemain je fis du bruit en disant que je Voyois
que leurs Esprits etoient partagez, mais que j'esperois
qu'Il s'entrouveroit pour nous comme pour les Anglois
Et qu'Il etoit Inutile qu'on me parlât de vider le plus
qu'Ils pouvoient compter que je ne quitterois Niagara p
quand Ils auroient mis mon Corps par morceaux pour
faire plaisir aux Anglois, Qu'ensuite Il se trouveroit
Gens qui viendroient chercher mes os.—

J'ay encore un plat de mon métier a leur servir dés le
printemps ; je l'ay remis jusqu'a ce temps la ; parceque mes
Emissaires ne sont point au village, et selon la reussite,
ou non, j'envoyerai incessamment mes deux fils aisnés a
montreal pour je scavoir mes Superieurs de l'Etat de cette
affaire de ce Pays

Il faut bien les Iroquois dans toutes les formes dans
celle a faire presente, mais il faudroit qu'on fut premierement
chez Onontaghez, et dire aux Nations Iroquoises —

Depuis quand ne faites vous plus corps avec les
Onontaghez, et nous dites vous tous les ans que ce qu'une
Nation Iroquoise fait on dit toutes les autres y consentent
Depuis quand cela est il changé ? —

Souvient vous que quand l'angloise vous a demandé qui
etoit la nation qui avoit permis aux françois de bastir
Niagara, et qu'en presence de vous tous l'Onontaghe
repondit sierement, C'est moy. Souvient vous dis je, ne
l'avez vous pas desaprouvé Devant les Angloises —

Enfin j'espere que les Esprit qui donne ordinairement
a ceux qui gouvernent l'Etat plus de lumiere qu'aux
autres, fournira assez de matiere a Nos Superieurs —
pour confondre L'Iroquoise, et par la retablir la
tranquilité —

A legard de mettre sur mes gardes pour ma personne
Contre l'assasinat que les Angloises ont de tout temps
voulu faire entreprendre ; L'entrepreneur aura la moitié
du Risque —

Je satisfaire Le service Comme on le fait a
Valenciennes &c —

Je vous prie de faire part de ce que je vous marque a Messieurs de Beauharnois, Intendant, et a Mons.r le Gouverneur de Montreal et avances ensuite a Mons.r de Longueil qu'on sera content de la conduite que je tiendrai dans cette Affaire presente ——

Richard

Conseil tenu en la Nouvelle Yorke Le 26.e 7.bre 1726.

De Nouvelle yorke du 26.e 7.bre au 3.e 8.bre 17[illegible]

Liste des noms et des prenoms des Representans qui ont été Elûs et Choisis par plusieurs Villes et Citées de cette Colonie pour Servir dans l'assemblée Generale

Pour la Citée et Comté de New yorke

Adolph Philipse ——
Stephen de Lancy Esq;
Capne Gerrit Vanhorne ——
Capne Anthony Rutgers ——

Before Govr Burnets departure from Albany he appointed Capt Evert Banker to reside among the Sennecas to watch the Motions of the French. And I find some time after the Assembly raised a Sume of Money to build the Fort now standing at Oswego. —

I find also that the New Govr of Canada incouraged (p. 152) The Eastern Indians who were disposed to Peace to continue the War against New England, at the same time Intelligence came that he was marching an Army to Lake Cadaraqui to destroy our Building at the Mouth of Onondaga River & to prevent our fortifying at Osswego.

From the foregoing Conferences of Govr Burnet with the 6 Nat^{s} at Albany I find little in the Records but proceedings of the Commissioners about Building the Fort at Osswego & their Correspondance with Govr Burnet on that Subject —

In Jul^{y} 1727. Monsr Lassasange Govr of Trois Rivieres arrived at Albany & went down to New York to confer with our Govr (as we supposed) about our Building a Fort at Osswego.

{ I shall examine the Minutes of Council of this date & if they take Notice of anything worth remarking upon this Visit of the French Govr I shall add it by way of Appendix }

26 July 1726. Two Canoes of Cachnawaga Indians arrive at Albany & inform the Commiss^{rs} that the Govr of Canada was greatly alarmed & provoked at our Building at Osswego & was preparing a Force to destroy our Work there.

That he had used his utmost Endeavours to stir up all the Indians as well his Own as the 6 Nations against the English. had told them that the King of Great Britain had been Three years solliciting the King of France to join with him in destroying all the Indians but that he had rejected his Proposals —

he proposed to His Indians to go & Murder some Persons ab^{t} Albany or Osswego — wch they rejected.

The s[d] Indian who gave the above Information s[d] he & several Others were inclined to leave Canada & come & live in this Gov[t] if they could have Land alotted them & a Minister w[ch] the Commiss[rs] accquaint the Gov[r] with & say if such a thing could be Effected it would be a great Security & Service to this Province.

(P. 153.) Albany the 4 Aug[t] 1727. The Sachems of the Eastern Indians arrive at Albany to fix a Peace & Friendship with this Colony & accquaint the Commiss[rs] that others of their Sachems are gone to Boston in order to make & settle Peace with that Gov[t] — The Commiss[rs] receive them kindly accept their offers of Peace & Friendship &[c]

5 Aug[t] Two Senneca Sachems accquaint the Commiss[rs] that they have been among the Western or far Nations in order to bring them into the Interest of this Gov[t] & say they have prevailed over 4 Tribes or Nations & were in hopes of including many others into a Trade & Friendship with this Gov[t] —

10 Aug[t] Cap[t] Bancker comes down to Albany sick from Osswego — Two others are sent up to supply his Place & to be present at a Gen[l] Meeting w[ch] is to be held at Onondaga where it is supposed some Propositions from the French are to be debated.

15. Aug[t] The officer with the Detachment from the Indep[t] Companys return from Osswego several of them being sick & the rest would stay there no Longer.

5 Sep[r] Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is dispatched to Onondaga to Accquaint the 6 Nations with the Death of His Majesty King George the First & the Succession of His present Majesty. Also to endeavour to prevent the Indians from going out to War against the Flat Heads, w[ch] it is thought the French have put them upon to get them out of the Way in order better to carry on their Designs against Osswego

27 Dec[r] the Commiss[rs] receive Information that the Gov[r] of Canada is instigating the Indians & making preparations

to destroy the House at Oswego. And that the Messengers sent by the Council at Onondaga to tell the French Indians to keep themselves Neuter in case the Govr of Canada makes any Attempts against Osswego had returned without going or delivering their Message. Upon wch Laur Claasse is dispatched to Onondaga to prevail on the Sachems there to send another Deputation to that purpose. —

6 Febry 1727/8. a Cacknawaga Indian who formerly lived in Canada proposes to the Commissrs to go & settle on (p. 154) the Frontiers of this Province N. E. between Still Water & Saraghtoga with 50 Indians Squaes & Children. is encouraged by the Commissrs receive Presents & is promised to be supplied with Provisions till raise some of their own —

Laurence Claasse finds the Onondaga Indians Cold about sending Deputies to the French Indians & that they stand in Awe of the French & dare not openly appear against them in the Affair of Oswego

3d March 1727/8 Advice comes to the Commissrs that a French Army of a Thousand Men were marched from Canada against Oswego upon wch an Express was sent to the 6 Nations to keep all their Men at home in readiness to oppose the Attempts of the French

1728 — Nothing of Moment till

Albany 20 Augt Govr Montgomerie sends Orders to the Commissrs [that he could] to acquaint the 6 Nations that he would meet them at Albany the first of October next ensuing.

1 October Govr Montgomerie meets the 6 Nations at Albany & makes his Speech to them. in wch he points out to them in a handsome & very just Manner the Virtues & Power of His present Majesty King George the 2d his Affection & Esteem for the 6 Nations as an honest & Brave People. he tells them that he renews the Covt with them & desires to make it brighter than ever. — That the Necessary

Present
P. Livingston
Ja. Cuyler
J. Collins
R. Bleecker
R. Gerritse
N. Bleecker
P. Schuyler

X no. 12 ½

Att a meeting of y.e Com.rs of y.e indian affa
in albany y.e 6 dec. 1725

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Schenondo y.e Indian who formerly lived a
Cachnawage in Canada w.t place he has deserted with his fam
porpeses to Sette with a number of 60 Indian Sques & Child
on our frontiers desires y.t they may be suplyd with provisions
they Can furnish y.m Selves with a Sufficient Sustenance & desires no
Some Lead & powder Lead & indian Corn.

The Com.rs told him y.t he & those who are to Come with him shu
have a fitt peice of land given y.m to Sette & plant on between
Water & Saraghtoque when they Come pork & Indian Corn Shall be g
y.m & noo he is to receive a blanket 4 lb powder 2 lb. Shot 1 lb
a keg rum & 3 Semple indian Corn a Coat & Shirt for Speaking
& a Son

Memorandum van onse Reys
Van it Jaar 1725 January Den Driede Zyn wy uyt Sch
-neghtadie gedaen in wy Zyn den vierde en de twede doorh
maquas Landt Gegaen waer wy Geen Wilde tuis Vonde on
Me te Spreken of me op te neme, D.o den tiende in onne
Gearreveert in vonde daar alle de wilde Complet in hebb
haar anstons de inhoit van onse instructions bekent gema

D.o den Elfde gaven Zy haar antwoort an ons. in
Seyde Openlick dat Zy daar niet verder in konde acte
die dingen Nog geen van die andere natie niemant ab
de onnondagens die by in besluyt geordeneert ware by de
Vijf natie te gaen na de franse wilde volgens het Versoek
van Cap.t Ph. Schuyler verleede Somer in Syde dat wy die
onnondagens Soude ordeneere om te Gaen die het aan geno
=men hebbe te spreken tegen de franse Wilde volgens den
inhoud van de Propesuee die gy tegen doet

D.o den veertiende gearreveert in ondagen in den 15de
De propesieee aan haar Gedaen D.o den 22ste be hebbe wy
weer antwoort van haar ontfangen in Syde dat Zy meeste beka
De vole waarhot te Syn den inhoud van u propesuee in wy
Zyn ten

Natics in hebben daer op Ontfangen van yder natie Een bai
Se wart Om Mete Spreken tegen de franse Wille dog wy
Sinne Verhynderd gewest door Sickte Maar niet te min wy
hebbe Seven hant Se sant Gestuurt Verde heerst na de
franse Wilde in hebbe haer daer Me Late Wete as dat wy
uit een Jnz Vrog Sulke Komen om met haer te Spreken
by order van de 6 natics daar on broeder gy seght dat daar
Wotte anstons gesante gaen gy Segt dat het goatte soa zyn
dat uyt yder natie Een gung of Sulke begname persone
als wy goet Souse denken hier kan niet verder in geat
werden van de andere iiff natics want sy hebben het ten
Volle uyt hnz hande gegeven dat hy de franse wilde
Soude gaen Spreken in die Sunik na de verre wilde
broeder wy konne niet gesien dat de franse het huys
te Sweege storen Maedeslere want Wy wilde Verdt dee
daer alle Jaers by gehat van die franse wilde by het
huys op Sweege dat de gemeene van Kanada en franse=
=sice gedaen hadt aan Zyn wilde dat hy van vornemen gewest
was het huys op Swage of te breken maar dat hy hem nou
bedogt hadt dat het on geerloft Soude wese dat hy hem niet
well bedoght had Sulke ding te begynne ter wile het vrede
is tusse de twe Jkrone in Syde dat de Se Natics op Zyn
Seggen Konde deppendere maar Syde dat dat de franse
in Zyn Wilde Sullen in Expediese in het voorair & de vo=
=sen in Soude de andere Sy van het Lak passere Den Selfs=
=de dagh doen Zy ons antwort Gaven Soude wy te e gesante
na Haloge in na het Sukes lant voor Sadis saese om die
Sakemakers te hale Ock Sonde wy Die Selfde tit twee
gesante na het huys op Sweege om dat de wilde Syde
dat daar Viff van de Konings Saldate dodt waare in en
Grote Sieter onder haar was om de waarheyt daar van te
onderskken,

D. den 29 Zyn de gesante weer van Sweege gearvert
met Eenige Brieve,

D. Vrdagy D. den derde Zyn de gesante weer van het Sukes
Land Gedivert

750 a Fort at Cadaracqui, which had been Occasion
wer, and were apprehensive, that after they had Consi
it, they would make ye same use of this. he Replyd
that, that they need not fear any mischief from
this building they Should live in peace & quietness soe

Question Whether there was not any thing Else past betwee
them and mons^r Longueil and his Interpreter before
they parted.

Answer Did at the departure of mons^r Longueil he
Said by his Interpreter that if any quarrel Should
arise between him and their Brethren Cortlaer on the
Lake or that any blood Should be Shed there about y^e
as they were Christians, before they Should Sitt Still and Smoak
their pipe, on wch they gave a belt

Question What they answerd on that, Answer they Said mons^r
Longueil would not Stay for their answer wch they ha
ready but said as soon^e of their Sachems were going
to Montreal they might give it there

Question What answer they gave the french at Montreal

Answer Did when they were at Canada they repeated wh
mons^r Longueil had desired them, to Sitt Still & Smoake
their pipe when any Blood Should be Shed on ye Lake
between the Christians on wch he gave a belt, he for
them it was a Lye that he had desird any Such th
If was. Did when they Concelvd ye Death of mons^r D Ram
at Montreal, they that Demanded why they had Said tha
any Blood Should be Shed on the Cadaracqui Lake they
Should Sitt Still, they added that they would not Suffer any Blood

to

to be shed nor acts of hostilities Comitted there on the land & lake belonging to them. But that it should be a path of peace for all Christians & Indians to come & go backward & forward & backward on account of trade, that they kept firm to the antient Covenant made with the English & to the peace with the French if they Inclined to make Contention & fight they might end their dispute at sea, and not in their Country.

Question Why did they desire the french that in case they expected that the 6 nations should sitt Neuter when any Rupture did arise between the french & the English, that y french ought to promise to keep y. far Indians and also all the Indians in Canada at quiet & unmeaking their dyse. on which they gave belt. which the french Rejected &. & turned it and said they would make use of their Indians when they had occasion for them.

Question if the onnondagas did not Repent of the geruing the french leave to build at Niagara

Answer That they Repented assoon as they had done it and do still: but from Conquick hath proved. on them by far speeches & promises but find that he is double hearted.

Question if they had sent a belt of wampum with any of their people to Canada when they went to Condole from D. Ragueil death.

Answer That they sent a belt of wampum promising Onnonke Castle that y Gov.r of Canada should make no settlement at Niagara nor on the Roanoke Lake

1 E

My Lord,

It has always been esteemd a Matter of great Consequence to the British Interest in America, to preserve the Alliance and Dependence of the five Indian Nations bordering upon New York; & to prevent their Affections from being alienated from us by the French; who have made frequent Attempts for that Purpose, & have lately prevaild upon some of them, by surprize, to allow the French to build a Fort at Niagara, which, if not speedily removd, will be very detrimental to the five Nations & consequently to us.

Your Grace will perceive by the Extracts of the Conference between Mr. Burnet & the Sachems of the Indians, as well as by the Copies of several Papers, which we send inclosd, for your further Information, that the Indians think themselves unjustly dealt upon this Occasion

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

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Lr. Com.rs of Trade &c.

Jan.y 11.th 1726/7.

rel. to a Fort built by the French upon the borders of N. York &c.

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Extract of a Letter from His
Excy Brand, Governor of New York,
to the Lords Commissrs of Trade,
Dated the 1st Augst 1721 Relative

1721 January 11	Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle transmitting several Letters and Extracts of Correspondence between His Excy Brand Governor of New York and the Five Indian Nations whose Alliance and dependence the French were endeavouring to withdraw from Great Britain with a Copy of the Indians Deed of surrender of their Lands to his Majesty

222 /B

Chief in Canada, upon the Death of the late Governor General M^r De Vaudreuil, & complain'd of it as a breach of the 15: Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, a Copy of which Letter I inclose to your Lordships, together with his Answer, both in French as they were written; at the same time I summon'd the six Nations to meet me at Albany as soon as the Season would permit them to travel so far, that I might enquire into the bottom of this Affair, & find out how far they had consented to it, which it will appear by their first Conference with me, that the Onnondages alone

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59(i)

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency Brand, Governor of New York, to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, dated the 4th Decemb: 1726, relating to the French building a Fort at Niagara.

I am now to lay before your Lordships my Transactions with the Indians in September last. The chief Subject of them was the Fortification the French have lately made at Niagara, As soon as I heard of that Undertaking I wrote to Mr. Vaquel, Commander en Chief in Canada, upon the Death of the late Governor General Mr. De Vaudreuil, & complained of it as a breach of the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, a Copy of which Letter I inclose to your Lordships, together with his Answer, both in French as they were written, at the same time I summoned the six Nations to meet me at Albany as soon as the Season would permit them to travel so far, that I might enquire into the bottom of this Affair, & find out how far they had consented to it, which it will appear by them first conferring with me, that the Onnondagas alone

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alone had done, & that they were not the
Owners of that Land, & that they as well
as the rest were fully sensible of the Damage
which that Post might do them by stopping
the Passage between their Habitations &
their hunting Country, which lies between
the three Lakes Ontario, Erie & Huron, as
they are called in the French Maps, & by
hindering the far Indians to pass & repass
freely on Acco! of Trade.

I thought that on this Occasion
it was proper to remind Our Indians of
the ill Treatment they had always met
with from the French, & having lately seen
a History of North America published
by Authority in France, which contains a
Journal of their Transactions with all the
Indians on this Continent, I thought it best
to make use of it to shew the Indians what
Acco! the French give of their own Proceed-
ings & Designs with relation to them;
I have set down the Titles of this Book in
the Margin of my publick Conference with
them & have referr'd to the Places out of
which I have taken the Facts which I
thought proper to mention to these Nations,
& have likewise set down the Names
given by the French Maps to those Nations
whom our Indians call as I have named
them in the Body of my Speech.

I had informed myself in a
private Conference with two Chiefs of each
Nation, of all that had past between them
& the French, & of their present Sentiments
as your Lordships will find by the first
Conference, I thought it proper to shew them
in publick how the Treaty was broken, &
how it concerned them, & by that means give
them an Opportunity of protesting Pub-
lickly against it, which they have done
very fully, & have implor'd His Majesty's
powerful Interposition with the French
King that this Fort may be demolish'd by
the French, & have desir'd me to write in the
most pressing manner to obtain this from
His Majesty, which I have promis'd them
to do, as appears by the second Conference &
the Indians Answer, and therefore I must
beg your Lordships to take the inclosed
Conferences into your serious Consideration,
and that you will be pleas'd to make a
full Representation of this Incroachment
of the French to His Majesty, in order that
strong Instances may be made to the Court
of France for a Redress.

Your Lordships will observe that
I have undertaken for this, which I thought
I might lawfully do, but that I have not
offer'd to undertake for the Success, for nothing
has had a worse Effect with our Indians
than

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than promising & not performing, they remember exactly what is told them from time to time, & have often complaind that they have not been supported according to Our Promises with, I fear, too much Truth & Reason.

I will give them very disadvantageous Impressions of Our Strength & Inclination to protect them, if they find that the French may do what they please, & that We give them no Relief & can obtain no Redress for them, which makes me depend on your Lordships Goodness in stating their Case so as to obtain what they desire, and what so highly concerns the British Interest.

When I had closed my publick Conferences with them, I found that the Fear they were in of the French & the Hopes they had of Our Protection, made it a fit time to persuade them to do more than ever was obtained of them before, which was to surrender & submit all the Land they live in, by an Instrument signd & seald to His Majesty. The Mohawase & Oneydes live nearest to Us and do not reach to the French Lake, & therefore there was no occasion to mention the matter to them, & if I had proposd it publickly to them, it might soon have

been

been known by the French, & have pro-
duced some new Enterprize of theirs, so
that I thought it best to do it with a
few of the Chief & most trusty of the
three Nations, who border upon the Lakes,
& accordingly I have obtained such a
Deed, of which I send your Lordship
a Copy.

When I return'd from Albany &
met the new Assembly here, I represented
to them the Danger of the French Encroach-
ments, & the Necessity of our preventing
their going on with them, by taking post
our selves on the Lake Side at the Mouth
of the Onondaga River, to secure our Trade
there from any Surprize, & to protect the
Indians upon Occasion, for which Service
they have provided three hundred Pounds
and with that I am early in the Spring
to build a Fort & Stockades at that
Place, and to provide it with an Officer &
twenty Men. When this is done, and
I am fix'd there, I intend to meet the
Indians again, & then to get them all pub-
lickly to confirm the Instrument which
some of them have signed, which I have
no reason to doubt of their doing.

I cannot quit this Subject without
observing to your Lordships what Regard

the

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the French in Canada shew to the Treaty which is visible by Mr. De Longueils Letter, The Treaty says, The five Nations or Cantons of Indians subject to the Dominions of Great Britain, Mr. De Longueil denies it expressly, & says, Les Cinq Nations qui ne sont ny nos Sujets ny les nôtres The five Nations who are neither your Subjects nor Ours; The Treaty says, The Natives of those Countries shall with the same Liberty resort as they please to the British or French Colonies for promoting Trade on one Side or the other, without any Molestation or Hindrance either in the Part of the British Subjects or the French. And Accordingly in the beginning of my Letter charged him with building a Fort at Niagara, with a Design to hinder the five Nations & to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to Trade with Us as they us'd to do. In his Answer, he repeats this whole Charge of mine over, & only denies his Design to hinder the five Nations, but says nothing against the other Part of my Charge which however is equally against the Treaty.

This is only a slight Instance how little their Conduct here is conformable to their Engagements, but they are continually making Use of all their Art to set the Indians against Us, even for those very reasons

which

which should make the ffrench do quite the contrary, for since the News is come, of the late Alliance between the two Crowns, they have filled the Indians Minds with Fears that Orders will come from both Crowns to their Governors, to cut off the five Nations, & divide their Land between Us, and such Reports are they perpetually spreading, that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to convince them that they shall be protected, and never abandoned to the ffrench.

I have sent a Map herewith wherein the Names of Places mention'd in the Indian Deed of Surrender are mark'd in Red Ink

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Extract of a Letter
from the Governor of
New York to the Board
of Trade the 4th Decem:
1726 relating to the
French building a Fort
at Niagara

With y.e Lett.r from the
L.ds Com.rs of Trade of
Jan.y 11.th 1726/7.

Amboj le 5ème de Juillet 1726.

59 (11).

Monsieur

Jay appris par le rapport des Personnes qui ont ete parmi les cinq Nations, quil y avoit une centaine de Francois a Niagara qui commencoient a y batir un Fort dans le dessein de renfermer les cinq Nations, et dempecher les autres Sauvages dy passer librement pour faire le Commerce avec nous, comme ils ont accoutumé de faire, Jay cru devoir vous temoigner combien je suis surpris dune entierprise si opposée au Traité de Paix fait a Utrect, ou il a esté stipulé que les cinq Nations demeureront aux Anglois, et que les Francois ne les troubleront en aucune façon et que tous les Sauvages en Amerique jouiront par tout de la liberté de frequenter chacune des deux Nations pour faire leur Traite sans aucune empechement, Je crois aussi que les cinq Nations soutiendront toujours que les terres a Niagara leur appartiennent, et que jamais les Francois du temps de Mons. De Lasale ni depuis nont entrepris de rien faire de ce cote la en temps de paix, sans le consentiment des Tsonontouans; et puisque les Francois nous ont

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cedés les cinq Nations par cette dernière Paix, il s'ensuit qu'ils n'ont plus des Pretensions sur leur terres; J'espere Monsieur, que'après avoir meurement consideré ce que j'ay l'honneur de vous representer, vous aurez soin d'empecher que rien ne se fasse de contraire aux Traités, et sur tout a la parfaite Union qui est presentement etablié par la derniere Alliance entre les deux Couronnes; si l'on continue de fortifier a Niagara, je me trouverois obligé de representer la chose a ma Cour, afin que la Cour de France bien informée du fait, puisse donner ses ordres la dessus, comme j'ay ouï dire qu'elle a deja donné à connoitre qu'elle blamoit la part que Monsieur De Vaudreuil avoit eu dans la Guerre des Abenaquis contre la Nouvelles Angleterre.

Je prens à cette occasion la liberté de vous recomander M: Philip Livingston qui est icy du Conseil du Roy, et particulierement de mes Amis, et qui se doit charger de cette Lettre, Je serois ravis à son Retour de recevoir une Reponse de votre part, et j'aurois toujour un plaisir sensible d'avoir de vos Nouvelles, et de vous pouvoir temoigner que je suis avec tout egard possible.

Monsr

Votre tres humble et tres
obeissant Serviteur
Wm Burnet

Monsieur,

M. Philip Livingston m'a rendu la Lettre que vous avés pris la peine de m'ecrire le cinq de Juillet d.e et je souhaitterois fort à votre consideration pouvoir luy rendre icy tous les bonne offices qui peuvent dependre de moy.

A l'egard de la nouvelle que vous avés apprise des Francois que j'ay envoyé à Niagara pour y construire, dites vous, un + fort, dans le dessein de renfermer les cinq + Nations, et d'empecher les autres Sauvages d'y passer librement pour aller faire le Commerce avec vous, permettés moi, Monsieur, de vous dire que mon Intention n'est point de renfermer les cinq Nations Iroquoises, + comme vous pretendés, et que je ne crois + point contrevenir au Traitté de Paix + + D'Utrecht, en executant les ordres que j'ay receus de la Cour de France sur le Retablissement du post de Niagara, dont nous avons esté les Maîtres de tout temps. Les Cinq Nations qui ne sont ny vos Sujets ny les Nôtres, vous doivent estre bien obligées de vous charger d'une inquietude qu'elles n'ont jamais eu, puisque bien eloignées de

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penser que l'Etablissement de Niagara puisse leur apporter aucun trouble, elles y ont donné les mains par un consentement unanime, et l'ont encore confirmé dans le dernier Conseil tenu a Niagara le 14e. Juillet dernier.

Mons.r le Gouverneur Gen.l qui vient cette Année de France, pourra s'il le juge a propos vous informer de ce que la Cour de France aura decidé sur la poste de Niagara et des Ordres qu'il apportera.

Je n'ay point eu Connoissance que la Cour ait desapprouvé Mr. Le Marquis De Vaudreuil dans ce qu'il a fait concernant les Abenakis, Je vous prie d'estre bien persuadé que je serois très fâché de rien faire de mon Chef qui pût donner la moindre Atteinte à l'Union et a la parfaite Intelligence qui est entre nos deux Couronnes, non plus que a cette que je chercheray toujours a entretenir avec vous Monsieur personnellement, puisque personne n'est avec une Consideration plus parfaite.

Monsieur

Votre très humble et très obeissant Serviteur

Longueüil

A Montreal
Le 16.e Aoust 1726

Extract of Several Conferences between Mr. Burnet, Govr. of New York, and the Indians at Albany, in Septemr. 1726, So far as relates to the French Fort or Settlement at Niagara.

Septr. 7th. His Excellency told the said Sachems, that before he Spoke to them in publick, he had desired to meet two Sachems of each Nation, that they might acquaint him with what has passed in their Country Since he was here last, and that he was informed that the French are building a Fort at Niagara, and wants to know whether they have given their consent to it, and expects to hear from them the truth of all what has passed between them and the French in relation to that Building or Settlem. at Niagara.

The said Sachems answered by Ageiwachtha, an Onondage, their Speaker

Brother Corlaer,

You acquainted us Yesterday, that two of each of our Nations Should meet you, according to your desire are we come; You told us that you

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K. Hunter.

would ask us some news, that you had heard, that the French were making a Fort at Niagara, that We should tell you the truth, what has passed between Us and the French about that Building; whether one Nation or all the Nations had given their consent? and not to conceal any thing from you.

We shall now tell you the truth, & not conceal it; for We are one heart and mind w.th you, and why should We dissemble.?

Brother Corlaer,

When Mons.r Longvile was last year a= mong the Onnondages, the Sinnecks having heard of his being there, and what his Errand was, sent a Belt of Wampum to them, that in case the French should desire to make any Building or Settlement at Niagara or at Ochswecke, or elsewhere on their Land, they should not give their consent to it.

Mons.r Longvile told the Onnondages, that he had built a Bark-House at Niagara, which was old and began to decay, that he could no longer keep his Goods dry in it, and was now come to desire Leave to build a bigger house, wherein his Goods might be safe from Rain,

and

and said, that if they consented, that he might build a house there, and have Vessels in Cadarachqui Lake, he promised, that it should be for their Good, Peace and Quietness, and for their Children's Children, that the French would protect them for 300 Years.

The Onnondages being prevailed upon by fair Speeches and promises, Rejected the Iriquoises Belt, & gave the French leave for Building at Niagara.

His Excellency asked them, what they understood by his building at Niagara, the French protecting them, and their Living in Peace for 300 Years.

Answer. When Mons:r Longvile desired to build a house at Niagara, they did not perceive the ill consequence of it, and desired him, that he should not deceive them, as the French had done in building a Fort at Cadarachqui, which had been occasion of War, and were apprehensive that after they had consented to it, they would make the same use of this: He reply'd on that, they need not fear any mischief from this Building, they should live in Peace & Quietness 300 Years.

Question. Whether, there was not any thing else past between them & Mons:r Longvile & his Interpreter before they parted?

Answer

Answer. At the Departure of Mons.r Longville, he said by his Interpreter, that if any Quarrel should arise between him & their Brother Corlaer on the Lake, or that any Blood should be Shed there about the Trade, as they were Christians, he desired they should Sit Still and Smoke their Pipe; on which they gave a Belt.

Question. What they answer'd on that?

Answer. Mons.r Longville would not Stay for their Answer, which they had ready, but Said, as Some of their Sachems were going to Mountreal, they might give it there.

Question. What answer they gave the French at Montreal?

Answer. When they were at Canada they repeated what Mons.r Longville had desired them, to Sit Still and Smoke their Pipe, when any Blood Should be Shed on the Lake between the Christians, on which he gave a Belt; he told them, it was a Lye, that he desired any Such thing; It was when they condoled the Death of Mons.r De Ramsay at Montreal, that they demanded why they had Said, that if any Blood Should be Shed on the Ondarachqui Lake, they Should Sit Still;

they

they added, they would not Suffer any Blood to be Shed, or Acts of Hostilities committed there on ye Land and Lake belonging to them, but that it Should be a path of Peace for all Christians and Indians to come and go forward & backward on account of Trade, that they kept firm to the Alliance and Covenant made with ye English and to the Peace with the French: If they inclined to make contention and fight, they might end their dispute at Sea and not in their Country. They further told the French, that in case they expected that the Six Nations Should Sit Neuter, when any Rupture did arise between the French and the English, that the French ought to promise to keep the far Indians and also all the Indians in Canada at Quiet & Smoking their Pipe, on which they gave a Belt, which the French repeted and returned it, and said they would make use of their Indians when they had occasion for them.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

Question. If the Onondages did not repent of ye giving the French leave to build at Niagara.

Answer. That they repented assoon as they had done it, and do Still, but Monsr. Longville has prevailed on them by fair Speeches and promises, but they find that he is double hearted.

Question.

Question. If they had sent a Belt of Wampum with any of their people to Canada, when they went to condole Mons.r De Ramsay's Death?

Answer. That they sent a Belt of Wampum from the Sinneck Castle, that the Gov.r of Canada should make no Settlement at Niagara nor on the Tadarachqui Lake, but the Sachems who were going from Onondage to Canada being gone, the Express who had the Belt, came too late and brought it back.

Question. That when Mons.r Longville made the Proposition to the Onnondages for leave to build at Niagara, whether any Sachems of the other Nations were present.

Answer. There were Cayouges, Tuskaroras, and two Young Sinnecks, who were sent by an old Sachem, that was sent with a Belt by the Sinnekes, but he fell lame by the way, and dispatched the two Young Sinnekes with it, who acquainted the Onnondages with the Contents of it.

Question. Whether the Cayouges & Tuskaroras gave their consent to it?

Answer. They can't blame any other Nations but their own Nation, the Onnondages only.

Question.

Question. What the Cayouges and Iuskaioras said when the Onnondages consented, that the French should build at Niagara?

Answer. They sat Still & heard the Onnondages Speak.

Question. What the Six Nations did when they heard the French were at work at Niagara?

Answer. That the Six Nations sent Sachems of Sinnekes and Onnondages, with a Belt of Wampum to Niagara, whereby they were directed to Say in their Name to the French there, that they should not proceed to build further than they had done, that they forbad them and protested against their proceedings, because that they perceived that they designed to kill and Subdue the Six Nations, and demanded what they intend by Fortifying at that place: They said, tell us the truth, and do not deceive us, but be Sincere as we would be to you; We Shall not give you any occasion of breach of the Peace which is between us; gave a Belt of Wampum.

Question. Who sent this Belt first?

Answer. The Onnondages.

Question. Whether the Land at Niagara belongs to the Onnondages, or to the Sinnekes, or to all the Six Nations?

N.Y. RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

Answer

Answer. A Sinneke Sachem named Kanahariogan, said, the Land at Niagara belonged to their Nation particularly.

Question. If the Sachems of the other five Nations acknowledge that the Land at Niagara belongs to the Sinnekes alone?

Answer. They all say, yes; and not only y Land at Niagara belonged to the Sinnekes, but also y Land opposite to it on the other side of Cadaraqui Lake.

Question. Why the Onnondages consented to the French building at Niagara, while the Land only belongs to the Sinnekes?

Answer. The Onnondages say, it is true they have done wrong, they might better have let it alone, and have left it to the Sinnekes whose Land it is; they repent of it, & say that People often do what they afterwards repent of.

Question. Why the Onnondages consented to the building, without leave of the other Nations?

Answer. That one Nation often makes a Proposition, and gives their consent to

a thing in the Name of all the rest, which if they afterwards consent and approve of, it is well, but if they disallow it, it was void.

Question. What the French answered on their Belt, to forbid them to build at Niagara?

Answer. That the French said, that they could not desist from compleating the house at Niagara, being sent and ordered by the Gov: of Canada to build it, and durst not desist from working, but must proceed and finish it, having Leave from the Six Nations for the doing of it; that Jean Coeur the French Interpreter was going to Montreal, and would acquaint the Gov: with what they had said, that he would bring an Answer at Onondage by the latter end of September (when the Indian Corn was ripe) and then they threw their Belt back and rejected it, by which they had spoke, & said they thought they were sent by the Govern: of New York, on which they replyd that they were not sent by him, but by the Sachems of the Six Nations, and did not know who had given the French that liberty, that they did not know it, and desired that they would name the Sachems who had given their Leave.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

On

On which they did not reply, but said, that when the house was finished, 30 Soldiers would be posted there with Officers & a Priest.

Question. Whether they know of a Hatchet of War given by the French against the Six Nations?

Answer. That they heard that the Governor of Canada, by two of his Interpreters, had given a Hatchet of War to the Indians living to the Southward, near a Branch of Susquehanah, on a Branch of a River called Adiego, which runs into the great River Mississippi; Some of their People who were out a fighting, came to their habitation, who acquainted them, that two Frenchmen had given a Hatchet of War by order of the Governor of Canada against the Six Nations, w.ch those Indians refused, and said they were a joint of the said Nations, and possessed part of their Land, and if any people made War against them, they were to assist them, But when the French saw that those Indians would not accept the Hatchet of War, they desired them not to speak of it to the Six Nations, for it was concluded by y.e French.

called by the French Ohio.

and

and English to cut them off, and gave them a bundle of Papers to be carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York and thence to Albany, and thence to Montreal, and when that arrived there, and the Fort at Niagara was built, then would be the time that the Six Nations were to be cut off, but their Warriours happened to get that Packet and burn'd it:

His Excellency told them, that he had sent a letter to the Governor of Canada by Phil: Livingston, which follows in these words,

Amboy, 5th July 1726.

Sir,

I have heard a report from persons who have been among the five Nations, that there are 100 French at Niagara, who were beginning to build a Fort there, with a design to shut up the five Nations, and to hinder the other Indians to pass freely to Trade with us as they used to do. I thought my self Obliged to signify to you, how much I am surprized at such an undertaking so contrary to the Treaty of Peace made at Utrecht, wherein it is Stipulated, That the five Nations should remain to the English, and the French

Should

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should not in any ways molest them,
and that all the Indians in America
should enjoy the Liberty to frequent each
of the two Nations on Account of Trade
without any hindrance: I believe also
that the five Nations will always main=
tain, that the Land at Niagara belongs to
them, and that the French have never in
mind of Mr. Delasale, nor since, undertaken
to do any thing in that place, without con-
sent of the Iroquoises; And since the French
have by the last Peace yielded the 5 Nations
to us, it follows from thence, that they have
no more pretention on the Land of those
Nations: I hope Sir, after you shall have
seriously considered what I have the
honour to Represent to you, that you will
take care, that nothing be done contrary
to the Treaties, and the perfect Union w.ch
is at present Established between the two Crowns
by the last Alliance. If this Fortification
goes on, I shall find my self obliged to
Represent it to my Court, to the end that the
Court of France being well inform'd of
this Affair, may give their orders there=
upon, as I have heard say they have al=
ready given to understand that they

blame

blame Mr. Van Dreuil, for the share he has had in the War of the Eastern Indians against New England.

That His Excellency expected their Answer, but their new Gov.r being come, he heard that they had no time to write. That was all what had passed between His Excellency and the Gov.r of Canada.

Then the 15.th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht was interpreted to them, which follows in these words.

"That the Subjects of France inhabiting Canada,
"shall hereafter give no hindrance or Molestation
"to the five Nations or Cantons of Indians subject to y.e
"Dominion of Great Britain, nor to the other
"Natives of America who are friends to the same.
"In like manner the Subjects of Great Britain
"shall behave themselves peaceably towards the
"Americans who are Subjects or Friends to France,
"and on both Sides they shall enjoy full Liberty on
"account of Trade, as also the Natives of those Countries
"shall with the same liberty resort as they please to
"the British or French Colonies for promoting Trade
"on the one side or the other, without any Molesta-
"tion or hindrance, either on the part of y.e British
"Subjects or of the French, but it to be exactly and
"distinctly settled by Commissaries who are and

"who

RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

"who ought to be accounted the Subjects and
"friends of Great Britain or of France".

His Excellency told them, that now the chief Question was, if the Building at Niagara was not prejudicial to them, to their hunting, and to the far Indians coming hither on account of Trade; if they say it is no hindrance to them to go a hunting or to the far Indians coming to them, His Excellency has nothing to say, and the French have done well, but if they find it prejudicial, and complained of it to His Excellency. He offers to represent it to His Majesty, and that now they might say what they judge best for them.

Then they said, Brother Onlaer,

You have asked us several Questions, which We have answered, and you have acquainted Us with what news you knew; And now you ask if we approve of y Building at Niagara: We do not only complain against the proceedings of the French in Fortifying Niagara on our Land, contrary to our Inclinations, and without our consent, to pen us up from our chief hunting places,

But

but we also beg and desire, that your Excellency will be pleased to write to His Majesty King George that he may have compassion on us, and write to the King of France, to order his Governor of Canada to remove the Building at Niagara, for we think it very prejudicial to us all.

His Excellency said, that what is now said, he expects shall be repeated in publick, that all may be done openly and publickly, that every body may know, what passes between them.

Septem.r the 9.th

Brethren,

I am come hither to speak with you on the Math, which has always been kept clean for us to meet upon in this place.

.....

.....

I am informed that the French are now building a Strong house of Stone or a Fort at Niagara, you will tell me to whom that Land belongs, and whether the right owners of it or the Six Nations have consented that the French should Fortify there, as the French affirm that you have done unanimously, and that you

you have confirmed it on the 14.th of July last
in a full Council at Niagara, as I am informd
by a letter which I have received this afternoon
from Mons.r De Longville; you will also tell
me whether you fear that this Fort may, —
whenever the French please, molest you, by
Shutting up the path to your hunting place,
and hinder you from going freely among
the far Nations of Indians, as well as those
Indians from having full liberty to come
into your Country upon Account of Trade;
If you have Such fears, you Should Speak
them out freely to your brother, and then I
trust, I shall be able to obtain a remedy
for the Sickness that this may have given
you at least, for I will acquaint the King
my Master, that the Subjects of the French
King in Canada have broken an Article
of the last Treaty between the two Crowns,
which Covenants.

"That the Subjects of France inhabiting
"Canada, &c.

N.B. here was inserted again
the foregoing 15.th Article
of the Treaty of Utrecht,

This is the whole that relates to you
in the very words of the Treaty, and if the

King

King my Master is perswaded that the building a Fort at Niagara, since the last Treaty of Peace, is a breach of this Article, I know that he is so kind and careful a father of his Children, that he will order Complaints to be made to ye King of France, of what the French in Canada have done, and since these two great Kings have lately made a Strict Alliance and are become Brethren, I have reason to hope that the King of France will order the Conduct of his Servants in Canada to be narrowly looked into, and if he finds that they have broken the Treaty in building a Fort at Niagara, that he will order it to be pulled down; And that you may be assured that I will do my utmost to obtain full Satisfaction for you, that you may Sleep quietly and undisturbed in your own Villages.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE 3

Septem^r^ 13th:

Kanaharaghton a Sinneke Sachem Stood up, and Said,

Brother Corlaer,

You have Spoken to Us lately and told Us, that this was the place to meet and to Speak to one another on the Matt, that is Spread here, which is clear and unpolluted.

R. Hunter.

You have told us, that you had heard that the Governor of Canada was busy in building at Niagara, that Mons.r Longville writes to you, that he builds the House or Fort there with consent of the Six Nations; You asked us how we did like it, if it would be no hindrance to us, and the far Indians, to come and go forward and backward; If that building was any way prejudicial to us, that we should make our complaint. We must first acquaint you, that we have been at Niagara in the Name of the Six Nations, and Spoke to the Governor of Canada, and told him to desist from making any building there.

You told us also, that it was agreed between the two Crowns of Great Britain and France, that the French may not meddle with the Six Nations, nor Settle on their Land, if they do it, that it is a Breach of an Article of the Treaty, and that it is on both Sides concluded that the Indians may go on Account of Trade unmolested where they please.

We Speak now in the Name of all the Six Nations, and come to you howling: This is the Reason for what we howle, that the Gov.r of

Canada

Canada incroaches on Our Land, and Builds thereon, therefore do we come to Your Excelleincy our Brother for Ease, and desire you will be pleased to write to the Great King your Master, and if your King will then be pleased to write to the King of France, that the Six Nations desire that the Fort at Niagara may be demolished; This Belt we give to you our Brother as a Token, that you be not negligent to write to the King, the Sooner the better, and desire that the Letter may be writ very pressing.

His Excelleincy told them, that he had Something to answer on what they had said, which is in these words;

The Governors Answer to ye Indians of the Six Nations.

I have a few things to say to you upon what you have Spoke to me. Since you desire it earnestly, I will write to the King my Master in a pressing manner, that he may persuade the King of France to order the Fort at Niagara to be pulled down:

September

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RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

Ho: Hunter

Septemr 14th His Excellency told them, that since they had complain'd against the French Incroaching on their Land at Niagara by building a Fort there, and since they expected that the King of Great Britain Should protect them in the quiet enjoyment of their own Lands, It would be proper for them to do at this time what they promised to do 25 Years ago, which was to Submit and give up all their hunting Country to the King, & to Sign a deed for it, which however was not been done, and perhaps for that reason their Proposal at that time has not been so well remembred as it would have been, if they had Signed such a Deed: Therefore His Excellency proposed that they Should now Sign a Deed confirming that Proposal, and likewise Submitting and giving up all their Land adjoining to the Lake of Oswego, and the narrow passage between it and the Lake Cadaraqui thirty Miles from the Water of the said Lakes and Rivers directly into the Country, So as to leave their Castles out of it, or Sixty Miles into the Country So as to include all their Castles, and Country.

After

After a consultation among them-
selves, They said, that they would rather
have the said Deed of Surrender & Submission
include all their Castles, and that they would
then expect that His Majesty would be pleased
to defend them from the Incroachments of
the French.

His Excellency told them, that while
it is peace, His Majesty could use no harsh
Measures against the French, but only
require them to Stand to the Treaties con-
cluded between the two Crowns; but in time
of War, that he would protect and defend
them against all Attempts & Incroachm-
whatsoever to be offered by the French.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

R. Hunter

Extract of Several Conferences
between Wm Burnet Gov. of N. York
and the Indians
at Albany in Sep.r 1726, relating to a
French Fort or Settlem.t at Niagara

With y.e Lett.r from the
Board of Trade of
Jan.y 11.th 1726
7.

To all People to whom this present Instrument of Writing shall come, Whereas the Sachims of the Five Nations Did on the 19th Day of July in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and one, in a Conference held at Albany Between John Nanfan Esqr late Lieut. Governor of this Province of New York, give & render up all their Land where the Beaver Hunting is, which they won with the Sword then eighty Years ago, to Coulhkoo our great King, praying that he might be their Protector & Defender there; for which they desired that their Secretary might then draw an Instrument for them to Sign & Seal, that it might be carried to the King; as by the Minutes thereof now in the Custody of the Secretary for Indian Affairs at Albany may more fully & at large appear. We Kanakaraghton & Shanintsaronwick, Sinneke Sachims, Ottsoghkoree, Dekanisoree & Aenjewecratt Cayouge Sachims; Kachjakadorodon and Sadogeenaghtie Onnondage Sachims; of our own accord free & voluntary will, Do hereby Ratify, Confirm, Submit, & Grant, & by these Presents do for Our Selves, our Heirs & Successors and in behalf of the whole Nations of Sinnekes, Cayouges & Onnandages Ratify, Confirm, Submit, & Grant unto our Most Sovereign Lord George by

the

RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

R. Hunter

the Grace of God King of Great Britain
France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c
his Heirs & Successors for ever, All the said
Land & Beaver hunting, to be protected and
Defended by his said Majesty his Heirs and
Successors, to & for the use of us our Heirs &
Successors; And the said three Nations. And
we do also of our own accord free & volunta-
ry Will Give Render Submit & Grant, & by these
p[re]sents do for Ourselves our Heirs & Successors give render submit & grant unto
our said Sovereign Lord King George his
Heirs & Successors for ever, All that Land
lying & being sixty Miles distance taken di-
rectly from the Water into the Country, Begin-
ning from a Creek called Canahogie on the
Lake Onoego all along the said Lake and all
along the narrow Passage from the said Lake
to the falls of Oniagara called Cahagua-
ragie & all along the River of Oniagara &
all along the Lake Cataraikquis to the Creek
called Sodoms belonging to the Sinekas, & from
Sodoms to the Hill called Segerhunkserode
belonging to the Cayougas, & from Segerhunkse-
rade to the Creek called Cayhunghage be-
longing to the Onnondagas, All the said Land
being of the Breadth of Sixty English
Miles as aforesaid all the way from the
aforesaid

aforesaid Lakes or Rivers directly into the Country, and thereby including all the Castles of the aforesaid three Nations, withall the Rivers Crooks and Lakes within the said Limits to be protected & defended by his said Majesty his Heirs & Successors for ever, to & for our use our Heirs & Successors & the said three Nations &c

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Marks & affixed our Seals in the City of Albany this fourteenth Day of September, in the Thir = teenth Year of His Majesty's Reign Annoq Domini 1726.

STATE RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

The Marke of Kachpaka = dorodon — a Sachim of the Onnondages (L.S.)

The Mark of Sadege = nightie — a Sachim of Onnondage (L.S.)

The Mark of (L.S.) Thannesaron = ewee. — A Sachim of the Sinnekes

The Mark of Otsach = korew (L.S.) — A Sachim of the Cayouges

The Mark of Kanaka = richton — A Sachim of the Sinnekes (L.S.)

The Mark of Dekanisoree — A Sachim of the Cayouges (L.S.)

The Mark (L.S.) of Konjeweerall — A Sachim of the Cayouges

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us Philip. Livingston Peter Van Brugh Myndert Schuyler Lowrence Clowson.

Secretary's Office New York December 2: 1726

A true Copy of the Record.

J. Bobin D. Secry

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Dec 15: 1727

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1688.

from Colonel Molesworth to pursue pirates in New Providence. Complaint of three men against Captain Spragge for capture of their ship read; the captain replied that complainants were pirates. Complaint of William Douglas against Smyth, gunner of H.M.S. Drake read, and consideration postponed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXVI., pp.* 224, 224A.]

April 30. Jamaica. 1,726. Colonel Hender Molesworth to the Lords of the Treasury. I warned you on the 28th that I had shipped home certain chests of plate and coin which I had received for the King's tenths from the sloops that arrived from the wreck. On the same day Mr. William Constable, Sir Richard Dereham and others, by virtue of a warrant from the Duke of Albemarle, went on board the ship, broke open the door within which the chests were laid and carried them away; Mr. Constable delivering to the commander the bill of lading which he had from me, together with his discharge upon it. I enclose copies of the Duke's warrants, of Mr. Constable's receipt, and of the captain's protest, from which you will see the favour Mr. Constable obtained from his Grace for possessing himself thus unduly of the King's money. He was not qualified to do so by any lawful means, as the copy of the power, which he handed to me, shows. I enclose copy of my reply. I think it hard that when the Duke has made me give such heavy security for the money he should have forced it out of the ship in which I had laden it for the King's service. But I hope that the King will set all right for me. *Signed*, Hder. Molesworth. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed. Enclosed,*

1,726. I. Copy of the Duke of Albemarle's warrant to Captain Joseph Knapman and the Provost Marshal together with Mr. Constable's receipt for ten chests of money. Dated 28 April, 1688. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed.*

1,726. II. Copy of Captain Knapman's protest against Mr. Constable and others. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed.* 28 April 1688.

1,726. III. Copy of Colonel Molesworth's answer to Mr. Constable's demand of the King's tenths. 2 *pp. Endorsed.*

1,726. IV. Copy of the bond for £100,000, demanded by the Duke of Albemarle, with Colonel Molesworth's objections thereto. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 May 1688. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXII., Nos.* 56, 56I.-IV.]

April 30. 1,727. Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Mons. de Denonville of 14 April read, also from Derick Wessells at Montreal. The Governor's propositions to the Six Nations of 29 April approved. Major Macgregory's claim of £15 for travelling expenses allowed. Robert Livingstone's account for maintenance of the forces at Albany from 11 August 1687 to 1 June 1688, amounting to £2,067, read; also his account for repair of the fortifications at Albany, amounting to £138. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 39, 40.]

April 30. 1,728. The King to Lord Howard of Effingham. Directing Colonel John Armestead to be sworn of the Council of Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 210.]

1727.
May 9. New York.

545. Governor Burnet to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Hearing that previous packet was safely delivered, does not send duplicates. *Continues:*—I have this spring sent up workmen to build a stone house of strength at Oswego, at the mouth of the Onnondages River, where our principal trade with the far Indians is carried on. I have obtained the consent of the six Nations to build it, and having intelligence that a party of French of ninety men were going up towards Niagara, I suspected that they might have orders to interrupt this work, and therefore I have sent up a detachment of sixty souldiers with a Captain and two Lieutenants, to protect the building from any disturbance that any French or Indians may offer. There are besides about 200 traders now at the same place, who are all armed as Militia, and ready to join in defence of the building and their trade *etc.* The French can have no pretence for doing it, but their lately building a Fort at Niagara contrary to the last Treaty makes me think it necessary for us to be on our guard against any attempts they may make. When the house is finished it will be sufficiently strong against an attack with small arms, which is all that can be brought thither, and I intend to keep an Officer and twenty men always in garrison there, which will be of the greatest use to keep our Indians true to us, it being near the center of all the six Nations, and lying most conveniently to receive all the far Indians who come to trade with us. My Lord Bellomont intended to build a fort near this place *etc.*, but the design was laid by upon his death. The Assembly provided £300 last fall for this service *etc.*, but I have been obliged to lay out more than double upon my own credit, to furnish necessaries, workmen, and make battoes *etc.*, for it is all water carriage from our outmost town, Schennectady, about 200 miles, except five miles, where they must draw their battoes overland *etc.* I hope the Assembly will supply this deficiency *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Docs. V. *pp.* 818, 819. *Signed*, W. Burnet. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd July, Read 20th Sept., 1727. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1054. *ff.* 169–170*v.*]

May 9. Whitehall.

546. Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. *Encloses* Heads of Enquiry for the Commodore of the Newfoundland Convoy. *Same as those* for 1725 *v.* C. S. P. April 21st, 1725. *Continues:* My Lords desire that the Commadore may be directed for the future, to be more punctual in his answers, Capt. Bowler not having return'd such particular answers as my Lords expected to the 20th, 24th, 25th, 37th and 45th Articles. I am further to desire, that for the future, more time may be allowed, for preparing the said Heads of Enquiry; my Lords not having yet had an opportunity of discoursing with Capt. St. Loe, to whom Capt. Bowler has referr'd himself, for his answer to certain of the said Queries. [*C.O.* 195, 7. *pp.* 151, 152.]

At a meeting of the Comrs of the Indian Affairs in albany ye 10th of June 1727

Present

Philip Livingston
Alexr Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Henry Van Rensselaer
Rutger Bleecker
Lancaster Symes
Roger Gerritse
Steve Groesbeeck
Harmanus Wendell
Nicolas Bleecker

Two Indians Sachems one from detroit alias Tuchsachronde named ojastoenies & ye Other from ye Nation Called by ye french poatamis Named Wynamack Appeard before this board with a Calamet pipe painted blew, who make the following Speech,

blew, do make the following Speech,

We are not Come hither only on an Idle Errant but Chiefly to Visit & See our fathers with our own Eyes how they do, and how affairs are here;

We are sent by ye Sachims of Tuchsachrondie with this Errant ye they have heard ye Coll. Peter Schuyler is dead, to Inquire whether it be So or not, & while we are Assurd ye he is departed this life We Come to Condole his Death & Cover his grave with a bever Coat ye it may not be Exposd to ye rain. wch we desire his Excellcy our father Corlaer may be acquainted with,

They fill'd ye Calumet with tobacco lighted it, ye one one of ym went ab. & lett all the Comrs take Some whiffs Out of It as a Ceremony among ym of peace & friendship wch they use in their treaties with ye Neigbouring Nations,

one of ym

One of ym Said I am but a young man of the
Nation Called patamis & am Come hither directly from
hunting in company with this old men ajastoenies. Else
would have brought Some presents from my nation but can
Only leave this pipe as a token yt our Nation will
Come to trade here,

I have had but an Indifferent hunting
of Beavers wh yt french would have traded from me as
Came down but they would give me but trifles for it
and hearing heard yt goods were So Cheap here induced to
Come to make a tryall of it the old Indian Agastonis,

I am come now but with a few Skins to See
how you do here & if I meet with good treatm. & get
a good penny worth I Come again with large Quantity
of Skins.

I have Mett with Great Difficulty from
the french who would prevent me going to See you
Meddling yt Coll. Schuyler dead & yt I would not
[illegible]

Meddling yt Coll. Schuyler dead & yt I would not
hearken to any thing they told me, being Assured other
men would be Appointed by our Lives yt Gov. to
Represent him therefore I presisted in my Design to
Come & See my fathers & would give no Credit to any
thing yt french told me Depending on what has
been formerly promised me yt yt Doors would be open
ned for the far Nations who are Civilly & Kindly
treated.

It was represented unto me yt Some Ill Should
befall on me from you but I depended on your promi=
=ses & Engagemt yt we Should be Always welcome
I was almost in great darkness & Covered over yt I
Could Scarcely See yt Sun, but I have Uncovered yt Rock
by my constant resolution in Coming hither & Now find &
See a Clear Sun Shine & Every thing well give a few
Skins

Answer of yt

Answer of ye Comrs. made on 19th June 1727

We are Rejoyced to see you here & bid you
hearty Welcome at this place. y. we have ye Opperunity to
Smoake together out of ye pipe of peace. tis a pleasure for
us to hear from you y. you have not regarded what y. here
did falsely Insinuate ag.t us to prevent your Comeing hither
You will ever find true & Certain what we promise you, y.t
this place is a flat peace where ye tree of Friendship is plan=
=ted whose reach now over all your habitation under whose
Schilter you may be Certain to be secure from all Evill
the Evil, ye Sun wch Shines on y.t tree with we hope Spread
Over All ye remote Indians, ye Good report you will bring
your Nations treatm.t here we Expect will Induce a great
Number to Come hither or to ye trading place at Ochweege
where you please) wch house is build there as a token y.t ye
path hither Shall be at all times open & Clear for you to
come without any Apprehension of fear, wherefore be Conten
& never Regard what ye french may tell you y. we Shall
Use you ill, wch they do with no other View but y.t they
may Exact & Impose on you as they have done for
these Many Years past to make you their goods at an
Extravagent high price, wch we hope you may perceive
now to open your Eyes, we Cant omit to advice you
not to hearken to ye french if they Should propose to you
you or any other Indians near you to Engage in a war
together for they will Contrive to prevent your Comeing to
trade here his Excellcy Injoyns ye five Nations to lett you
freely pass without any Interruption & therefore we recommend

you

You to Stay keep a Strict & firm Alliance & good
Understanding with y^m) we Return you thanks for y^r
Condolence y^r Death of Coll^o Schuyler wch we take very
kind from you) Shows the true regard you have for
this Govern^t y^r Govr of this province had Appointed him
with Other p^rsons to treat with you & all Other remote
Indians, here is at all times some persons who Repre-
sent our Govr Your Kind & Indulgent father if one p^rson
dies he Appoints Others in the room & he thinks fitt So y^t
here is Always a perpetuall succession of Sachims as you
Now See.

You find our Goods Very Cheap here we have
Abundance at this time. for have Sufficently provided
our selves of all Sorts in Expectation y^t a great Number of y^e
Far Indians would have Come to trade with Skins &
pelltry & Now our Stores are all filled & your people are
backward in Coming Contrary to the former promises
& to Now to Convince you of what I owe Say you may
go & Say soe Everyone please of y^t you first Knock at^t we Say
Given them 20 Gall. Rum 6 Blankets Strouds 24 blankets

Compared with the original on paper remaining in the Secretary's office of the Castle of Saint Louis, of Quebec, by the undersigned, Royal Notary, resident in the Prevoté of Quebec, this 25th of July, 1750.

DU LAURENT.

Francis Bigot.

Previous to this summons M. de Beauharnois had written to the Governor-general of New-York. [*Supra*, p. 969.]

Speech of some Iroquois to Chevalier Begon, on his way to Oswego.

Ile aux Galots,[1] July, 1727.

Father: We have had a meeting to consider your intended voyage to Choueguen, and are come to communicate our resolution, in order that you may acquaint us with your opinion thereupon.

We are sufficiently acquainted with the insolence of the English to apprehend that they will not receive you with that urbanity which ought to exist between two Nations that are engaged in any negotiation. Some of them may so speak as to make you depart again from our country in ill humor; We therefore request you to allow us to address them the first on our arrival at Chouëguen, and this is what we propose to say to them:

"Brothers: Here is our father, Onontio, who is about to treat with you respecting an affair which regards not only you but us also, since it is on our land the house in question is built. You appear to me on both sides so full of jealousy, the one against the other, that I have reason to believe you are inclined to come to blows. I therefore interpose myself between you to put a stop to the impetuosity of your ill temper; and for you, Brother Englishman, I recommend you not to rely on numbers, to listen quietly to what may be said to you and to answer it in like manner. Reflect, and remember that you are on soil of which we are the masters."

Meanwhile, Mr Begon having summoned the place before they had spoken, they were obliged to deliver, instead of the above, the following speech:

"Englishman and Brother: We are very glad that nothing but mild words have passed between you; we could not but feel great astonishment that land which does not belong to you should cause you so much trouble. You say I have sold it to you, and I on my side insist, that I have only loaned it to you; do not, then, consider yourself there in any other light, and never give any cause for its being stained with blood."

We were not present at this speech; they repeated it to us only briefly a little before we started from Choueguen, requesting M. Begon to communicate their sentiments to their father.

[1] In the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y. — ED.

At the Treaty wth the five Nations in July 1727 were present Several Chiefs but most of them of the Nation of the Cayouges vizt

Connosoora, dead, & Tanneuhannegah, Chief, & Ichiawama not the same — Cagongeanigong, this son now living, & Canawatee Onagadeghade dead — Cantamghengrah living & Seetowaeko Deceased &

with Cowlaby & Calchreetchoe of Conestogoe Indians of the Tuscaroras

At the Treaty lately held were present

Tyominhogarao. Chief of the Sanandowanis with — Hetaquantegechtey Tyoachlachkond, Cadogarainchese, Tolienaro Cwashe, Anansa, & Enidaioi, Towanagrau & Tarachkoros Aldondednaw of ye Nation

Tsohogaunda son of Conasoora 1727 a Chief of the Cayouges with Auchsochquaw & Kaiyntis, Chihachquey, Olangsaraka of ye Nation

Cagogalax Brother to Carondowa a Chief of the Oneydas with Cachnechtoroos & Onungchrateney of ye Nation

(28)

Pensilvania 1727

At a Counsil held at Philadelphia July 8. 1727

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieu^t Governour

James Logan — William Fishbourn
Richard Hill — Evan Owen
Isaac Norris — Clement Plumsted } Esq^rs
Samuel Preston

Present also several Chiefs of the Five Nations, but most of them of the Nation of the Cayoogoes vizt.

Connosoora — Sunneehannegah — Askyealoana —
Eyeongsaniyong — Cannadaloo — Conaquendeghoa
Canaaycheengrat — Seelowacks &c^a with
Cattelly & Salcheelchios of Connelogoe and divers
of the Canawese &c^a —

These with divers other Indians arriving from the five Nations, and Susquehannah some days agoe desired a Meeting with the Governour as on this Day, The Governour to give them an Opportunity summoned the Council for that Purpose who being met & these Indians Seated

The Governour told them by M. Monlour a Friendly Woman, who had lived long among these People, and is now Interpreter, that he was glad to see them all well after so long a Journey, and was now ready with his Council to receive what they have to say

Sunneehannegah spoke & by Monlour the Interpreter said That the Chiefs of all their five Nations being met together in one of their Towns, they held a general Council, & that they who are now present came in the Behalf & by the Advice of all the rest, That they understood the Governour of this Province had divers times Sent for them to come hither, And that they were now accordingly come by the Advice of all their Brethren to know the Governours Pleasure.

That the first Governour of this Place Onas [that is Governour Penn] when he first arrived here, sent to them to desire them to sell Land to him; that they answered they would not sell it then, but they might do it in time to come that being several times Sent for, they were now come to hear what the Governour had to offer.

That when the Governour was at Albany he had spoke to them to this Purpose. Well my Brethren you have

gained

gained the Victory, You have overcome these People & their Lands are yours, We Shall buy them of you; How many Commanders are there amongst you, and being told they were forty, he said Then if you will come down to me I will give each of these Commanders a Suit of Cloaths such as I wear.

They say, that a former Governor proposed to some of their Nation, as they were passing by Conestogoe, to go to War against their Enemies, that he would buy their Land at Shamokin, for that he had a Mind to settle some of his People there (as being in their Road) who would supply them with Necessaries in their Journey, that they answered, they were then going to War, and could not attend Affairs of Land, but at their Return they would buy the Matter before their Chiefs, who would give their Answer, and now they are come to hear what the Governor has to offer.

They told that the said Governor when he was at Conestogoe, desired those Warriors to speak to their Chiefs about the Purchase of that Land, that having no Wampum to send by them as a Token of the Message, he gave the Warriors a Cask of Powder with some Shot, a Piece of red Shoord, and some Ruffels, that the Warriors delivered their Message to the chiefs, who have now sent to tell the Governor know they are willing to proceed to a sale, And with this Speech they present two very small Bundles of Deer Skins for a Confirmation

The Governor told them, that he would answer them in the Morning to all they had said & they departed

June 15th

The Council and Indians being met according to Appointment, the Governor by the same Interpreters in answer to what the Indians had said yesterday spoke to them as follows viz.

The Governors of this Province who have all acted here in the Place of William Penn, the first & great Governor of the same, have always been pleased with every Opportunity of cultivating & improving a Friendship with the five Nations, and the present Governor & his Council take their Visit very kindly at this time, but they have been misinformed, when they supposed the Governor had sent for them, The Journey is very long & he would

Robert Gordon, John Richardson, Joseph England, Charles Springer, Andrew Peterson, Hans Hanson, Simon Hadley, William Read, Thomas January, James James, Junr., Richard Cantwell, Joseph Robieson & James Armitage, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Newcastle.

Henry Brook, William Till, Richard Hinman, John Roades, Woolsey Burton, Simon Kolluck, Samuel Rowland, John May, Jeremiah Claypoole, Jacob Kolluck, John Jacobs, Samuel Davis, Joseph Cord, Robert Shankland, George Walton, Enoch Cumings & David Smith, to be Justices of the Peace for the Countie of Sussex.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 5th, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill, Robert Assheton, } Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston, William Fishbourn. }

Clement Plumsted Esquire, one of the three named in the preceeding Minute, as Persons fitt to be added to this Board, now attending, was called in, and took and Subscribed the several Affirmations & Declarations enjoyned by Law to be taken by those called Quakers, as also an Affirmation for the Discharge of his Duty as a Member of Council.

A Bill being sent up this day from the House of Representatives, Entituled,

"An Act for the more effectual encouraging the raising of good Hemp, and for continuing an Excise on all Wine, Rum, Brandy, & other Spirits retailed within the Province, was read to the Board, to which some small Amendments were made & ordered to be sent down to the Assembly with the said Bill."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 6th, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill, Evan Owen, } Esq'rs.
Robert Assheton, Clement Plumsted. }
William Fishbourn,

The House of Representatives waited upon the Governour with an ingrossed Bill to be passed into a Law, wch was pass'd accordingly, vizt:

An Act for the more effectual encouraging the raising of good Hemp, & for continuing an Excise on all Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, retailed within this Province.

And the Great Seal was Ordered by Warrant to be affixed to the same.

N. B. Evan Owen had formerly qualified himself as a Counsellor in Sir William Keith's Administration.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June 5th, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan,	William Fishbourn,	Esq'rs.
Richard Hill,	Evan Owen,	
Isaac Norris,	Clement Plumsted,	

The Governour acquainted the Board, that the Office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the City & County of Philadelphia being now vacant by the Death of Mr. Assheton, & the time of the sitting of that Court being near at hand, he intended to grant a Commission for that Office to Mr. Andrew Hamilton, whom he look'd upon as one not only well qualified by his Skill in the Law to fill that Place, but who had likewise done very considerable Service to the Proprietary Family in this Province & Counties; And that altho' the Power of this Appointment was entirely lodged in himself, Yet nevertheless he had thought proper to call the Council together at this time to have their Advice & opinion herein, which he now desired.

Whereupon each Member delivered his opinion, and all unanimously agreed in approving the Governours said Appointment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, July 3d, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Jame Logan,	William Fishbourn,	Esq'rs.
Richard Hill,	Evan Owen,	
Isaac Norris,	Clement Plumsted,	
Samuel Preston,		

Present also, several Chiefs of the five Nations, but most of them of the Nation of the Cayoogoes, vizt:

Connosoora, Cagongsaniyong, Cantaraghengrat, Tannewhannegah, Cannawatoe, Seelowacks, Achyiawanra, Onaquadeghoa, &c., with Civility & Satcheetchoe of Conestogoe, and Divers of the Ganawese, &c.

These, with divers other Indians, arriving from the five Nations and Sasquehannah four days agoe, desired a Meeting with the Governour as on this Day. The Governour, to give them an opportunity Summoned the Council for that Purpose, who being mett, & these Indians Seated,

The Governour told them by M. Montour, a french Woman, who had lived long among these People, and is now Interpretess, that he was glad to see them all well after so long a Journey, and was now ready with his Council to receive what they have to say.

Tannewhannegah spoke, & by Montour the Interpretess said, That the Chiefs of all their five Nations being mett together in one of their Towns, they held a general Council, & that these who are now present came in the Behalf & by the Advice of all the rest,

that they understood the Governour of this Province had divers times sent for them to come hither, And that they were now accordingly come by the Advice of all their Brethren to know the Governours Pleasure.

That the first Governour of this Place, Onash, (that is Governour Penn,) when he first arrived here, sent to them to desire them to sell Land to him, that they answered they would not sell it then, but they might do it in time to come, that being several times sent for they were now come to hear what the Governour had to offer.

That when the Governour was at Albany he had spoke to them to this Purpose. Well, my Brethren, you have gained the Victory; You have overcome the People & their Lands are yours. We shall buy them of you; How many Commanders are there amongst you, and being told there were forty, he said Then if you will come down to me I will give each of these Commanders a Suit of Cloaths such as I wear. They say, that a former Governour proposed to some of their Nation, as they were passing by Conestogoe to go to War against their Enemies, that he would buy that Land at Tsanandowa, for that he had a mind to settle some of his people there, (as being in their Road,) who would Supply them with Necessaries in their Journey; that they answered, they were then going to War and could not attend Affairs of Land, but at their Return they would lay the Matter before their Chiefs, who would give their Answer, and now they are come to hear what the Governour has to offer.

They add that the said Governour, when he was at Conestogoe, desired those Warriours to Speak to the Chiefs about the Purchase of that Land; that having no Wampum to send by them as a Token of the Message, he gave the Warriours a Cask of Powder with some Shott, a Peice of red Strowds and some Duffells, that the Warriours delivered their Message to the Chiefs, who have now sent to lett the Governour know they are willing to proceed to a Sale; And with this Speech they present two very small Bundles of Deer Skins for a Confirmation.

The Governour told them that he would answer them in the Morning to all they had said, & they departed.

JULY 4TH.

The Council and Indians being mett according to Appointment, the Governour, by the same Interpretess, in answer to what the Indians said yesterday spoke to them as followes, vizt:

The Governours of this Province, who have all acted here in the Place of William Penn, the first & great Governour of the same, have always been pleased with every Opportunity of cultivating & improving a friendship with the five Nations, and the present Governour & his Council take their Visit very kindly at this time, but they have been misinformed when they Supposed the Governour had sent for them; the Journey is very long & he would not have putt them

to so much Trouble, or if he had seen Occasion for it he would according to Custom have sent some Messenger with a Token, by which the five Nations might have been assured of the Truth of the Message.

Governour Penn, (that is Onash,) when he first came into this Province, took all the Indians of it by the hand; he embraced them as his Friends & Brethren, & made a firm League of Friendship with them; he bound it as with a Chain that was never to be broken; he took none of their Lands without purchasing and paying for them, & knowing the five Nations claimed the Lands on Sasquehannah, he engaged Collonel Dungan, Governour of New York, about forty years since to purchase their Right in his behalf, which Collonel Dungan did, & we have the Deeds from him for all those Lands.

The five Nations were so sensible of this that they never since claimed these Lands, tho' we have had many Visits from them hither for brightening the Chain of Friendship. And five Years since, when Sir William Keith and four Gentlemen of the Council were at Albany, at a general Meeting of all the five Nations their Chiefs of themselves confirmed the former Grant, and absolutely released all Pretentions to these Lands; Our Records shew this, & these People who are now here cannot but be Sensible of it.

When a former Governour of this Place, with his Council, made a Present at Conestogoe to some of the five Nations then passing that way, it was not with any view to purchase the Lands at Tsanandowa. The Governour thanks them very heartily for their offer to sell these Lands, if they are not yet purhased, but he cannot treat about them at present. William Penn's Son who was born in this Countrey is expected over here, & then he may treat with them if he think it proper. In the mean time, as these Lands lie next to our Settlements, tho' at present at a great Distance, We shall take this Offer as a Proof of their Resolution to Keep them for him.

This is what the Governour has at present to say about Lands, but as they are come a long Journey to visit us, He gives them as our Friends & Brethren these Goods now laid before them, desiring that of the 5 Guns one may be given to the Chief of each of the five Nations, with three pounds of Powder & as much Lead, and the rest may be divided as they shall think proper. And we have also provided Bread, Cheese, Rum, Pipes & Tobacco, for their Support in their Return.

The Governour doubts not but they are fully convinced of our Friendship and Regard to them, and that they will Consider their Reception here as a Proof of it. The Governour recommends to them to notify the Chiefs of the five Nations what passes between us, that it may be Kept in perpetual Remembrance.

The Goods which were last night ordered for them are,

5 fine Guns,	50 lbs. of Powder,
15 Strowd Match Coats,	100 lbs. of Lead,
10 Blanketts,	2 dozen Knives,
10 Duffell Matchcoats,	
12 Shirts.	

Copy

of the Treaty with the
Indians of the Six Nations
Held at
Philadelphia
in July 1727

A Council held at Philad.a July 8th 1741

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r

James Logan
Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Will.m Trent
Evan Evans
Clem.t Plumsted

} Esq.rs

Present also

Several Chiefs of the five Nations, but most of them of the Nation of the Cayoogoes Viz.t

Connecorese Tannachasonegah Ochinawey
Cayenquiragoy Connaodee Onguadeghon
Candiscughengeat Sadenacko &c

with

Civility & Tachkahchee of Conedogee &
Nucks of the Tuscarores &c

Those Indians above Indians arriving from the five Nations & Ogdakhannah some days agoe, desire a Meeting with the Governour as on this day; The Gov.r & Esqrs from the Opportunity summoned the Council for that Purpose, who being met & those Indians invited.

The Governour bids them welcome & Remembers, who had lived long among those People, & is very sorry, that he was not present to see them all with after so long a Journey, & desires they will take their Council to advise what they have to say

Tannachasonegah spoke, and by Montour the Interpreter said, that the Chiefs of all their five Nations being

being mett together in one of their Houses, they held a
generall Counsil, and that those who are here present came
in the behalf, and by the Advice of all the rest, that they
understood, the Governour of this Province had divers
times sent for them to come hither; And that they were
now accordingly come, by the Advice of all their
Brethren; to know the Governours Pleasure

That the first Governour of this Place (Sanaska Tinak
a Governour Dongan when he first arrived here, sent to
them to desire them to sell Land to him; that they answered
they would not sell it then, but they might doe at the
time to come, that being several times sent for, they
were now come to hear what the Governour hath to
say

That when the Governour was at Albany, he
had spoke to them to this Purpose. Well my Brethren
you have gained the Victory, you have overcome those
People & their Lands are yours, we shall buy them of
you, how many Commanders are there amongst you?
and being told, they were Forty, he said, Then if you will
come down to me, I will give each of those Commanders
a Suit of Cloaths & Hatt as Presents

They say, that a former Governour proposed to some
of their Nation as they were preparing to Goe
to War against their Enemies, that he would buy their
Lands & Surrender it, for that he was willing to settle
some of his People there, as being in their Road, who
would supply them with Necessaries in their Journey,
that they answered, they were then going to War, & did
not intend to sell Land, but at their Return, they
would lay the Matter before their Chiefs, who would
give their Answer, and now they are come to hear
what

what the Governour has to offer

They said, that the said Governour, when he was at Onondago, desired the Indians to speak to their Chiefs about the Purchase of that Land, that having no Wampum to send by them, as a token of the Message, he gave the Indians a Cask of Powder with some Shott, a Piece of red Cloth, and some Duffells, that the Indians delivered their Message to the Chiefs, who have no mind to sell the Governour land, they are willing to proceed to a sale. And with this Speech they presented two very small Bundles of Deerskins for a Confirmation.

The Governour told them, that he would answer them in the Morning to all they had said, and they departed

July 4th

The Council and Indians being met according to Appointment, the Governour, by the same Interpreters, in answer to what the Indians had said yesterday, spoke to them as follows Viz.

The Governours of this Province, who have all dated their Title from William Penn, the first Proprietary Governour of the same, have always been pleased with every Opportunity of cultivating and improving Friendship with the Six Nations, and the present Governour & his Council have their Capitol very kindly at this time, but they have been misinformed by

they

very many from it, and make it not known to us

they supposed the Governour had sent for them; the Journey is very long, and He would not have put them to so much Trouble, or if so had been Reason for it, He would, according to Custom, have sent three Messengers with each, by which the five Nations might have been informed, of the truth of the Message.

Tgarenawe Gaw, that is Canasse, when he first came into this Country, took all the Indians of old by the Hand, he embraced them in his Armes and Bosom, and made a firm League of Friendship with them, he found it as with a Chain that noes were to be broken, He took none of their Lands without purchasing and paying for them, & knowing that the Indians claimed the Lands on Susquehanna he engaged Colonel Penn Governour of Pensylvania, above sixty years since, to purchase their Right in his Behalf, which Colonel Penn did, and we have the Deeds from him for all those Lands

That the Indians were sensible of this, that they were their claimed those Lands, tho' they had many Years been under Obligations for confirming the Chain of Friendship. That the years since, when Sir William Keith, and four Gentlemen of the Council were at Albany, at a general Meeting of all the five Nations, their Chiefs, of themselves, confirmed the former Grant, and voluntarily renewed all Deeds from those Lands. The Reason that they, & those People were not more free, cannot but be unpleasing to it

When a former Governour of this Place, with his Council, made an Offer of Lands to some of the

the Five Nations, then passing that Way, to work with any Tribe to purchase the Lands at Jamaica. The Governour thanks them very heartily for their Offer to buy those Lands, if they are not yet purchased, but he cannot treat about them at present. William Penn, who was born in this Country, is expected here soon, and then he may treat with them, if he thinks it proper. In the mean time as those Lands lie next to our Settlements, that at present a good Distance, We shall take this Offer as it proves their Disposition to keep them for him.

This is what the Governour has at present to say about Lands; But as they are come at long Journey to visit us, He gives them as our Friends & Brethren those Goods now laid before them, desiring that of the Five Guns, one may be given to the Chief Sachem of the Five Nations, with their Friend & Brother & a Match Coat, & the rest may be distributed as they shall think proper. That we have also provided Meat, Cheese, Beer & Tobacco for their Support in their Return

The Governour desires not to call they are fully convinced of our Friendship and Regard to them, & that they will acquaint their Brethren here, as they find it. The Governour recommends it to them to notify to the Chiefs of the Five Nations what passes between us, that it may be kept in perpetual Remembrance

The Goods which were laid before the Indians are

5 Fine Guns	12 Shirts
15 Blanket Matchcoats	12 Pair Stockings

10

10 Blankets 100 Lead
10 Scotch Matchcoats 2 doz Knives

Edward Jacobs

To the Interpreter 1 Shoat
1 Shot
1 Matchcoat

To his Husband Cassandawma 1 Shoat and
To Shot Pouch 1 Shoat
To Civility 1 Shoat
1 Silver Shot
1 pair Shakings

Also 1 Bushel, 1 Gallon of Rum, Bottle
Cheese, 1 Glass & Pipes for their Journey

Whereas Edward Jacobs has carried
their Despatches safely, & they
expect Speed, & diligence in performing
it Speedy return they order & direct
the Interpreter aforesaid that
he proceed with the said
Edward Jacobs with all Speed
& Safety to the Cherokee Nation & there
publickly declare & make known

To all whom it may
concern

Whereas we the Chiefs & Warriors
in full Council are pleased with
the Opportunity given them for making
Peace with the Cherokees & their
Allies, & do hereby invite them
to send Deputies to Augusta
as soon as they can, & that they
may be kindly received
Nothing to the Chiefs & Warriors of the Lower
Camp

Lamps, nor any Cruft may affect it, to deprive it of its Lufter; That ware the Governor and his People and they & their Seyle, and their Children and my Children, may ware ordinare, as they hier billhele bey, one Body, one Hart, & one Blood to all generations

They are (they say) to observe Peace, but they speak in Behalf of all their Nations, and by Authority from them all. All because things are uncertain, and they know not what may befall them, or into what Misfortune they may be one Day, if they have any Peace or Safety to do, like Wellcome they will expose it, and if we have any ill Ivey belong to them, they desire it may be reported of it, for whatever they meet with any Misfortune to us they will apply to us, Imagining we will Mourn as their friends & Wellcom

They say, that there were many Lords of roads among them, Civil persons & English like all that there, and that they gett their Cloths, they give them very little in Exchange. They have a Title for them, they cannot live, and have a Trade for Skins to be had with and gett more for Hoes & other Tooles they buy of us, like of these, like instead of them they buy Axes, which they like very much, at least three to one time more than of Hoes of this they complain

They take Notice, that ware we Travell in the English are Living very Civilly in their Country, and in their Neighborhood, & their great Number of People are the Cause thereof, the Meanings of which they do not well Know. And they desire we may well Consider, and make it our Study to be

to the Wee Brethren

They desire there may be no Settlements made of Plantations, nigher than Sixteen Miles to the Eastward of the Mouth of Connecticut River, for that being Wooded, by which they People get all the Beaver, they are apprehensive of Mischief, if they meet with Beaver in those Parts. They desire also for the same Reasons, that none of the Dutch may be allowed to buy any Land to the South Side of Connecticut River, but that they may be left to Purchase of them the Natives, for all the Skins they can get.

The Governor recommended their Petition to the Consideration of the Court, that they might be heard, and that they might have an Answer by the Return of this Post.

Ordered That the Assembly of Quebec should be encouraged to the same Purpose, and instead of Rum they should have a hundred Barrs of Gold

The Governor told them, he would acquaint the Court with what they had to say, upon which, after a Friendly Entertainment by the Governor, they parted

July 5th

The Council being met, Silver Tobacco Pipes distributed

The

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The Governour in answer to what they had proposed last night spoke as follows

The first great Governour of this place took care to fix the Covenant Chain between himself and the Indians, and He and his People have always kept it bright on their parts, and we desire it may ever be continued the same, in the manner they have mentioned, between us & them as we desire to acquaint their young People with this as they grow up, that all the Posterity may know what their Fathers have agreed to

their speech

We know of no ill News at present, there is no danger of any War in these parts. When we can inform the five Nations of any thing worthy their knowledge, we shall acquaint them. There is a great talk of War in Europe, but now both the English and French are on the same side

2. As to Trade, they have left the Method of all that to us, to buy as cheap as we can is done as they can, and every Man must make the best Bargain he can, but perhaps that the Indians, and the English that the English, and every Man must be on the guard. As to Rum, we have made divers Laws to prevent it, & made it Death for an Indian to have it. We have no Rum that is brought to them, for they carry it privately out of Sight without the Governours Knowledge. That the Indians are to be fond of it themselves they will not deny it, We agree them not to use it, & that it is not lawful, but that they would break the Casks

Cashs and destroy it

They may assure themselves, that the English
were their Friends, and are their constant Friends, and
Allies. Therefore that they have nothing to fear from their
Fellowsubjects: Of those made by the French, they
ought to remove from us, that we have nothing

We have not hitherto allowed any Settlements
to be made above Carlisle, but as the young People
grow up, they will spread & increase, yet it will not
be very speedily, the Governor however will give
Orders to inform all he is sent to those of the Six
Nations as they pass that they, the'll accord be killed,
if they attempt to pass beyond the
Mountains. That the Lands of Penn shall be purchased
both there and at Allegheny, and the Woods are
so thick and dark, he cannot see what is done in
them. The Indians may chuse any Lands they
find in the Woods, ekt as have been said, they must
not settle or carry any away

The Governor added, that as they were now
preparing for their Return, and we were to take
leave of each other, He had, in Consideration, that
Cattle and Provisions of the greatest use to them
in their Journey, and that both those were low
and dear, He had ordered their Quantity to be
encreased. Then their Commissioners were
delivered to them, with a proclamation charging that
they should not trade with any of their Liquor;
the after their Expences for Time, for that while
they waited, they were to be provided for here

They

They desired the Governor would give them
a Grounding in Writing, defining the Inhabitants, as
they proposed along their Coast, to be civil to them, and
Spirit them with Provisions

Which was accordingly ordered to be drawn
up for them

They further requested a Writing, to shew,
that the Governor allowed them to Hunt any Game
they shott with in the Woods; which was promised
with this Limitation, that they should not meddle
with any Deer they found in any Horses whatsoever
but that they should only have Liberty to use
any Birds, as they could meet

Upon which this Audience in Writing was ended

Thomas Hall Sec.

gained the Victory, You have overcome these People & their Lands are yours, We shall buy them of you, How many Commanders are there amongst you, and Counted they were forty, he said Then if you will come down to me I will give each of these Com: =manders a Suit of Cloaths such as I wear

They say, that a Seamen Governour proposed to some of their Nation, as they were passing by Conestogoe, to goe to War against their Enemies, that he would buy their Land at Susquehanna, for that he had occasion to settle some of his people there (as being in their Land) who would supply them with Necessaries in their Journey, that they answered, they were then going to War, and could not attend Affairs of Land, but at their Return they would hear the Matter before their Chiefs, who would give their Opinion, and now they are come to hear what the Governour has to offer.

They did that the said Governour when he was at Conestogoe, desired them Wicka to speak to their Chiefs about the Purchase of that Land, that giving no Wampum to send by them as a Token of the Message, he gave the Indians a Cask of Powder with some Shot, a piece of red Shoods, and some Duffells, that the Indians delivered their Message to the chiefs, who have now desired to tell the Governour know they are willing to proceed to a sale, And with this Speech they present two very small Bundles of Deer Skins for a Confirmation

The Governour told them, that he would answer them in the Morning to all they had said & they departed

July 4th

The Council and Indians being met according to Appointment, the Governour by the same Interpreters in answer to what the Indians had said yesterday spoke to them as follows viz

The Governours of this Province who have all acted under the Name of William Penn, the first & great Governour of the same, have always been pleased with every Opportunity of cultivating & improving a Friendship with the five Nations, and the present Governour & his Council take this Visit very kindly at this time, but they have been disappointed, when they supposed the Governour had been here before them, The Journey is very long & he would

would not have putt them to so much Trouble, & if he had been Occasion for it, he would, according to Custom have sent some Messenger with a Token, by which the Five Nations might have been assured of the Truth of the Message

Governour Penn (that is Onas) when he first came into this Province, took all the Indians of it by the hand, he embraced them as his Friends & Brethren, & made a firm League of Friendship with them, he bound it as with a Chain that was never to be broken, he took none of their Lands without purchasing and paying for them, & knowing the Five Nations claimed the Lands on Sasquehannah, he engaged Colonel Dungan Governour of New York above forty years since to purchase their Right in his behalf which Colonel Dungan did, & we have the Deeds from him for all those Lands

The Five Nations were so sensible of this, that they never since claimed these Lands, tho' we have had many Treaties since them hither for brightning the Chain of Friendship. And five Years since when Sir William Keith, and four Gentlemen of the Council were at Albany, at a general Meeting of all the Five Nations their Chiefs of themselves confirmed the former Grants, and absolutely released all Pretensions to these Lands. Our Records shew this, & these People who are now here cannot but be sensible of it

When a former Governour of this Place with his Council made a Present at Conestogoe to some of the Five Nations then passing that way, it was not with any any view to purchase the Lands at Sanandoah. The Governour thanks them very heartily for their Offer to sell these Lands, if they are not yet purchased, but he cannot treat about them at present. William Penn's Son who was born in this Country is expected over here, & then he may treat with them if he thinks it proper. In the mean time as these Lands lie next to our Settlements, tho' at present at a great Distance, We shall take this Offer as a Proof of their Resolution to keep them for him

This is what the Governour has at present to say about Lands, but as they are come a long Journey to visit us. He gives them as one Friends & Brethren these Goods now laid before them, desiring that of the 5 Guns one may be given to the Chief of each of the Five Nations with three pounds of Powder & as much Lead, and the rest may be divided as they shall think proper. And we have also provided Bread Cheese Rum, Pipes & Tobacco for their Support in their Return

They

The Governour doubts not but they are fully convinced of our Friendſhip and Regard to them, and that they will conſider their Reception here as a Proof of it. The Governour Recommends to them, to notify to the chiefs of the Six Nations what paſſes between us, that it may be kept in perpetual Remembrance

Their Goods which were laſt Night ordered for them are

5 Fine Guns
15 Shaboo Match coats
10 Blanketts
10 Duffel Matchcoats
12 Shirts
30 lb of Powder
100 of Lead
2 dozen Knives

Ordered further

To the Interpreter 1 Sword, 1 Shirt 1 Matchcoat
To her Husband Cayendawana 1 Sword & another to her Niece
To Civility 1 Sword, 1 fine Shirt & 1 pair of Stockings
Alſo 1 Cwt of Biskett, 10 Gallons of Rum, with Cheese Tobacco & Pipes for their Journey.

After the ſaid Indians had received their Preſents, & were parted, they again applied, deſiring an Opportunity of ſeeing ſomething further, And the Governour appointing the ſame afternoone, they met and preſenting the very Small Bundles of Deerskins proceeded to ſay

That they are come hither to ſee the Governour in his Government, and are very well pleaſed with the Opportunity given them, & with the Governours Diſcourſe this Morning concerning the Covenant Chain, & the Friendſhip, that has long ſubſiſted between them, and 'tis This they deſire may be kept bright & ſhining to the Sun, & that neither Rain nor Damps nor any Ruſt may effect it, to deprive it of its Luſtre, And that the Governour & his People, & they & their People, and their Children & our Children may ever continue as they have hitherto been, one Body, one Head & one Blood, to all Generations

They are (they ſay) but a ſmall Nation, but they ſpeak in behalf of all their five Nations & by Authority from them all All humane things are uncertain, & they know not what may

may befall them, or into what Misfortunes they may be involved, if they hear any News relating to us like Brethren they will inform us of it. And if we hear any ill News relating to them, they desire also to be informed of it, for whenever they meet with any Misfortunes or Troubles they will apply to us, and acquaint us with them, as their Friends and Brethren.

They say, that there are many sorts of Traders among them, both Indians & English, who all cheat them, & tho they get their Skins they give them very little in Pay. They have so little for them they cannot live, & can scarce procure Powder & Shot to hunt with & get more. Those Traders bring but little of these but instead of them, they bring Rum, which they sell very dear at least 3 or 4 times more than it is worth, and of this they complain.

They take Notice that both the French & the English are raising Fortifications in their Country, and in their Neighborhood, and that great Numbers of People are sent thither, the meaning of which they do not very well conceive. But they fear long ill Consequences from it, and make it now known to us as their Brethren.

They desire there may be no Settlements made up Shaf=quehannah higher than Paxtan, and that none of the Traders thereabouts be suffered to sell or keep any Rum there, for that being the Road, by which their People go out to War, they are apprehensive of Mischief, if they meet with Liquor in these Parts. They desire also for the same Reasons that none of the Traders be allowed to carry any Rum to the remoter Parts, where James Le Tort trades (that is Allegany on the Branches of Ohio) and this they desire may be taken Notice of, as the Mind of the Chiefs of all the five Nations, for it is all those Nations that now speak by them to all our People.

The Governor received their Present kindly, thank'd them for what they had said, and that they might be hade something in Return of their last Present, Ordered that the Quantity of Powder should be encreased to a hundred Pounds, and instead of 100 lb. they should have a hundred Rows of Lead.

The Govr. bid them, he would answer what they had last said in the Morning, upon which they were kindly Entertained by

may befall them, or into what Misfortunes they may be
involved, if they hear any News relating to us like Brethren
they will inform us of it. And if we hear any ill News relating
to them, they desire also to be informed of it, for whenever they
meet with any Misfortunes and Troubles they will apply to
us, and acquaint us with them, as their Friends and
Brethren.

They say, that there come many sorts of Traders among
them, both Indians & English, who all cheat them, & tho they
get their Skins they give them very little in Pay. They have so
little for them they cannot live, & can scarce procure Powder & Shot
to hunt with & gett more. Those Traders bring but little of these
but instead of them, they bring Rum, which they sell very Dear
at least 3 or 4 times more than it is worth, and of this they
complain.

They take Notice that both the French & the English are
raising Fortifications in their Country, and in their Neighborhood,
and that great Numbers of People are sent thither, the meaning
of which they do not very well conceive. But they fear Some
ill Consequences from it, and make it more Known to us as
their Brethren.

They desire there may be no Settlements made up Sus-
quehannah higher than Paxtan, and that none of the
Traders thereabouts be suffered to sell or keep any Rum there,
for that being the Road, by which their People go out to
War, they are apprehensive of Mischiefs, if they meet with
Liquor in those Parts. They desire also for the same Reasons
that none of the Traders be allowed to carry any Rum to
the remoter Parts, where James Le Tort trades (that is
Allegany on the Branches of Ohio) and this they desire
may be taken Notice of, as the Mind of the Chiefs of all
the five Nations, for it is all those Nations that now speak
by them to all our Peoples.

The Governor received their Present kindly, thank'd
them for what they had said, and that they might
have Something in Return of their last Present, desired
Desired that the Quantity of Powder should be encreased
to a hundred Pounds, and instead of 100 lb they should
have a hundred Bars of Lead.

The Gov. told them, he would answer what they had last said
in the Morning, upon which offered a friendly Entertainment.

by

by the Governour & Council they parted.

July 5th

The Council being met & the Indian Chiefs seated

The Governour in answer to what they had proposed last Night Spoke as follows

To their Speech

The first part the Governour of this Place took Care to see the Covenant Chain between himself & the Indians, & he & his People have always kept it bright on their parts, & are desirous it may ever be continued the same in the Manner they have mentioned, between our Children & their Posterity, and the old Men are desired to acquaint the young People with this as they grow up, that all our Posterity may know what their Fathers have agreed to.

We know of no ill Designs against us. there is no Danger of any War in these Parts. when we can inform the Five Nations of any thing worthy their Knowledge, we shall acquaint them, there is a great Ballance of War in Europe, but now both the English & French are on the same side.

To the 2d

As to Trade they know 'tis the Method of all that follow it, to buy as cheap, and sell as dear as they can, and every Man must make the best Bargain he can. the Indians cheat the Indians, & the English cheat the English, & every Man must be on his Guard. As to Rum, we have made divers Laws to prohibit it, & made it lawfull for an Indian to have all the Rum that is brought to them, for they envy it privately not to have it themselves Knowledge. But the Indians are Masters of themselves, they will not disobey it, We desire them not to seize any for that is not lawfull, but that they would break the Cask and destroy it.

To the 3d

They may assure themselves, that the English are & have been sincere & constant Friends, & therefore that they have nothing to fear from them. Declarations of those made by the French, they are to receive from us, that we mind nothing

To the 4th

We have not hitherto allowed any Settlements to be made above Pextan, but as the young People grow up, they will spread of themselves yet it will not be very speedily, the Governour however will give Orders to them all, to be civil to those of the five Nations as they pass that Way, tho it would be better if they would pass by Susquehannah above the

that they understood the Governour of this Province had divers times sent for them to come hither, And that they were now accordingly come by the Advice of all their Brethren to know the Governours Pleasure.

That the first Governour of this Place, Onash, (that is Governour Penn,) when he first arrived here, sent to them to desire them to sell Land to him, that they answered they would not sell it then, but they might do it in time to come, that being several times sent for they were now come to hear what the Governour had to offer.

That when the Governour was at Albany he had spoke to them to this Purpose. Well, my Brethren, you have gained the Victory; You have overcome the People & their Lands are yours. We shall buy them of you; How many Commanders are there amongst you, and being told there were forty, he said Then if you will come down to me I will give each of these Commanders a Suit of Cloaths such as I wear. They say, that a former Governour proposed to some of their Nation, as they were passing by Conestogoe to go to War against their Enemies, that he would buy that Land at Tsanandowa, for that he had a mind to settle some of his people there, (as being in their Road,) who would Supply them with Necessaries in their Journey; that they answered, they were then going to War and could not attend Affairs of Land, but at their Return they would lay the Matter before their Chiefs, who would give their Answer, and now they are come to hear what the Governour has to offer.

They add that the said Governour, when he was at Conestogoe, desired those Warriours to Speak to the Chiefs about the Purchase of that Land; that having no Wampum to send by them as a Token of the Message, he gave the Warriours a Cask of Powder with some Shott, a Peice of red Strowds and some Duffells, that the Warriours delivered their Message to the Chiefs, who have now sent to lett the Governour know they are willing to proceed to a Sale; And with this Speech they present two very small Bundles of Deer Skins for a Confirmation.

The Governour told them that he would answer them in the Morning to all they had said, & they departed.

JULY 4TH.

The Council and Indians being mett according to Appointment, the Governour, by the same Interpretess, in answer to what the Indians said yesterday spoke to them as followes, vizt:

The Governours of this Province, who have all acted here in the Place of William Penn, the first & great Governour of the same, have always been pleased with every Opportunity of cultivating & improving a friendship with the five Nations, and the present Governour & his Council take their Visit very kindly at this time, but they have been misinformed when they Supposed the Governour had sent for them; the Journey is very long & he would not have putt them

to so much Trouble, or if he had seen Occasion for it he would according to Custom have sent some Messenger with a Token, by which the five Nations might have been assured of the Truth of the Message.

Governour Penn, (that is Onash,) when he first came into this Province, took all the Indians of it by the hand; he embraced them as his Friends & Brethren, & made a firm League of Friendship with them; he bound it as with a Chain that was never to be broken; he took none of their Lands without purchasing and paying for them, & knowing the five Nations claimed the Lands on Sasquehannah, he engaged Collonel Dungan, Governour of New York, about forty years since to purchase their Right in his behalf, which Collonel Dungan did, & we have the Deeds from him for all those Lands.

The five Nations were so sensible of this that they never since claimed these Lands, tho' we have had many Visits from them hither for brightening the Chain of Friendship. And five Years since, when Sir William Keith and four Gentlemen of the Council were at Albany, at a general Meeting of all the five Nations their Chiefs of themselves confirmed the former Grant, and absolutely released all Pretentions to these Lands; Our Records shew this, & these People who are now here cannot but be Sensible of it.

When a former Governour of this Place, with his Council, made a Present at Conestogoe to some of the five Nations then passing that way, it was not with any view to purchase the Lands at Tsanandowa. The Governour thanks them very heartily for their offer to sell these Lands, if they are not yet purhased, but he cannot treat about them at present. William Penn's Son who was born in this Countrey is expected over here, & then he may treat with them if he think it proper. In the mean time, as these Lands lie next to our Settlements, tho' at present at a great Distance, We shall take this Offer as a Proof of their Resolution to Keep them for him.

This is what the Governour has at present to say about Lands, but as they are come a long Journey to visit us, He gives them as our Friends & Brethren these Goods now laid before them, desiring that of the 5 Guns one may be given to the Chief of each of the five Nations, with three pounds of Powder & as much Lead, and the rest may be divided as they shall think proper. And we have also provided Bread, Cheese, Rum, Pipes & Tobacco, for their Support in their Return.

The Governour doubts not but they are fully convinced of our Friendship and Regard to them, and that they will Consider their Reception here as a Proof of it. The Governour recommends to them to notify the Chiefs of the five Nations what passes between us, that it may be Kept in perpetual Remembrance.

The Goods which were last night ordered for them are,

5 fine Guns,	50 lbs. of Powder,
15 Strowd Match Coats,	100 lbs. of Lead,
10 Blanketts,	2 dozen Knives,
10 Duffell Matchcoats,	
12 Shirts.	

Ordered further:

To the Interpretess 1 Stroud, 1 Shirt, 1 Matchcoat.

To her Husband, Carondawana 1 Strowd, & another to her Niece.

To Civility 1 Strowd, 1 fine Shirt & 1 pair of Stockings.

Also, 1 cwt. of Bisket, 10 Gallons of Rum, with Cheese, Tobacco & Pipes, for their Journey.

After the said Indians had received their Present, & were parted, they again applied desiring an Opportunity of Offering something further, And the Governour appointing the same afternoon, they m:tt and presenting Six very small Bundles of Deer skins, proceeded to say:

That they are come hither to see the Governour in his Government, and are very well pleased with the opportunity given them, & with the Governours Discourse this Morning, concerning the Covenant Chain & the Friendship that has long subsisted between them, and 'tis This they desire may be Kept bright & shining to the Sun, & that neither Rain nor Damps nor any Rust may affect it to deprive it of its Lustre; And that the Governour & his People, & they & their People, and their Children & our Children may ever continue as they have hitherto been, one Body, one Heart & one Blood to all Generations.

They are (they say) but of one Nation, but they speak in behalf of all the five Nations & by authority from them all. All humane things are uncertain, & they Know not what may befall them, or into what Misfortunes they may be involved, if they hear any News relating to us like Brethren they will inform us of it; And if we hear any ill News relating to them they desire also to be informed of it, for when they meet with any Misfortunes and Troubles they will apply to us and acquaint us with them, as their Friends and Brethren.

They say that there come many sorts of Traders among them, both Indians and English, who all Cheat them, and tho' they get their Skins they give them very little in Pay. They have so little for them they cannot live, & can scarce procure Powder & Shott to hunt with & gett more. Those traders bring but little of these, but instead of them they bring Rum which they sell very dear, at least 3 or 4 times more than it is worth, and of this they complain.

They take Notice that both the French & the English are raising Fortifications in their Country and in their Neighbourhood, and that great Numbers of People are sent thither, the meaning of which they doe not very well conceive; but they fear some ill Consequences from it, and make it now Known to us as their Brethren.

They desire there may be no Settlements made up Sasquehannah higher than Pextan, and that none of the Settlers thereabouts be suffered to sell or keep any Rum there, for that being the Road by which their People goe out to War, they are apprehensive of Mischief if they meet with Liquor in these Parts. They desire also, for the same Reasons, that none of the Traders be allowed to carry any Rum to the remoter Parts where James Le Tort trades, (that is Allegany on the Branches of Ohio.) And this they desire may be taken Notice of, as the mind of the Chiefs of all the five Nations, for it is all those Nations that now speak by them to all our People.

The Governour received their present Kindly, thank'd them for what they had said, and that they might have something in Return for their last Present, It was ordered that the Quantity of Powder should be Encreased to a hundred Pounds, and instead of 100 lbs. they should have a hundred Barrs of Lead.

The Govr. told them he would answer what they had last said in the Morning, upon which, after a friendly Entertainment by the Governour & Council they parted.

JULY 5TH.

The Council being mett & the Indian Chiefs Seated.

The Governour, in answer to what they had proposed last Night spoke as follows:

To their 1st Speech: The first great Governour of this Place took Care to fix the Covenant Chain between himself & the Indians, & he & his People have always kept it bright on their parts, & are desirous it may ever be continued the same in the Manner they have mentioned between our Children & theirs forever, and the old men are desired to acquaint their young People with this as they grow up, that all our Posterity may know what their Fathers have agreed to.

We know of no ill News at present, there is no Danger of any War in these Parts. When we can inform the five Nations of any thing worthy their Knowledge we shall acquaint them; there is a great Talk of War in Europe, but now both the English & French are on the same Side.

To the 2d: As to Trade, they know 'tis the Method of all that follow it to buy as Cheap and sell as dear as they can, and every Man must make the best Bargain he can; the Indians cheat the Indians & the English cheat the English, & every Men must be on his Guard.

As to Rum, we have made divers Laws to prohibit it, & made it lawfull for an Indian to stave all the Rum that is brought to them, for they carry it privately out of Town without the Governours Knowledge; But the Indians are too fond of it themselves, they will not destroy it. We desire them not to seize any for that is not lawfull, but that they would break the Casks and destroy it.

To the 3d: They may assure themselves that the English ever have been & are their constant Friends, & therefore that they have nothing to fear from their Fortifications; Of those made by the ffrench, that they are so remote from us that we Know nothing.

To the 4th: We have not hitherto allowed any Settlement to be made above Pexton, but as the young People grow up they will spread of Course, yet it will not be very speedily. The Governour, however, will give orders to them all to be civil to those of the five Nations as they pass that way, tho' it would be better if they would pass Sasquehannah above the Mountains. And the sale of Rum shall be prohibited both there & at Alegany, but the Woods are so thick & dark we cannot see what is done in them. The Indians may

by the Governour & Council they parted.

July 5th

The Council being met & the Indian Chiefs seated

The Governour in answer to what they had proposed last Night, spoke as follows

To their Speech

The first great Governour of this Place took Care to fix the Covenant Chain between himself & the Indians, & he & his People have always kept it bright on their parts, & we desire it may ever be continued the same in the Manner they have mentioned, between our Children & their Posterity, and the old Men are desired to acquaint their young People with this as they grow up, that all our Posterity may know what their Fathers have agreed to.

To the 2d

We know of no ill News at present. There is no Danger of any War in these Parts. When we can inform the Five Nations of any thing worthy their Knowledge, we shall acquaint them, there is a great Talk of War in Europe, but now both the English & French are on the same side.

As to Trade, they know 'tis the Method of all that follow it, to buy as cheap, and sell as dear as they can; and every Man must make the best Bargain he can. the Indians cheat the Indians, & the English cheat the English, & every Man must be on his Guard. As to Rum, we have made divers Laws to prohibit it, & made it lawfull for an Indian to have all the Rum that is brought to them, for they carry it privately out of Town without the Governours Knowledge. But the Indians are too fond of it themselves, they will not destroy it, We desire them not to seize any, for that is not lawfull, but that they would break the Casks and destroy it.

To the 3d

They may assure themselves, that the English ever have been & are their constant Friends, & therefore that they have nothing to fear from their Solicitations. Of those made by the French, they are so remote from us, that we know nothing

To the 4th

We have not hitherto allowed any Settlements to be made above Pextan, but as the young People grow up, they will spread of Course, yet it will not be very speedily, the Governour however will give Orders to them all, to be civil to those of the five Nations as they pass that Way, tho' it would be better if they would pass Susquehannah above the

ther Mountains, And the Sale of Rum shall be prohibited both there & at Allegany, but the Woods are so thick & darke, we cannot see what is done in them. The Indians may have any Rum they find in the Woods, but, as has been said, they must not drink or carry any away.

The Governour added, that as they were now preparing for their Return, and we were to take Leave of each other, He had in consideration, that Powder & Lead was of the greatest Use to them in their hunting, and that both these were scarce & dear, he had ordered their Quantity to be encreased. Then their Rum and Provisions were delivered to them with a particular Charge that they should not touch with any of their Liquor till after their Departure from hence, for that whilst they stay'd they should be provided for here.

They desired the Governour would give them something in writing, desiring the Inhabitants as they past along their Roads to be civil to them & assist them with Provisions, which was accordingly ordered to be drawn up for them.

They further requested a Writing, to shew that the Governour allowed them to have any Rum they met with in the Woods, which was promised with this Limitation, that they should not meddle with any Rum they found in any houses whatsoever. And that they should not on any Account seize any to drink, or carry it away, And with this Caution a Writing was ordered.

At a Council held at Philadelphia July 20th 1727

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieu^t Governo^r

James Logan — Edwd Owen

Richard Hill — Chas Plumsted — Esq^rs

William Fishbourn

The Governour acquainted the Board, that he had called them together, to consider of a Petition he had received of one Robert Duckett, now under Confinement in Philadelphia Goal for the Murder of one John Brannon on board the Ship in the Bay of Honduras, praying a speedy

Trial

The Governour received their present Kindly, thank'd them for what they had said, and that they might have something in Return for their last Present, It was ordered that the Quantity of Powder should be Encreased to a hundred Pounds, and instead of 100 lbs. they should have a hundred Barrs of Lead.

The Govr. told them he would answer what they had last said in the Morning, upon which, after a friendly Entertainment by the Governour & Council they parted.

JULY 5TH.

The Council being mett & the Indian Chiefs Seated.

The Governour, in answer to what they had proposed last Night spoke as follows:

To their 1st Speech: The first great Governour of this Place took Care to fix the Covenant Chain between himself & the Indians, & he & his People have always kept it bright on their parts, & are desirous it may ever be continued the same in the Manner they have mentioned between our Children & theirs forever, and the old men are desired to acquaint their young People with this as they grow up, that all our Posterity may know what their Fathers have agreed to.

We know of no ill News at present, there is no Danger of any War in these Parts. When we can inform the five Nations of any thing worthy their Knowledge we shall acquaint them; there is a great Talk of War in Europe, but now both the English & French are on the same Side.

To the 2d: As to Trade, they know 'tis the Method of all that follow it to buy as Cheap and sell as dear as they can, and every Man must make the best Bargain he can; the Indians cheat the Indians & the English cheat the English, & every Men must be on his Guard.

As to Rum, we have made divers Laws to prohibit it, & made it lawfull for an Indian to stave all the Rum that is brought to them, for they carry it privately out of Town without the Governours Knowledge; But the Indians are too fond of it themselves, they will not destroy it. We desire them not to seize any for that is not lawfull, but that they would break the Casks and destroy it.

To the 3d: They may assure themselves that the English ever have been & are their constant Friends, & therefore that they have nothing to fear from their Fortifications; Of those made by the ffrench, that they are so remote from us that we Know nothing.

To the 4th: We have not hitherto allowed any Settlement to be made above Pexton, but as the young People grow up they will spread of Course, yet it will not be very speedily. The Governour, however, will give orders to them all to be civil to those of the five Nations as they pass that way, tho' it would be better if they would pass Sasquehannah above the Mountains. And the sale of Rum shall be prohibited both there & at Alegany, but the Woods are so thick & dark we cannot see what is done in them. The Indians may

stave any Rum they find in the Woods, but, as has been said, they must not drink or carry any away.

The Governour added, that as they were now preparing for their Return, and we were to take Leave of each other, He had in consideration that Powder & Lead was of the greatest use to them in their hunting, and that both these were scarce & dear, he had ordered their Quantity to be increased, then their Rum and Provisions were delivered to them, with a particular Charge that they should not touch with any of their Liquor till after their Departure from hence, for that while they staid they should be provided for here.

They desired the Governour would give them something in writing, desiring the Inhabitants as they pass'd along their Road to be civil to them & assist them with Provisions, which was accordingly ordered to be drawn up for them.

They further requested a Writing to Shew that the Governor allowed them to Stave any Rum they mett with in the Woods, which was promised with this Limitation, that they should not meddle with any Rum they found in any houses whatsoever, and that they should not on any account seize any to drink or carry it away, And with this Caution a Writing was ordered.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, July 20th, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr. Lieut. Governour.

James Logan, Evan Owen, Richard Hill, Clemt. Plumsted. William Fishbourn, } Esq'rs.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that he had called them together to consider of a Petition he had received of one Robert Duckett, now under Confinement in Philadelphia Goal for the murder of one John Evans, on board the Ship ———, in the Bay of Honduras, praying a Speedy Trial, Which Petition being read, Richard Hill, Esqr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, informed the Board that this Petitioner was committed by his Warrant for the said Murder, which upon examination he had confessed, at the same time declaring it was wholly accidental & not of Design.

The Board taking the same into serious Consideration, and it appearing doubtfull whether the Fact is cognisable by our Courts of Justice, the same being committed on the high Seas, are of opinion, that the Attorney General lay this matter before the Justices of the Supreme Court, & acquaint them with the Application now made to this Board, that they may come to some Resolution herein.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 15th, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Hill, William Fishbourn. Isaac Norris, } Esquires.

in New York

Present

His Excellency Will.m Burnet

Capt.n Walter
Mr. Van Dam
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Abrah.m Van
Mr. Kennedy

The Report of the Gentlemen of the Council to whom was referred the Petition of Robert Livingston Jun.r & Lancaster Symes Junr. praying a Lycense to Purchase ten Acres of Land in the Mohauks Country not already Purchased or Patented was read and agreed to by the Board.

Ordered that a Lycense be Prepared according to His Excellency Communicated to the Board his Last advices from Albany.

In Council held at Fort George in New York July the 31st 1727.

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq.r

Capt.n Walter
Mr. Van Dam
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Abrah.m Van Horne
Mr. Kennedy

[illegible] Richmond the Garrison at [illegible]
[illegible]ing on the building there and to [illegible]
[illegible] also threatning other means on failure [illegible]
going it to be a Contravention of the Treaty of [illegible]
Articles that the Subjects of the two Crowns should not [illegible]
upon one another till the Limits have been regulated by Com[illegible]
to be appointed for that purpose

Hereupon his Excellency observed to this
Board that the Clause of the 15th Article of the Treaty of Ut[illegible]
relates only to those Indians who it is doubtfull whether
they are Subjects of Britain or of France, and that it can
relate to the five nations who in the same Article are Ex[illegible]
declared to be Subjects to the Dominion of Great Britain.

His Excellency further Observed that the fi[illegible]
nations have always owned and Respected Corlear as they
have frequently declard to his Excellency, and that they had lately
Signed an Instrument submitting and Granting their very Lands
with all the rest of the Southern Coast of the Lake Ontario or
Frontenac to the Crown of Great Britain in order to be protected in the
Quiet Dwelling therein. —

Whereupon it is the Opinion of this Board that
the French have no Just pretence to make such demand and
that the work at Ouiego ought not to be stopt Nor the Subje[illegible]
Relinquished by this Province but on the Contrary it is to be maint[illegible]
to the utmost of our Power Especially seeing the French do Ins[illegible]
persist in an Actual Infringment of the said Treaty by their
Lately building and holding that Fort at Niagara not only a[illegible]
the Security of the five nations but also against the Remonst[illegible]
and their Representations and their Government to the Contrary.

It is the Opinion of this Board that the Officers
Soldiers Now gone to Ouiego should Still Remain there

[illegible] back to the [illegible]

[illegible] other necessary Event to [illegible]
the charge whereof to be defrayed out
come in on Account of the like Service

That Mr Bunch be directed
the Chief of the Several nations of the five nations
them that the French and sundry Indians do threaten
Trading house at Oswego, that as to the ffrench we shall
selves Obliged to a defence against them alone but as to
from any nations of Indians ~~of Indians~~ we expect they'll
to Cessell all such as come to give them or us any disturbance

This Board are of Opinion that Mr B
be satisfyed with the Value of about Sixty Pounds to make
with to these Chiefs of the five nations upon this Occasion to be
out of the first moneys provided for such Service. ——

At a Council held at Fort Geor
in Albany the 8th August the A. 1727.

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Es

Capt Walter
Mr Van Dam
Mr Alexander

Mr Veeh: Cuyler
Mr Phillips Livingston
Mr Kennedy

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter he
had received from Monsieur Beauharnois the Governor
Canada which he Translated into English as follows. ——

[illegible]

(44)

Albany ye 26 July 1727

May it pleas Your Ex^cy

We had ye hon^r Yesterday to accept your Ex^cys y^t Monsr Lasasange Govr of this Rivine arrivd here y^e 24th Instant as we are Informd with a message from y^e Govr of Canada to y^e Ex^cy haveing good reason to be persuaded y^t y^e Subject is Errant about our building at Oswego & as we hear y^e french at Canada are very much alarm^d at our possessing y^t place & y^e forces ready to Attack & dispo=ses us is a great presumtion in y^e & of y^e last Consequence to this province all y^e Neighbouring provinces on this Con=tinant wch we humbly hope may be treated with great Caution & delibration y^t y^e good union & firm aligance wch Subjects between y^e two Crowns may not be violated by y^e french of Canada, & its province disturbd in their Just & In=doubted right & possession of y^e lands Solemnly agreed to belong to y^e Crown of great britain & they in no manner to prevent any Indians freely to trade with y^e british Subjects, as this Gentleman is a person of Distinction & y^t we are in Expectation y^t your Ex^cy may be pleased with our Opinion on this Criticall Subject wch would take up too much room to write out of ye Great Concern^d we have desir^d & prevaild on Coll^o M: Schuyler & m^r Livingston with whom we have discourd & told our Sentiments Ab^t this Affair wch we hope may be Acceptable to ye Ex^cy with respect we Remain Your Ex^cy most humble & most Obed^t Servants

Peter V^r Brugh
Lancister Symes
Rutger Bleecker
H: Groesbeeck
Nicolaes Bleecker
Harmanus Wendle
Ph: Schuyler

Albany ye 3th August 1727

May it please your Excellcy

Since we had ye honour to write your Excellcy on ye 27th of July two Canoes Cachnawage Indians arriod here about two Days ago one of which Indians hath given us the Inclosed Information that ye french Governour by a great belt of wampum told the Cachnawage Indians not to go to Albany as they use to and that he had Stopt the path by a great Stone in the ground planting that they Can not Clime over & told the S. Indians that they had no business here at Albany the Indians answerd him that the Governour would Engage them & Shew them a haride in Canada were they Could have goods as Cheap as in Albany from days after the said Governour told them they Should not go that his belly was full to his throath about our building the house at Oswego & & desird ye. to Assist him in laeing & desi=ing the S. house & broged very much in ye Governour gi=ducr of the french & their war Like Actions & by what we can Apprehend they have Consented to that Request that the Govr & the priest had Desird & Entituled ye to go a fighting and to Kill only one man Either of New England oswego or Albany whereupon one of the Indi=ans answerd the priest he might go himself to do ye himself if he would

That the Governour of Canada in his proposi to the Onnondade Sachims told ye. that the French Cutt of all their Castles and thereby had a just Clai the Same butt nevertheless the french were so K as to Ett the five nations quietly Enjoy their Nati Country and have not presumd to make any buildin amongst them, But nevertheless ye on ye Contrary ye Gov of New york haveing first desird Liberty for a Smal den house at ye falls hath now built a great Stone

House

house at Oneege that they thereby might plainly See the intention of the English to Creep in amongst them & y.r Cut them of y.t the King of great Britain had now for three year Solisted to the King of France to Join with him to do the Same But the King of France will not Agree to it & y.t y.e building of the house at Oneeego is a plain prove of what he has Informed y.m & told them to destroy of the S.d house, & to bring an answer to the Governour at Canada upon the matter. and if it was not done y.t he would use wars to do it without Delay

And on y.e Departure y.e S.d Sachems of Onnondage Come to y.t Cachnawage Castle, were the Cachnawage Sachems Spake to y.m by a great belt of wampum & Desired y.t Onnondages not to Consent to y.e building of y.e house at Oneego y.t the buildings were of ill Consequence if the English had built in the Moaks Country above Saraghtoge, and that all the land in the Moaks Country was gone & that the Intention of the English was to Deprive if.m of all such their Lands & that they Should Consider in what a miserable Condition they may be brought to—

And the Said Indian who hath given this Information Says y.t he is Inclined to Leave Canada & Come to live amongst us Some were at ~~Schinectady~~ Saraghtoge with Eight men with their familys if he Can be Employd with Lands & Desired us to Requaint his Excellency with the Same & y.t he may have answer upon y.e Matter in a Months time & give great Incouragement that a great many Indians would Come to Live there if there be Land & a ~~Multitude~~ Minister y.e Com.rs are of Opinion y.t if there may be had Some Lands within the Bounds of Saraghtoge) & y.t of that matter Can be brought to Effect it would be a great Security to this province wh we thought our duty to transmit to y.e Excell.cy we Remain with Due Respect—

Y.r Excell.cys most humble & obedient Servants

+ pro 24

Att a Meeting of the Comm.rs of the Indian Affair in Albany y.e 16.th August 1721

Those of the Chief Indians Sachims of Onah being Joyned with the Comm.rs four Strings of wampums whereby they say that y.e same were sent by the Senundadeys from one Sachim grandt unto the six nations & to y.e Governour and the Comm.rs to make known that Scarce of the Senundadeys with 8 men formerly taken prisoners from the flatt heads were gone to the flatt heads to make a peace with them But not yett Returnd.

By 2 Brethren I make known to you that I have been with four Nations of the farr Indians Onedes Canadagy Nichkeryko Wisesecha and and Senandadeka and have taken much trouble & pains to perswade y.m into y.e intrest of this goverment to which they have herkened and are now become our friends butt there are still more farr nations if any of y.e said Nations Come and give opportunity of any person to us of making any propositions they say that they have nothing in hand to speak and incite them to the intrest of this province therfore they Resolves to Come here to their Brethren in Albany which are Rich & well Sorkt with goods. & therefore desire to be Supplyd with Such goods as that purpose as being for the intrest of this Goverment.

3 Brethren we desire that wee may be Supplyed with the Smith & Stock maker Liveing at Schenectady a Called Jos.t Van Slyck

+ no 24

At a Meeting of the Comm.r of the Indian Affair in Albany y.e 26 of August 1727

Three of the Chief Indians Sachims of Onak being Sopoakes Shaweth unto the Comm.rs four Strings of Wampums whereby they say that y.e same were sent by the Senundaeys from one Gaygrondt unto the six nations & to y.e Governour and the Comm.rs to make known that Scarce of the Senundaeys with 8 men formerly taken prisoners from the flatt heads were gone to the flatt heads to make a peace with them But not yett returnd.

Qy 2.

Brethren I make known to you that I have been with four Nations of the farr Indians Onedewandany Nichheryky wyseseke and and Senandadeky and have taken much trouble & pains to perswade y.m into y.e interest of this goverment to which they have herkened and are now become our friends Butt there are still more farr nations if any of y.e should happen to come and give opportunity ~~if any of them~~ to us of making any propositions they say that they have nothing in hand to speak and incite them to the interest of this province therfore they Resolved to come here to their Brethren in Albany which are Rich & well Stokt with goods & therefore desire to be Supplyd with Such goods as that purpose as being for the interest of this Goverment.

3 Brotheren we desire that wee may be Supplyed with the Smith & Stock another Liveing at Schenectady is Called Jos.t Van Slyck

+ no 26

Lanc.r Symes
Peter Van Brugh
Aulger Bleecker
Myer Gerritsen
Haasianus Roseboom
Nicolaes Bleecker

At a meeting of Commissioners of the Indian Affairs at Albany this 5.th august 1727

Present y.e Proposition of the two Sinneks Nations

Brethren wee do in behalf of his Excel.cy salute you & assure you that wee are very glad to see you here in health

Brethren it will be a great satisfaction to his Excel.cy as it is to us of ye Endeavour that you have taken so much pains in bringing the farr nations of Indians into our interest which we take to be an Equal Benefit for us and our Brethren the Six nations we Shall ~~——~~ Acquaint his Excel.cy with your Proceedings in that affair.

Brethren you know that we have built a house at Oswego by Consent of the Brethren the six nations wee perceive that the french at Canada are much against it pretending that they have a right to that place brethren that house is not only a Security for our trades but also a Security for you our Brethren the Sinneks nations were by the french will be prevented to attack our Brethren wee know very well y.e french by false instigations shall Endeavour to insinuate our brethren to Resent that good work but wee know very well that our brethren are wise and prudent and shall never herken to the false Stroys of the french ~~——~~ Endeavour to

247

Break the Covenant Chain & desire you will do your utmost Endeavour with the Rest of our Brethren to serve the K. house When Ever the french or their Indians should Attempt to dispossess us of the Same as for the Smith we Shall acquaint the governor with the Same you may be Sure of being Supplyed with one

+ 1028

Albany ye 15th August 1727

Major Sykes

Sr

the inclosd letter was Delivered to us open we have taken a Copy of the same in order to send to his Excell.y we desire you send us a line or two by the bearer hereof forth with & thereby acquaint us if you have or Can procure man Enough to Carry up the Stores & provisions to oswego and to Supply the garrison with men at oswego in order that we may be able to acquaint his Excell.y with the Circumstances of matters Since Capt Nicolls is Coming to Albany according his letter wether it be best to take all Batoes for Carrying up the provisions Since Capt Nicolls is bringing down with 8 batoes or three, whether to Proceed with wooden Canoes and two two Batoes as it was first designed we Leave to your Self Capt Coll.o Groesbeeck & Capt Collins we are

pray Communicate this forthwith to Capt Collins & Coll.o Grosbeeck

Sir
y.r most humble Serv.ts

we are of Opinion that Since Capt Nicolls is Comeing down to Send all the Stores & Provisions w.t all the men at once together,

was Signd

Peter Van Brugh
Hend.k van Rensselaer.
Rutger Bleecker
Pyer Gerritse
Harmanus Wendell

N.Y.P.C. 1 no 27

Albany the 9.th aug.t 1727.

May it Please your Excellency

We had the honour to write y.r Excellency on y.e 5.th Instant since wee Receiv.d your Excel.cys favour of third Ditto by y.e Wm. Winnen and upon due Consideration of the matter wee are humbly of Opinion that the p.Sents for the Indians provision and amunition Should be Sent up with all Expedition have therfore hired a man to assist the Soudiers in bringing up the Same in 3 large Wooden Canoes Lyd at Schonechtady & two batoes being one which was Left at Schnechtady and one which the Carpenter Brought down wee have gott a bout 1600 of bisket Bread and 20 Barrils of wheat peace from hence and will order to gett Some more peace and from Skoharie Meal by the palatyns if possible there is wheat enough by the Palatyns but the Season being So very dry as is Reported it that the mill has no water to grind and the River very Shallow so that it will be hard to bring up the Loaden Canoes & Batoes but wee must use the best means we Can & hope for Same will whether the goods & provisions are most gone up to Schonectady and wee hope y.r batoes & Canoes will Sett out from thence a Friday morning Morning being the 11 Instant may.r Sythes & Sollt. Groesbeek are going up to Schen.dy to dispatch there, may it Please your Excel.cy we have Considered that if the batoes Should go up with part of the provisions and Come down again for y.e Rest of would take up a very Long time & Detain Capt. Nicolls to gett at oswego, & the Sooner he be there we think the better in this unsetle of time,

The Carpenters are arived here on the 6 Instant in the Evening and Say that Capt. Banker & Capt. Nicolls were Ordered to Sett out from oswego the next day after them it is generally Reported that the house Erected at Oswego is very fine & Strong Building and the soldiers have worked very hard at it.

Inclosed we Send your Excellcy Copys of the propositions of the Aseecanchook Indians and of two of our Sachems So time wee do all for the best and hope it may all turn to good Effect wee Remain with due Respect

Question What the french answerd on their belt to forbid them to build at Niagara.

Answer That ye french said that they could not desist from compleating ye house at Niagara. being sent & ordered by the Govr of Canada to build it. and dessir not desist from working. but must proceed & finish it. having Comm^d^ from ye six Nations for the doing of it: that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter was going to Montreal and would acquaint the Governour with what they had said. that he would bring an answer at our next Congress by the latter end of September upon the Indians Conniving at and throw their belt back & rejected it, by which they had spoken. and said they thought they were sent by the Govr of N. York, on which they replyed that they were sent by him but by the Chiefs of ye six Nations, and did not know who had given the french that Liberty. that they did not know it, and desir'd that they would right and thank the Chiefs who had given their leave. on which they did not reply but said that when the house was finish'd 30 Soldiers would be posted there with Officers & armes.

Question Whether they know of a hatchett &c. war given by the french against the six Nations.

Answer That they have heard that the Governour of Canada by two of his Interpreters have given a hatchet of war to the Indians living to the Southward near a branch of Susquehanah on a branch of a River Called Ridego, which vents into the great River Mississipi. Some of their People who were out a fighting Came to their habitation who acquainted them that two french men had given a hatchet of war by order of y^e^

Governour of Canada agt ye six Nations, which those Indians declared, and said they were a joint of the said Nations and possest part of their land. and if any people made war against them. they were to assist them. but when the french saw that those Indians would not accept the hatchet of war, they desird them not to speake of it to the six Nations, for it was Concluded by the french & English to cut them off and gave a bundle of papers to be Carry'd to Philadelphia from thence to Albany from thence to Albany & to montreal when that arrive there and the fort at Niagara was Built then it was the time that the six Nations were to be cut off. but their warriours happend to gett that packet & burnt it. that now they have said the truth & answer fully what they know. and since hi Ex they hear asking them questions they desire he will be pleased to answer them what they shall ask him.

They say that they hear a great deal of bad news from Canada that ye English & french keep a Continual Correspondance with one another and desire his Ex will be pleased to acq[t] them with what news he has.

They say also that the traders who come in their Country do Cheat them very much in the sale of Rum instead of which they receive them their own water wch in a day or two sticks & is poison.

His Ex told them that he was sorry that the Traders had cheated them. in Case he intends to send a man that shall be no Trader to prevent their being Imposed on & shall recommend

That the two Crowns in Europe are in a strict friendship & alliance together & were going to make war against Spain the Emperour & had sent

Albany the 10th August 1727 200

May it please your Excellency

We had the honour to write your Excellency yesterday this Comes to Inform your Excellcy that Captain Banker is Come to their place this Morning Seekly & wee and Lourence Clase is Come with him,

And since Capt Banker is not able by Reason of his Seekness to go back to Oswegee & Considering y your Excellcys Good Intention ought not to Stop in a matter of great Consequence we are Resolved to Send Capt Philip Schuyler & his brother Pieter Schuyler to go up with Lourence Clase to meet the Chief Indians upon Subject & make propositions to them according to your Excellcys Directions we hope your Excy may be pleased to approve of this our proceedings & as we are Informd by Capt Banker & Lourence y the Indians are now to have a Meeting at Onnondage which as wee Conjecture may be upon the propositions made by the governour of Canada to the Sachims of Onnondage lately Returd from Canada we are humbly of Opinion not to Delay butt hasten those Gentlemen to go up with all Expedition who have Undertaken to go for y Service of the king & Country Upon the Credit of the Govcrement Wee believe they will Sett out from hence to Morrow we are with due Respect

Your Excellencys
Most humble & Obedient Servants

P.S. we are very much in
want of belts of wampum

Pensilvania 1727

Seven pence half penny. Which Account the Board examined & approved, and recommended the same to the Assembly for Payment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 26th 1727

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esq Lieut Governour

James Logan, William Fishbourn
Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted } Esqrs
Samuel Preston

The House of Representatives waited of the Govr according to Order, and presented the two following Bills for his Approbation Viz.

An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province

A Supplement to the Act for taking Lands in Execution for the Payment of Debts

To which the Governour gave his Assent, and past them into Laws, and Ordered them to be sealed and published

Then the Speaker, after presenting the Governour with a Bill drawn on the Provincial Treasurer for £500 as the Supply for the remaining part of the present year, acquainted him that the House was desirous the Governour would pay the Indians a Visit as usual, as soon as his Health & Convenency would permit To which the Governour answered, that he would be always ready to do what lay in his Power to keep up a good Correspondence with the Indians, and so that End intended to visit them next Summer, and that as they expect the usual Presents on these Occasions, he hoped the House would take care to make Suitable Provision for the Charges of the Journey

The Governour then took Occasion to acquaint the House, that Several Indians from the five Nations had been here in July last to visit him, who had been entertained twelve Days & had received some small Presents, an Account of the Charges of which, as exhibited by the Provincial Treasurer, had been approved by the Board & therefore recommended it to the House

to

to order the Payment thereof. After which, the Governour having thanked them for the Profession they had made for his Support, the House withdrew & the Council adjourned

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At a Council held at Philadelphia August 31st 1727

Present

The Hon[ble] Patrick Gordon Esq[r] Lieutenant Governour
James Logan
Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
William Trent
Clement Plumstead
} Esquires

The Governour acquainted the Board, that the News of the Death of His Majesty King George, and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being proclaimed King, seemed now to want no further Confirmation, it appearing both by several Accounts from London, as well as the printed Proclamations from New York and Boston; And that therefore he had given Notice to the Mayor & Common Council of this City, of his Intentions this day to proclaim here His said Royal Highness King of Great Britain &c. and expected that the Members present would likewise give their Attendance on this Occasion, that the Ceremony might be performed with all Suitable Solemnity

To which the Board unanimously agreed & desired the Governour would give the necessary Orders therein, and that they were ready to attend him

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At a Council held at Philadelphia Septem[r] 1st 1727

Present

The hon[ble] Patrick Gordon Esq[r] Lieut[t] Governour
Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
William Trent
Clement Plumstead
} Esq[rs]

After the Governour had acquainted the Board, that yesterday His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales had been publickly proclaimed here King of Great Britain &c by the Name

"may apply to the Court of Common Pleas for the County, where "Judgement was obtained & sett forth to them, his Case with the "Reasons why his Title was not duely perfected by the preceeding "or former Sherif; And the said Court may thereupon, as they "shall see Cause, and as Justice & Equity shall require, Order and "direct the Sherif for the time being to Compleat any such Title & "execute such Deeds as aforesaid, and upon such order obtained as "aforesaid and entered on the Records of the Court, It shall and "may be lawfull, &c."

The Provincial Treasurer exhibited to the Board an account of Charges of the late Treaty with the Indians of the five Nations, at which above forty Persons were entertained from the 28th of June to the 9th of July, and of the Presents then made to the Indians, amounting in the whole to Eighty four Pounds five shilling one penny half penny, And the Presents made by the Indians, sold by the Treasurer, amounting Twelve pounds twelve shillings and six pence, the Balance remaining is Seventy one Pounds twelve shillings seven pence half penny; Which Account the Board examined & approved, and recommended the same to the Assembly for Payment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 26th, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan, William Fishbourn, Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted, Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.

The House of Representatives waited on the Govr. according to order, and presented the two following Bills for his Approbation, vizt:

An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province.

A Supplement to the Act for taking Lands in Execution for the Payment of Debts.

To which the Governour gave his Assent and pass'd them into Laws, and Ordered them to be sealed and published.

Then the Speaker, after presenting the Governour with a bill drawn on the Provincial Treasurer for £500, as the support for the remaining part of the current year, acquainted him that the House was desirous the Governour would pay the Indians a visit as usual, as soon as his health & conveniency would permitt; To which the Governour answered, that he would be always ready to doe what lay in his power to keep up a good Correspondence with the Indians, and for that End intended to visit them next summer, and that as they expect the usual presents on these occasions, he hoped the House would take care to make suitable provision for the Charges of the Journey.

The Governour then took occasion to acquaint the house, that several Indians from the five Nations had been here in July last to

visit him, who had been entertained Twelve Days & had received some small presents, an account of the Charges of which, as exhibited by the Provincial Treasurer, had been approved by the board, and therefore recommended it to the house to order the payment thereof. After which the Governour having thanked them for the Provision they had made for his support, the House withdrew and the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 31st, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Hill, William Fishbourn, Isaac Norris, Clement Plumstead. } Esq'rs.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that the news of the Death of His Majesty King George, and of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being proclaimed King, seemed now to want no further Confirmation, it appearing true by several accounts from London, as well as the printed Proclamation from New York and Boston; And that therefore he had given notice to the Mayor and Commonalty of this city, of his intentions this day to proclaim here his said Royal Highness King of Great Britain, &c, and expected that the members present would likewise give their attendance on this occasion that the Ceremony might be performed with all suitable solemnity.

To which the board unanimously agreed & desired the Governr. would give the necessary orders therein, and that they were ready to attend him.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Septemr. 1st, 1727.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill, William Fishbourn, Isaac Norris, Clement Plumstead. } Esq'rs. Samuel Preston,

After the Governour had acquainted the Board, that yesterday His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, had been publickly proclaimed here King of Great Britain, &c., by the name of George the Second, with the Solemnity and Ceremony suitable on that occasion, His Honour took the Oaths, and the several Members present the Affirmations of Allegiance and Fidelity to his said Majesty and Abjuration of the Pretender, as did likewise the Clerks of the Council.

The Governour then desired the Advice of the Board, whether his Majesty should be proclaimed in each of the three lower Counties upon Delaware, or whether it would not be sufficient if it was only done at Newcastle, seeing that place is reputed the Seat of Government of these Counties.

(55)

By the Commiss.rs of Indian Affairs
at Albany 9 Septemb. 1727

Instructions for Mr Laurence Claose the Interpreter

You are hereby Directed to go fourthwith to the sachims of the Six nations to acquaint them at their Severall Castles of the Decease of his late Majesty King george of glorious memory, & that his son the high & Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now his Successor to the Imperiall Crowns of great Britain France & Ireland to whom they are to pay all Submission & Allegiance

You are to Endeavour to Stop y.e Onnondages from their Resolution &c (we hear) they have taken by the Instigation of the french to go to war ag.t the flatt heads, which you Must tell them the french do with an Intent to get y.m from home out of the way or by these meanes to destroy and Demolish y.m If possible,

You are to Incourage y.m to persist in their good resolution w.ch they have taken to Defend the house at Oswege If any french or Indians might Attack it,

You must Enquire what french massages have lately been sent among the Six Nations & what the purport of y.m Are, whether at y.e Senneckes Country are any of the other Castles & if any thing might happen whilst you are among the Indians w.ch we Cant foresee at present you are to Act in it as you Judge will be most for his majestys interest given under our hands in albany y.e 9.th September 1727

Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Pieter Van Brugh
Harmanus Wendell
Roger Gerritse
Rutger Bleecker

Resolved that three Indians be Sent to the Lake
ye Sacrament to See whether there be any Indians by—
Whom they may learn what news there be at Canada &
Cayo not having had Intelligence from thence this long
time, & ye charges thereof be pd by the Comrs Agreed with
Guysbert Vve Brakel Jun to go with Laurence Claese to the 6
Nations for three pound twelve Shillings pr Month

28 lb Bread
5 lb bacon
Keg rum
2 Doz Knives

2 pr Tapes
25 flint
12 awls

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs In Albany the 18th Day of Sepr 17[illegible]

Present
Philip Livingston
Nyndert Schuyler
Peter Vve Brugh
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeck
Barnardus Swandelk
Pieter Bleecker

D. Kannaserie a Sachim of Onnondage & Ondariager a Sachim of Cayonge being arrived at place say by ye hands of Wann That the Sachims from ye Nation Called the Jonondadies who-live at Ledetroit ye have Sent Messengers to ye Caganhoes or-far Nation to make peace are safely returnd home ye the had Concluded a peace but the term were not yet Know.

That the nation of Caganhoes Say ye they will Stric-ly keep to all ye Engagance they have made with this Govern & the brethren of the 6 Nations & will refuse the Belt of-war if the Govern of Canada offers & Desire ye to take it up Reqr ye English & ye 6 Nations

By the Comm.rs of Indian affairs at Albany 9 September 1727

Instructions for M.r Laurence Claese the Interpreter

You are hereby Directed to go forthwith to the Sachims of the six Nations to acquaint them at their severall Castles of the Decease of his Late majesty King George of Glorious memory and that his Son the high & mighty Prince George of Wales is now his Successor to the Imperiall Crowns of great Britain Ffrance and Ireland to whom they are to pay all Submission and Allegiance

You are to Endeavour to Stop y.e Enemies ages from their Resolution which (we hear) they have taken by the Instigation of the french to goe war against the ffall Indians which you must tell them the french do with an intent to gett y.m from home out of the way or by these means to destroy & Diminish them if possible

You are to incourage them to presist in their good resolution which they have taken to defend the house at Oswego if any french Indians might attack it,

You are must Enquire what ffrench Messages have lately been sent among the six nations and among what the purport of y.m are, whether at the Sinnekes Country are any of the other Castles & if any thing might happen whilst you are among the Indians which we cant foresee at present you are to act in it as you Judge will be most for his majesty Interest Given under our hands in Albany the 9.th day of September 1727

Philip Livingston
Wyndert Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Harm: Wendell
Reyer Gerritse
Rutger Bleecker

Resolved y.t 3 Indians be sent to the lake S.t Sacrement to See whether there be any Indians by whom they may learn what news there be at Canada we not haveing had Intelligence from thence this long time & y.t the Charges thereof be p.d by y.e Com.rs agreed with Gysb: van Brakel Jun.r to go with Laurence Claese to the 6 Nations for three pounds 12 Shillings p month

2 B.s Bread	2 pds Flour
1 B. Bacon	25 ffilb.s
1 Keg Rum	12 nails
2 Doz Knives	

Resolved that three Indians be Sent to the Lake
S.t Sacrament to See whether there be any Indians by—
Whom they may Learn what news there be at Canada w.
Lopes not having had Intelligence from thence this long
time, & y.t y.e Charges thereof be p.d by the Com.rs Agreas with
Guysbert V.n Brakel Jn.o togo with Laurence Claese to the 6
Nations for three pound twelve Shillings p.r Month

28 lb Bread
lb bacon
Keg rum
2 Doz Knives

2 p.r Tapes
25 Shirt
12 Awls

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian
affairs In Albany the 13.th Day of Sep.r 17

Present
Philip Livingston
Wyndert Schuyler
Peter V.n Brugh
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeck
Harmanus Wendell
Pieter Bleecker

D. Kannaserie a Sachim of Onnondage & Ondariager a
Sachim of Cayonge being Arrivd at place say by y.e hands of Wam
That the Sachims from a Nation Called the Jonondadies who
live at Ledetroit y.t we Sent Messengers to y.e Waganhoes or
far Nations to make peace are Safely returnd home y.t they
had Concluded a peace but the term were not yet Known

That the nations of Waganhoes Say y.t they will Stric
tly keep to all Allegaunce they have made with this Govern.t &
the brethren of the 6 Nations do.t & will refuse the hatchet of
war if the Govern.t of Canada offer & Desire y.e to take
it up Ag.t y.e English or Six Nations—

That what ye Sachims had promis'd Capt Philip Schuyler when he was at Onondage if one of Each nation should be Sent with a Message to the Indians liveing at & near Canada that the Six Nations have resolved to Defend the house at Oswego against their or they Shouts offer to violat it, but that the English & french might oppose one another's messengers Sr Kanaspre. says were ready to go when he Came from home,

They Say they have no other news of moment to acq^t the brethren with & desire ye Com^r to acq^t y^m what news y^e Com^r acq^d y^m y^t Decease of his late majesty king George of Glorious memory & y^t his Son prince George of Wales is proclaim'd King of Great Britain & y^t his present majesty is very well belood of all his Subjects,

That Lourence Claese y^e Interpreter is Sent to y^e Gover=nors to Acq^t y^m of y^e decease of his late Maj^ty & y^t he is to Endeavour to Stop the Onondages who we are Informd & prepar'd to go out a fighting by y^e Influence of y^e Govr of Canada.

We Requainted S^d two Sachims with y^e Contents a let=ter to Govr of Canada write to his Ex^y our Govr & his answer.

Johan Jurch Kast & Johan Joel Pelri Inform this Board y^t the Road from the magase River to y^e S^d wood creek & y^e Oneyde Carrying place is very much out of repair and Impracticable to ride over a load provisions, or a batoe. if it be not repaired with all Speed they Cant perform their agreem^t to deliver ye provisions at ye wood Creek for the Detatchment at Oswego.

Resolved y^t 6 men be hird to repair ye S^d wood road upon as may be on act of the publick y^t ye provisions y^t may be Transported to Oswego & y^t it be not paid from ye the Com^rs of Indian Affairs in ye Prov^ce for ye repair of the same — —

Present
Ph: Livingston
A. V
D. Y. B
R. B
H. G
H. W
V. B

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indn Affairs in Albany ye 13th Day of Sept 1747

D. Kannasore a Sachim of onnondage & ondaniagen a Sachim of Cayauge being arrived at place say by y hands of Wampum—

That the Sachims from a Nation called the Jenondagies who Live at Detroit that we sent messengers to y. Wagenhoes or 5 Nations to make peace are Safely Returnd home that they had Concluded a peace but y. terms were not yet Known—

That the nations of Waganhoes Say y. they will firmly keep to y. alliance they have made with this Govern. as the brethren of the 5 nations do. & will refuse the hatchett of war if y. Gov. of Canada offer & desire y. to take it up against y. English or 6 nations that

That what y. Sachims had promised Coll. Ph: Schuyler when he was at onnondage that One of Each nation Should be Sent with a Message to y. Indians Liveing at & near Canada that the 6 nations have resolved to defend the house at Oswego against them if they Should offer to molest it. but y. if English & french might oppose one another. wh messengers D. Kanasore says were ready to go thether when he came from home

They say they have no other news of moment to acq. the brethren with and desire the Com. to acq. y. with what owns the Com. acq. y. y. Decease of his late majesty King George of Glorious memory & y. his Son prince Georgeof Wales is proclaimd King of Great Britain & that his present Majesty is very well beloved of all his Subjects.

That Laurence Claese y. Interpreter is sent to the 6 Nations to acq. y. of y. Decease of his S. may.ty and y. he is to Endeavour to Stop y. onnondages whoare are Inform'd & preparing to go out a fighting by the influence of y. Gov. of Canada.

We acquainted S. two Sachims with y. Contents of a letter to Gov. of Canada write to his Ex. our Govern. & his answer—

Johan Jurch Kast & Johen Joost Petri. Inform this Board y. the Road from y. magase River to the wood Creek on the onneyde Carrying place is very much out of Repair & Impracticable to ride over a load provisions. & a Batteau if it be not repaird with all Speed they cant perform their agreem. to deliver y. Provisions at the wood Creek for y. Detachm. at Oswego.

Resolved y. Six men be hird to repair y. S. road as soon as may be on acc. of y. publick that the provisions y. may be transported to Oswego. & if it be not paid soon y. the Com. of Indian affairs ingage for the paym. of the Same

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

Quebec, 25th of September, 1727.

My Lord,

You will see in the joint despatch what M. Dupuy and I have the honor to advise you of respecting the English establishment at Choueguen. But I considered it my duty to annex to the report we have the honor to submit to you concerning it, copies of all the documents appertaining to this subject. You will receive herewith copy of my letter to Mr. Burnet, Governor-general of New-York; of that general's answer to me; of the minute prepared by Chevalier Begon, whom I sent to summon the English officer in command of the garrison of Choueguen; and finally, copy of the speech of the 'Nontagués to Chevalier Begon on his arrival at the river 'Nontagués.

Permit me, My Lord, to have the honor to inform you of what passed respecting that affair, from the time I received the very first intelligence of the arrival of the English at Choueguen, and of the construction of their fort.

I immediately summoned M. de Longueuil Governor of Montreal, and the principal officers to deliberate as to what was to be done, and next day assembled at my quarters the chief persons of each class in the town of Montreal, to ascertain their opinions respecting the affair of Choueguen; and all unanimously answered, that nothing remained to be done than to send troops thither to expel the English from that Post, and raze the works they had begun.

The Mercantile class of the town of Montreal was that which insisted the strongest on the necessity of opposing the erection of the fort the English were building at Choueguen. They were not deterred by the difficulties interposed, both as to the necessity of that expedition and the preparations necessary to be made. I felt all the delicacy of my position at once, in view of the uncertainty of the part the Iroquois might take. Several offered to equip their Militia companies, and to supply them with arms and ammunition necessary for that expedition. These dispositions determined me at once, to send the requisite orders to Quebec and Three Rivers for the levy of a certain number of Militiamen, and Mr. Rocbert, the King's Store-keeper, sent an estimate at the same time to the Intendant of the ammunition and other articles required for that expedition. But the remonstrances I received a few days after from different persons, and my own reflections on the consequences of so precipitous a course, obliged me to dispatch a counter order to the Militia I had demanded at Quebec and Three Rivers, and to the Indians belonging to the domiciliated villages, who were to accompany our Frenchmen. And the majority of the officers, to whom I communicated my subsequent reflections, and who were not guided by any private interest, agreed that the safest course for me to adopt was, to write to the Governor of New-York; to summon, provisionally, the commander of the English garrison to retire from Choueguen and to raze its fortifications; to acquaint you, My Lord, with what had been done, and to demand your orders as to the proper measures to be pursued.

The uncertainty of the success of this expedition, which depended, in some degree, on the course to be adopted by the Iroquois, who had not yet come down to Montreal, induced me not to dispatch any troops towards Choueguen, and to await the arrival of the Iroquois. The decided tone with which these Indians spoke to me in full Council, proved to me that I had adopted the prudent course. M. de Longueuil, who was strongly of opinion that the Iroquois would not declare against us, and would remain neutral, was much astonished to hear them

request us not to spill any blood on their lands at Choueguen, and if the French had any hostile demand to make of the English, to enforce it on our lakes and not on their soil. This indicated sufficiently their favorable dispositions towards the English, and that they would not fail to sustain them against any attempt to expel them from their present position. In fine, I stopped there, the more readily, inasmuch as that course tallied with the instructions you did us the honor to communicate to us in the despatch of last year regarding the measures to be adopted for opposing the establishment of the English in that river.

The intelligence I received from Quebec in reference to the orders I had sent thither for the levy of 800 militia men, have, also, sufficiently demonstrated to me that the ardor manifested among the officers of the Militia belonging to government of Montreal was not shared equally by that of Quebec, where all the Militia officers, except two, excused themselves from marching on divers pretexts, and said that they could not undertake to equip or provision their Companies. I hope, My Lord, that all these reasons will induce you to approve the course I have adopted.

I have the honor to be, with most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and

most obedient servant,

BEAUHARNOIS.

Marquis de Beauharnois to Governor Burnet.

[Montreal] 20th July, 1727.

Sir,

I am very well persuaded that you have been informed that the King, my master, has done me the honor to name me Governor and his Lieutenant-general in all New France, and that you have likewise been so of my arrival in this country.

I find myself, Sir, in a juncture when the close union which subsists between our Sovereigns ought to flatter me with the hope of the like between you and me; but I cannot avoid observing to you my surprise at the permission which you have given to the English Merchants to carry on a Trade at the River Choueguen, and that you have ordered a Redoubt with machicoulis[1] and full of loopholes, and other works belonging to fortification, to be built at the mouth of that river, in which you have placed a garrison of regular forces.

I have been, Sir, the more astonished at it, since you should have considered your undertaking as a thing capable of disturbing the union of the two Crowns. You cannot be ignorant of the possession during a very considerable time which the King, my Master, has of all the lands of Canada, of which those of Lake Ontario and the adjacent lands make a part, and in which he has built Forts and made other settlements in different places, such as those of Denonville, at the mouth of the Niagara river, that of Frontenac, another on the river called La Famine, that which is called the Fort des Sables, another at the Bay of the Cayouges, at Choueguen, &c., without any opposition, they having been one and all of them possessed by the French, who alone have had a right, and the possession of carrying on Trade there.

[1] The upper part of the wall which, sustained by brackets, juts out and overlooks the gate or ditch. *James.* — ED.

to come cause to this Place wherefore we desire y. we may be furnish'd & Supplyd with Necessaries at Saraghtoge as Cheap as there are to be had here, wch it is very difficult at the Reason to draw & Carry down y. Bear Skins but in the spring when we can come down in Canoes we Shall Come thither with a great number of our people & abundance of Bear & pelt ware y.r our Sachims Shall also Come gave a String of Wampam

Answer

We are very glad that it has pleased almighty god to preserve your Sachims & people in good health & y.t they have Sent y.m to Come hither to Trade, we do assure you & premese y.t y. Same Shall be kept open & free for all your nation to Come thither to trade as long as they demean themselves well & peaceable as we Sent you word last Summer by y.e messengers they Sent us at that time,

as to what you desire y.t Some persons may Suppose you with necessaries at Saraghtoge as Cheap as they are here because you all allcadge y.t it is Difficult for y. old men to bring down their Skins hither wch is a thing y.t we cant not premese you neither Can any person afford y.m so Cheap as they are to be had here. for y.u must Consider y.t they must be p. for bringing up the goods thither & if your young men do bring down y.r Skins belonging to y.r old men or have Roads to ride y.m down wch will be but a little Consecring how much Cheaper goods are here y.n at Saraght to gie therefore we recommend you to tell your Sachims we desire y.t they & all their young men do Come hither to Trade as they are much Cheaper than ever they had been

Albany 11 octob 1727

May it Please your Ex.l

It would be very acceptable to us to hear of your Ex.l health & prosperity Inclosed your Ex.l has y.r Journall of Mr Laurence Clause y.r Interpreter to y.e Six Nations by his Relation it appears y.t y.e Indians are well affected to y.r British Intrest but in our opinion what has been begun to Secure y.m ought to be pursud. for they begin now to see of what Consequence y.r Building at Oswego will be to y.m for they perceive y.t we can Defend & Secure y.m agt y.e allmighty the French of Canada which we hope y.t our Assembly will Conceive y.e y.r Support of y.e Six nations & Securely of our trade is of y.e great Consequence to this province wch they will raise a Sufficient Supply to discharge y.e Expence already layd out & what may be wanting to lay out for y.e Next Year

The

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The Interpreter Informs us y^t ye french Smith freely trade among ye Sinnikis which are wish Could be prevented it Seems a great hardship to us if ye french may trade there & our people be prevented to do y^t likely a Law Sent are beg your Ex^l may be Repeald by a Clause in any bill that may pass this Sessions. wch will be very acceptable to us & done with great Esteem & Respect—

P: Li Il: Hy M: V: Ri
I G: H W: N Br

1729

12 octob 1727

Journall of Wm Lawrence Clasee the Interpreter of his Journey to the Six Nations which being Translated into English is as follows,—

In persuance of my Instructions from the Com^r of Indian affairs at albany dated the ninth Sept^r—I went to ye Mohogs Country acquainted ye Sachims there of the decease of his late majesty King George of Glorious Memory and of ye accession of his present majesty King George the Second to the Imperiall Crowns of great britain France & Ireland, from thence I went to Oneyde and Tuskeroros & acquainted those Sachims with the Same.

On the 25 of Septr I arrived at Onnondage where I found 160 men ready to go out fighting by order of the Governour of Canada of wch 40 of ye same day I came there. whereupon I Called the Sachims & Warriors to Come together I acquainted y^m also of ye Decease of his Late majesty King George & of ye Excepting of the present majesty King George ye Second to ye Imperiall Crowns of Great Britain &c and Spoak to y^m in name of his Excel^cy William Burnet Esqr. our Governour y^t he has very much Surprized that they Suffered y^mSelves to be Commanded by the Governour of Canada who has been always their Ancestors Enemy and is So Still, & he by shew of friendship Seeks to deprive them of their Land & priveledges where our Governour gives Sufficient Instances of his Sincere affection affection & friendship towards the well being of the Six nations wch he Endeavours to accomplish and Intends to preserve in it,

The King of France himself owns y^t ye Six Nations belong only to ye Crown of Great Britain therefore brethren I desire you in his Excel^cys name y^t you do not go fighting on y^e Comman

Albany 11th October 1727

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May it please your Excell.cy

It would be very acceptable to us to hear of your Excell.cys health and prosperity Inclosed your Excell.cy has the Journall of Mr. Laurence Claese the Interpr.=tes to the Six Nations by relation it appears that the Indians are well affected to the british Interest but in our Opinion what has ban brought begun to Secure them ought to be persu. for they begin now to See of what Consequen.= of building at Oswego will be to them for they perce. that we can defend and Secure them against the attempts the french of Canada which we humbly hope that our Assem.=bly will Conceive that the Support of the Six Nations & Security of our trade is of the Greater Consequence to this province and that they will raise a Sufficient Supply to discharge the expence already layd out and what may be wanting to lay out for the next year,

The Interpreter Informs us that the french Smith frees ly trades among the Sinnekes which we wish Could be prevented it Seems a great hardship to us that the french may do there and our people be prevented to do the like by a law we beg your Excell.cy may be repeald by a Clause in any bill that may pass this Sessions, wch will be very acceptable to us who are with great Esteem and Respect—

Phil: Livingston—
Henry Holland
Hend.k V.n Rensselaer
Stephanus Groesbeek
Harmanus Wendell
Nicolaes Bleecker

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The Interpreter Informs us y^t french Smith freely trade among ye Sinnikes which are wish could be prevented it seems a great hardship to us y^t french may have there wares made & prepared to do ye likely a Law sent are beg y^t it may be Repeald by a Clause in any bill that may pass this Sessions. wch will be very acceptable to us are with great Esteem & Respect

P: Li: Gl: Hy: M: V: Pl
at: Gl: W: NBT

1729

12 octbr 1727

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In persuance of my Instructions from the Comd^r of Indian affairs at albany dated the ninth Sept^r — I went to ye Mohogs Country acquainted ye Sachims there of the decease of his late majesty King George of Glorious Memory and of ye accession of his present majesty King George the Second to the Imperiall Crowns of great britain France & Ireland, from thence I went to Oneyde and — Tuskerores & acquainted those Sachims with the Same.

On the 25 of Septr I arrived at Onnondage where I found 160 men ready to go out fighting by order of the Governour of Canada of wch 40 of y^m I sent out the Same day I came there. whereupon I Called the Sachims & Warriors to Come together I acquainted y^m also of ye Decease of his Late majesty King George & of ye accession of his present majesty of King George ye Second to ye Imperiall Crowns of Great Britain &^c and Spoak to y^m in name of his Excell^cy William Burnet Esqr. our Governour y^t he has very much Surprized that they Suffered y^mSelves to be Commanded by the Governour of Canada who has been always their Ancestors Enemy and is So Still, & he by shew of friendship Seeks to deprive them of their Land & priveledges where our Governour gives Sufficient Instances of his Sincere affection & friendship towards the well being of the Six nations wch he Endeavours to accomplish and Intends to presevere in it.

The King of France himself owns y^t ye Six Nations belong only to ye Crown of Great Britain therefore brethren I desire you in his Excell^cys name y^t you do not go fighting on ye Comm^r

from y.e Govern.r of Canada but y.t you Stay at home & go hunting for y.e Subsistance of your wives & Children & not to undertake nor do any thing without advice from your Brother Onlan & to fetch those Indians back who are gone out fighting whereon I gave y.m two blankets Howas Desiring y.m to give me an answer at my return from Sinnekes Country.

On y.e 27.th I came at Cayuge Acquainted y.e Sachims also before of y.e Decease of his late Majesty & of y.e accession of his present Majesty King George y.e Second to the Imperiall Crowns of great Britain &.c I found at Cayuge 140 Men ready to go out fighting, to prevent which I made y.e Same Speech to y.m as I had done above to y.e Onnondages & gave y.m a blanket Strouds they promist directly to Stay at home & go on their hunting.

On y.e 29.th I arrived in y.e Sinnekes Country where I found the Sachims & Governors at home, who Incquainted with y.e foregoing they promist me that none of their people should go fighting in a years time because they Saw y.e y.e French a were Crafty & deceitfull whereby they think to gett Possession of y.e house at Oswege they hold firm to y.e Covenant which our & their fathers have made

I found a french Smith in y.e Sinneke Castle with his wife Children & Servant, who Sold goods there to y.e Indians for Skins & pellry, y.e Indians Inquird of me if the Smith from here Should bring goods there to Supply their necessaty. if he Did not they would be displeased about it.

The Sachims of y.e Sinnekes answered me to what I had told y.m in Name of Six nations y.t they were very much Concerned to hear y.e Melancholy news of y.e decease of his Late majesty King but they Rejoyced again to hear y.t his Son King George y.e Second setts on y.e throne & hoped y.t his present Majesty might follow his fathers Steps for y.e Welfare of the Kingdoms of Great brittain y.t he might be as a tree which Reaches to y.e Heaven & his branches may Spread over y.e whole Earth. that they might rest under y.e Shadow of those leaves, which they hope may never fade or wither & y.t y.e Roots thereof may go through y.e Earth. that no Storm or Tempest may damnify the Same, & Expected in y.e Spring to speak y.e Governour touching this affair, — — —

The five nicke Sachims Jasonnd me y.t y.e french of Canada keep a Continuall Correspondance with Some people who Live

on

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on y^e Susquahana river a little above Canasloque a french Inter=preter from montreal named Mouresaux had been there last year by y^e way of a Small River which vents into y^e Cadaraghqui Lake above y^e falls of Jagara & y^e head of y^e river by a Carrying place till they meet again with water Carriage to Lodain y^e Suaquehanna River to y^e Settlem^t where some french live whoare much disaffected to ye British Interest

That ye S^d french Interpreter has used his Endeavours with ye Schawenes Indians to have y^m Removed or they Leave their Lodges a from ye place near Jagara &c.

That Jean Cocer ye french Interpreter had been gone from ye Sinnecke Castle Called onnuhee ten days before I Came to Cunosade ye Capitall of ye Sinnecks he Informd ye indians y^t he had a Great Store of goods in ye house at Jagara & Invited y^m to trade with him there. he had formerly given Strouds at 3 Beaver Skins a blanket but now he would Sell it at three a Choice french blanket at ye Same price as fine french yune at £7:--:-- Kettles & powder their w^t in Beaver a fine french frize Coat 6 a fine men Shirt as appeares fine Raline Stockings at 1 1/4 Beaver. 4 french potts pare brandy at 1 Beaver he had Sent for a Copper to make Kegs whole Expected dayly.

The Sinnecke Sachims who have made Lately in Canada to Con=doke y^e Death of Mon^r St Pieandreal whose Return home when they y^e Govr of Canada y^t they Saw that y^e English & french were very Jea=lous of one another about their buildings at Oswego & Jagara they desird him y^t there might be no disturbance in y^e Country nor blood Shed about it for if they Say it might Reference it but of these places Credit any Disturbance they might decide it at Sea whereon this gave a Bell of Wampum

The Govr of Canada took up S^d bell & Returnd it again Desireing y^e S^d Indians to tell y^e Govr of new york to remove y^e y^e house at Oswego further up y^e River from y^e Lake as it has been for many years past y^e passage for his trade is to y^e S^d for Indians

Onn^dage 2^d Octr I went from y^e Sinnecks Country & arrivd at Onnon=dage Onn^dage 4th: who gave me an answer to my former Speech & told me they were Convinced of his Excel^cy^s Good Intention for their welfare y^t they would all Stay at home & go hunting there who were gone fight=ting where fight home. but Desird to have a Smith Sent y^m as Soon as may be. further I found all y^e Indians of y^e Six nations at home. none are gone fighting. most of y^m are on their hunting

That y^e Deputed Sachims of Onnondage were Sett out on y^e 3^d Instant to Canada with a Message to y^e Indians Liveing there to tell y^m that they do not at any time assist ye french to attacke y^e

12 Octob 1727

Journall of Mr Lawrence Claese the Interpreter of his Journey to the Six Nations being translated into English is as followes

In pursuance of my Instructions from the Comrs of indian affairs at Albany Dated the ninth Sept. I went to the Mohogs Country acquainted the Sachims there of the decease of his late Majesty King George of Glorious memory and that his Lawfull heir George the Accession of his present Majesty King George the second to the Imperiall Crowns of Great Britain france and Ireland, from thence I went to Oneyde and Tuskerores and Acquainted those Sachims with the same,

On the 25th of Sept I Arrivd at Onnondage where I found 160 men ready to go a Fighting by order of the Governour of Canada of w.h 40 of ym went out the same day I came there, whereupon I calls the Sachims and warriors to come together, I Acquainted them also of the Decease of his late Majesty King George & of the acceptation of his present Majesty King George ye Second to the Imperiall Crowns of Great britain &c and Spoake to ym in name of his Excell.cy William Burnet Esqr &c our Governour yt he was very much Surpriz'd that they Suffer'd that they Suffer'd themselves to be Commanded by the Governour of Canada who has been always their Ancestors Enemy and is to Still who by Shew of friendship Seeks to deprive yr of their land and priviledges where our Governour gives Sufficient Instances of his Sincere affektion & friendship towards the well being of the Six Nations which he Endeavors to Accomplish and Intends to preserve in it —

The King of France himself owns that the Six Nations belong only to the Crown of Great Britain — Therefore Brethren I Desire you in his Excell.cys Name that you do not goe fighting on y.r Comand from y.r Gov.r of —

of Canada but that you Stay at home & go hunting for the Sustenance of your wives and Children, and not to Undertake nor do any thing without advice from Brother Corlear and to fetch those Indians back who are gone out fighting whereon I gave y.m two blanket Stroods Desiring y.m to give me an Answer at my return from the Sinnekes Country

On the 27. D.o I Came at Cayouge I acquainted the Sachims also as well of the Decease of his late Majesty & of y.e Accession of his present Majesty King George y.e Second to y.e Imperiall Crowne of great Britain &.c I found at Cayouge 190 Men ready to go out fighting to prevent w.ch I made y.r Speech to y.m as I had done above to the Onondoges and gave y.m a blanket Stroods they promist directly to Stay at home & go on their hunting

On y.e 29.th D.o I arrived at the Sinnekes Country where I found the Sachims & warrious people at home, who I Acquainted with y.e foregoing they promist me that none of their people should go fighting in a years time because they saw y.t y.e French were Crafty & deceitfull where by they think to gett possession of the house at Oswego, they Stood firm to the Covenant which our and their fathers have made

I found a french Smith in the Sinnekes Castle with his wife Children, and Servant who Sold goods there to your Indians for Skins & peltry, your Indians Inquired of me if the Smith from hence should bring there to supply there necessity, if he Did not they would be Dispatched about it,

The Sachims of the Sinnekes answerd me to what I had told y.m in name of the Six Nations y.t they were much Concerned to hear the Melancholy news of his late Majesty they Rejoyced again to hear y.t his Son King George the Second Sitts on the throne & hoped y.t his present Majesty might follow his fathers Steps for the welfare of the Kingdom of great britain y.t he might be as a tree which Reaches to the heaven, y his branches may Spread over y.e whole Earth that they might rest under the Shadow of those leaves, w.ch hope may never fade or whether y.t y.e Roots thereof may go through y.e Earth, that no Storm or Tempest may

Dismiss &c

Damnify the Same, & Expected in the Spring to Speak the Gov.r touching this affair.

The Sinneke Sachims Informs me that the french of Canada keep a Continuall Correspondance with Some people who live on the french Susquahana river a little above Casastoque a french Interpreter from montreal had been there last year by the way of a Small River w.ch vents into the Cadaraghqus Lake above the falls of Jagara the head of that river by a Carrying place till they meet with water Carryage & so Down the Saxquehanna River to the Settlement where Some french live who are much Disaffected to y.e British Interest.

That the Said french Interpreter has Usd his Endevours with the Sehawenes Indians to have their Removed if they love their lives a from y.e place Near Niagara.

That Jean Cocur the french Interpreter had been gone from the Sinneke Castle Called two days before I came to Canosade y.e Chopitall of y.e Sinnekes he Informd y.e Indians y.t he had a Great Store of goods in the house at Jagara & Invited y.m to trade with y.m there he had formerly given Shouls at 8 bever Skins a blanket but none he would Sell it at three a Choice french blanket at the Same price a fine french gune at £3 : : Kettles & powder their wt in bever a fine men Shirt as appear fine Ratine Stockings at 1 1/4 bever, 4 french potts pure brandy at 1 bever he had Sent for a Cooper to make Keggs who Lyes daily

The Sinneke Sachims who have made lately in Canada to Condole y.e Death of Mons.r V. Vandreul where returnd home who had told the Gov.r of Canada y.t they English & french were very Jealous of one another about their buildings at Oswego & Jagara they desird him y.t there might be no Disturbance in the Country nor blood Shed about it for if they Say it Might Resence if but if these places Credit any disturbance they might decide it at Sea whereon this gave a Cutt of Wampum.

The Gov.r of Canada took up ye Belt and again Desireing ye said Indians to tell y.e Govern.r of New york to remove ye ff. house, at Oswego further up the River from the Lake w.ch has been for many years part of passage to his trade is to ye far Indians -

On the Second October I went from ye Sinnekes Country & Arrived on Onnondage on the 4th D. who gave me an Answer to my former Speech & told me they were Convinced of his Excel.cy Good Intention for their welfare ye they would all Stay at home & go hunting those who were gone fighting where home but Desired to have a Smith there as soon as May be, further I found all the ye Indians of the Six Nations at home none were gone fighting, most of ye.m are on their hunting -

That the Deputed Sachims of Onnondage were Sett out on ye 3.d Instant to Canada with a message to ye Indians liveing there to that they do not at any time Assist the French to Attack the house at Oswego

CANADA MICROFILMED 1957

By the Commissioners of the
Indian affairs at Albany.

Instructions for Lawrence Claese the Interpreter to the Six Nations

Whereas we are Informed by the Message Received this day from the onnondage Sachims. that the onnondages have not Sent the Messengers, to the Canada Indians. as they had promised Last Summer to the Sd Sachems. that they Should not molest us in the quiet Settlement of the house built at osweege. that the Six Nations are Resolved to Defend the Said building against them. and that the English will maintain and defend the Same against the French. and being Informed that the Indians at Canada. are designd to Joyn with the French of Canada to molest and disturb us at osweege which is Contrary to the treaties of peace that we Should be attacked on the Land belonging to the Six Nations. under the Subjection and Protection of his present majesty King George the Second our most Gracious Soveraign. and their Indulgent and kind Father. and whereas Such attempts to be made by the French or their Indians against Osweege will be a violation of the Peace and friendship which Subsists between the two Crowns of great Britain and that of France. and may be of dangerous Consequence to this his majesties Province in particular and to all his Majesties Governments in Generall, the prevention whereof will be of great Service to his majesty and his Loyall Subjects in those parts. Wherefore you are hereby Required and Comanded. to go with all Speed (accompanyd with Mr Jacob Glen) to the Six Nations acquainting them that we have Received Intelligence that the Messengers which the onnondage Sachims had promisd to Send to the Canada Indians Last Summer. have not proceeded in their Journey by reason of Sickness. that it is nevertheless necessary that that Message Should be accomplished. and that by one Deligate from Each of the Six nations or Such fit persons as they Shall think proper to Call the Indians Inhabiting dwelling or Residing at or near Canada in their respective Castles that they are Informed that the French Excite and Stir them up to assist them in disturbing their Brethren the English in their quiet Settlement and Enjoyment of the house at osweego which has been Erected by their previous Consent and good Liking and for their own Security, wherefore you are to prevail on the Said Sachims to Send Deligates as afores. that they

arrive

are sent to forwarne and Dessuade the Said Indians ~~not to Assist the Said Indians~~ not to Assist the french in this unlawfull Undertaking But if they Should be So Stupid and Senceless to be prevaild on by the french in this pretended or threathned Expedition that they the Six Nations have Resolved in their Generall meeting to Defend the Said house against them the Said Indians. and the English are determd to do the Like against the French. that a good amicable Correspondan Between them the Six Nations and the Said Indians cant be Maintaind unless they will keep themselvs neuter and not to hearken to any proposalls to be made by the french or their Subjects nor to Assist them in this Matter.

Given under our hands in Albany the 27th day of Decemb in the first year of his Majesties Reign Anno Dom: 1727

P. Livingston
Henry. Holland
Rynder Schuyler
Lenaarten Symes
Evert Banker
Joh. Cuyler
Rutger Bleecker
John. Collins
Symes groesbeck
Hermanus Wendell
Nicolas Bleecker

Present

P. Livingston
H. Holland
J. Cuyler M. Schuyler
E. Banker
P. Vm. Brugh
J Collins
A. Bleecker
H. Wendell
J. I. Bleecker

Ablank of two Leaves here N.o 104

At a meeting of the Comt.e of Indian Affairs in Albany y.e 27.th of Dec.t 1727.

An onyde Sachim named Canachquanie arrived here with a message from the rest of the Sachims of that Castle that pursuant to the ancient Covenant between you and them and the other nations that when any news of moment Should Come to either of them it Should be Communicated without loss of time they have Received advice from Cadrachqui by Sinneke & a Cayouge Indians that an officer of that place had advised the Indians who were there that those who were Inclind to go to Canada Should forthwith Depart and those who intended to return to y.r Six nations Should go with all Speed before the Commander of y.e fort Should arrive from montreal, that no unhappy accident may befall them,

The Sinneke Indian who lately came from Canada affirms y.t y.e Indians of Schowannadie Cachnawage & about y.e number of 160 made frequently their dances of war according to their ancient Custom to go to war in y.e Spring to cut off & destroy the house at Oswego this was no Secret there while y.e Children Sung these Songs of war in y.e Streets that the Indians were imployd in making padles for y.e French but what number of French would go on this Expedition with y.e Indians y.e Sinneke doth not know. but had heard from y.e French at montreal y.t they Intended to go on this Expedition ag.t y.e house at Oswego y.e Next Spring,

The Sachims of onneyde have Injoyned to acquaint this nation y.t y.e onnondage messengers they had from Capt. Schuyler & Capt. P. Sc. last Summer to go to y.e Canada Indians not to molest or disturb us in y.e quiet Settlem.t of Oswego y.t if they Should Commit any acts of hostilities their y.e nations Should defend it ag.t y.e y.e English ag.t y.e French, are returnd back having been only 12 days Journey & have not delivered their message according to their promise & Cannot from hence of the Six nations as declared by y.e making false Excuse y.t they were sick

Since y.e messengers have fail to perform this message the onneyde Sachims purpose y.t this board Should Send Indians to Canada expresse of haste to prevent y.e y.e french indians to joyn with y.e French & also to discover what is hatching in Canada ag.t y.e house at Oswego that all y.e Indians of y.e 6 nations be all near home

The Comt.e answerd the said Messengers

That they return thanks to y.e onneyde sachims for their care in Sending hither to acquaint us with y.e neglect of y.e onnondage Sachims in not performing their promise & Engagem.ts made to Capt. Schuyler

To let their messengers proceed to y. Canada Indians y. y. 6 nations
Resolved to defend y. howe at Oswego agt y. y. French &
y. French y. y. board are thankfull to him bringing this message
hither & Rely on him While they are Sencible of his former faithe=
full Services to this Govern. & as a reward give him a present of a blan=
kett a pair of Stockings a lapp of Stroud a Shirt & a Looking Glasse,

Resolved That Laurence y. Interpreter go to Onnondage with a man
for his Assistant in Company with the Onnondage Messenger to Endeavor
y. Six nations send one of Each nation to perform y. message to y. Canada
Indian they had formerly promised to m. Schuyler for w. purpose its
thought fitt to give him y. following instructions

By y. Comm. of y. Indian affairs at albany

Instructions for Laurence Claese y. interpreter to y. 6 nations

Whereas we are informed by a message received this day from y. Onnonde=
Sachims y. y. onnon. have not Sent messengers to y. Canada indians as they
had promised last Summer to m. Schuyler y. they Should not molest us
y. y. Indians of y. have built at Oswego that y. 6 Nations are resolved to defe
y. F. building ag. y. & y. y. English will maintain & defend y. Same
ag. y. French & being informed y. y. Indians at Canada are designed to
Joyn with y. French of Canada to molest us at Oswego wch is
Contrary to y. treaties of peace that we Should be attacked on y.
Land belonging to y. 6 nations under y. Subjection protection of his
Present majesty king George y. Second, our Soveraign & their in=
dulgent & king father & whereas Such attempts to be made by their
French or their indians ag. Oswego will be a Violation of y. peace &
friendship wch Subjects between y. 2 Crowns of great britain & y.
of france & may be of dangerous Consequence to this his
maj. Province in particular & to all his maj. Govern. on
y. Continant in generall the prevention whereof will be of
great Servile to his maj. & his Loyall Subjects in these parts

Wherefore you are hereby required & Commanded to go with all Speed
accompanyd by Ja. Ogden Jud. to y. 6 nations acquainting y. y. we have received intel
ligence y. y. messengers w. y. onnondage Sachims have promised to Send to y. Canada indians
last Summer have not proceeded in their Journey by Reason of Sickness
if it is nevertheless necessary y. y. message Should be accomplished by
them

that by an Deligate from Each of ye 6 Nations to Sell y^m under
ye Protection of ye Crown in their Name & y^t they are informed
y^t ye French Incite & Stir y^m up to Warr against them be-
cause ye English in this Province Entertain & Encourage ye Trade at
Oswego & the Indians Encline by their Presents Consent & good
Liking & the Indians in Canada not for ye Reason
any Encouragement to their Deligates as for y^t they are sent
to Traine ye Indians not to assist ye French in this Lawfull
undertaking but y^t they Should be so Stupid & Senseless as to
be prevailed on by ye French in this Expedition y^t they ye 6 Nations
have resolved in their Generall meeting to defend ye house agt y^e
ye Indians and ye English are determd to do like ag^t ye French
that a good & amicable Correspondance between ye ye Six Nations
& ye 3^d Indians Cant be maintained unless they will keep ye Se
matter & not to hearken to any proposals to be made by ye French
or y^t Deputy not to be assistant in this matter

Ordered y^t the Warrants in alb. ye 2^d Day of Decr agt ye last Year
of his Maj^s Reign & ye Year 1727.

Resolved y^t Interpreter have a Copy of ye Dutch translation
of ye Instructions for his better Information

a blank here & aside

At a meeting of ye Com^rs of the Indian affairs in Albany ye 14 Feby 1727/8

Present.
P. Livingston
H. Holland
E. Becker
J. Cuyler
J. Bleecker
L. Lagrange
H. Hansen
R. Gerritse
V. Bleecker
P. Schuyler

} pr^o 131

Wm Lawrence Clerk returned from his Journey to
Onondage where he was sent by a Com^te of y^e
Last Generall Assembly
Samuell Lee & Cor. Interpreter to the nations in
ye Mohawk Country
That pursuant to his instructions to him given dated y^e
[illegible] Instant & arrived on ye 4
[illegible] Castle Onondage that soon after his
arrival ye Sachems met to Onondage

Present

Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
John Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Evert Banker
Peter V.d Bruggh
John Collins
Rutger Bleecker
Abraham Wendle
Nicolaes Bleecker

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of the Indian affairs in Albany y.e 27th Dec. 1729

An Oneyde Sachim Named Canachquanie arrived here with a message from the rest of the Sachims of that Castle that pursuant to the ancient Covenant between you & y.e & the other nations that when any news of moment should come to Either of them it Should be communicated without loss of time they have Received advice from Cadarachqui by a Sinneke & a Canyonge Indians y.t an officer of that place had Advised the Indians who were Inclind to go to Canada shou fourthwith depart and those who Intended to Return to the Six Nations Should go with all speed before the Commander of y.e fort Should arrive from Montreal that no unhappy accident men befall y.m the Sinneke Indian who lately Came from Canada Affirms that the Indians of Skowinnade & about the number of 300 made frequently their dances of war according to their [illegible] Custom to go to war in the Spring to Cutt off & destroy the house at Oswego this was no Secret there while the Children sung these Songs of war in the Streets that the Indians were Imployd in makeing paddles for the french but what number of french would go on this Expedition with the said Indians the Sinneke doth not know, but had heard from the french at montreal that they Intended to go on this Expedition against the house at Oswego the next Spring.

The Sachims of Onneyde to acquaint this road that the Onnondage messengers who had promist Capt. Phil. Schuyler & Coll. Peter Schuyler last Summer to go to the Canada Indians not to molest or disturb us the Quiet Settlem.t at Oswego y.t if they Should Commit any acts of hostilities their y.e Six Nations Should Defend against them & the English ag.st y.e french are return'd back having been only one days Journey & have not

Not delivered their Message according to their promise & Consent from home of the Six Nations as directed by ye making fained Excuse that they were sick,

Since the said messengers have failed to perform the Message the S^d^ onkeyde Sachims promise if this board should send Indians to Canada on pretence of hast to prevent the said french Indians to joyn with ye french & also to discover what is hatching in Canada ag^t^ ye house at Oswego if all ye indians of ye 6 nations are at Lear home,

The Com^rs^ Answerd the S^d^ Messenger y^t^ they return thanks to the Onneydes Sachims for their care In sending to acq^t^ us with the Neglect of the Onnondage Sachims in performing their promise & Engagement made to Capt Schuyler to let their Messengers proceed to the Canada Indians ag^t^ ye Six nations had Resolved to defend the S^d^ house at Oswego against them & ye English against the french that the boards are unthankfull to him bringing this Message hither & Rely on his while they are Sinciable of his former faithfull Services to this Govern^mt^ & as a reward give him a piece of a blanket a pair of Stockings a lap of Shoods a shirt & a looking Glass,

Resolved that Lawrence the Interpreter go to Onnondage with a man for his Assistant in Company with the S^d^ Onneyde messenger to Endeavour the six Nations send one of Each nation to Convince ye Message to the Canada Indians as they had formerly promised to Mr Schuyler for wch purpose it Coughts fitt to give him the following Instructions,

By the Com^rs^ of the Indian Affairs at Albany

Instructions for Lawrence Clause the Interpreter to ye 6 Nations whereas we are Informed by a Message rec^d^ this Day from the Onneyde Sachims y^t^ ye Onnondages have not Sent Messengers to the Canada Indians as they

promised

promiss last Summer to Messrs Schuylers y^t they should not Molest us in the quiet Settlem^t of ye house at Oswego that ye Six Nations are Resolved to defend ye S^d building ag^t ye m^n & y^t if English will maintain & defend ye same ag^t ye French and being Informd that the Indians at Canada are designd to joyn with the French of Canada to^r Molest us at Oswego wch is Contrary to the Treaties of peace that we Should be Attack'd on the Land belonging to the Six Nations ~~under the Six Nations~~ under the Subjection & protection of his present Majesty King George ye Second, our Sovereign & their ~~King~~ Intelligent ~~King~~ father & whereas such attempts to be made by the French or Indians ag^t Oswego will be Violation of ye peace & friendship w^ch ~~is subsisty~~ between the two Crowns of great Britain & y^e of France & may be of dangerous Consequence to this his Majesties province in parteclar & to all his Majesties Governm^ts on ye Continent in generall the prevention wherefore will be of great service to his Majes^d province & his loyal Subjects in those parts.

Wherefore you are Required & Commanded to go with all Speed accompany with Jacob Glen Jn^r to the Six Nations aeq^t ye m^r y^t we have Rec^d Intelligena y^t ye messengers wch the onnondages Sachims had promised to send to the Canada Indians last Summer have not proceeded in their Journey by reason of Sickness y^t that message Should be Accomplish'd & that by one Deligate from Each of the Six Nations to tell the Indians dwelling or residing, or such forth persons as they Shall think proper, near Canada in their names only that we are Informd that the french excite ~~the french~~ & stir them up to Assist them in disturbing their brethren the English in their quiet Settlem^t Enjoyme of the S^d house at Oswego wch had been Erected by their provinces Consent & good liking and for their own Security, wherefore you are to prevail on ye S^d Sachims to send Deligates as before y^t they are Sent to forw^d & ye S^d Sachims not to Assist any such in this Cowfull undertaking but if

but if they Should be so Stupid & senceless to be
prevailed on the french in this Expedition y.t they y.e 6
Nations have resolved in their Generall meeting
to defend y.e P. house ag.t y.r y.e Sp. Shawanese Indians
& y.e English are Determind to act like ag.t the french
that a good amicable Correspondance between y.e
Six Nations cant be maintaind unles they will keep
themselves neuter & not to Harken to any proposalls to be
made by the french on y.t Subject nor to be assistant in this matter

Given under our hands in albany y.e 27 Day of Ju
in the first year of his Maj.t Reign anno Dom. 1727

Resolved y.e Interpeter have a Copy of the English Transla
tion in Dutch of y.e P. Instructions for his better Information

It is agreed by the Com.r with Lourence
Clase & Jacob Glen that if they be not paid by the
publick for their journey to & Service now to the Six
Nations. that the Commiss.rs will pay them out of their
Allowlence